

STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

MISSION

The State Education Department (SED) is the administrative agency of the Board of Regents. The Department's primary mission is to oversee public elementary and secondary education programs throughout New York and promote educational excellence, equity and cost-effectiveness.

ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

Oversight of the Department is provided by the Board of Regents, which was originally established by the Legislature in 1784 and subsequently continued in the State Constitution. The Board of Regents is comprised of 16 members — one for each of the State's 12 judicial districts and four statewide members — who are elected by a joint session of the Legislature for staggered five-year terms. The Board elects its chair, who holds the title Chancellor, and appoints the Commissioner of Education as the chief administrative officer of the Department.

SED's central operations are located in the Education Building in Albany. The Department also has regional service facilities at various locations throughout the State.

Recommended funding levels for 2000-01 will support a total of 2,931 positions, of which approximately 19.5 percent will be supported by the General Fund. Various dedicated fees, chargebacks and Federal grants will support the remaining staff.

FISCAL BACKGROUND AND BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

In 2000-01, total funding for the State Education Department will increase by \$1.1 billion or 6.2 percent. This year-to-year change is largely due to an increase of over \$723 million for the STAR program, \$432 million in increased fiscal year support for school aid and \$99 million in new Federal funding for such activities as class-size reduction, charter schools and services for persons with disabilities.

The taxpayer-supported General Fund provides about 16.6 percent of SED's operational budget. Federal grants, including programs for individuals with disabilities and disadvantaged pupils, account for 52.2 percent of agency resources. The remaining 31.2 percent is derived from fees, chargebacks and other miscellaneous receipts.

The 2000-01 Executive Budget recommends \$12.63 billion in support for public schools, reflecting a State fiscal year increase of \$432 million in school aid, and \$2.11 billion for school property tax relief through STAR, reflecting an appropriation increase of \$723 million. School aid represents the single largest expenditure item in the State's 2000-01 General Fund budget.

SCHOOL TAX RELIEF (STAR)

The School Tax Relief (STAR) program was enacted in 1997-98 as a multi-year effort to provide needed property tax relief while promoting educational excellence and accountability.

School Property Tax Relief and New York City School Tax Reduction

By the 2001-02 State fiscal year, local taxpayers will benefit from \$2.8 billion in annual school tax relief provided through STAR. In 2000-01, funding appropriated for local taxpayer savings will exceed \$2.1 billion, including funds for continuing the full exemption for eligible senior citizens and the second year of STAR exemptions for other homeowners. School districts and cities with dependent school districts, including New York City, will be fully reimbursed by the State of New York for these foregone local revenues. A portion of the State personal income tax will be dedicated to the School Tax Relief Fund from which the State reimbursement payments will be made. The school tax relief provisions include:

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- **Basic Homestead Exemption:** In 2000-01, the basic school property tax homestead exemption will increase from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for residential owner-occupied primary residences that are not eligible for the enhanced senior citizen exemption. When fully implemented in 2001-02, the basic exemption will provide a school property tax exemption of at least \$30,000 for all owner-occupied primary residences.
- **Senior Citizen Homestead Exemption:** The school property tax exemption of at least \$50,000 (on a "full value" basis) is continued for eligible senior citizens;
- **New York City School Tax Reduction:** The multi-year STAR program provides local personal income tax relief for taxpayers in New York City, where a combination of non-property taxes and property taxes is used to support the City's public schools. In 2000-01, this tax reduction will generate \$380 million in local personal income tax savings. This represents both a tax credit and a rate reduction for all New York City resident personal income tax filers. When fully implemented in 2001-02, savings from the New York City School Tax Reduction will total \$470 million. The City of New York will be fully reimbursed by the State for these foregone local revenues; and
- **Property Taxpayers Bill of Rights:** Enacted in 1997, this new Bill of Rights ensures the full disclosure of information to property taxpayers in a more readable and comprehensive format than was previously available. This will enable taxpayers to better understand their property taxes and their rights under the law.

Limiting School Property Tax Increases

To ensure that STAR results in property tax savings to homeowners, and that STAR benefits are not eroded by excessive tax increases, Governor Pataki is proposing that limits be placed on the ability of school districts to increase total spending. School districts will be subject to a cap on spending increases of the lesser of 4 percent (per year) or 120 percent of the increase in the Consumer Price Index. A two-thirds majority vote will be required to exceed the spending cap.

The same exceptions that are currently allowed in calculating the maximum contingency budget would be allowed in calculating spending increases. Expenditures for increases in enrollment, capital projects, certified emergencies, court orders, judgments and tax certiorari proceedings would be excluded from the cap.

Local Voter Empowerment

The STAR program enacted in 1997 included a series of school budget voting reforms that gave local voters a greater role in education spending decisions and in controlling property tax growth. As proposed in the 1999-00 Executive Budget, schools are now required to report proposed property tax increases, spending growth and estimated enrollment changes to the State Department of Education prior to the statewide school voting day. A property tax report card is then compiled and released to the public before school budget votes are held.

In 2000-01, additional reforms will be advanced to increase local accountability by ensuring that taxpayers are fully informed prior to school budget votes.

- **Contingency Budget Disclosure:** A school district will be required to demonstrate to voters how a proposed budget would compare to the contingency budget that would be put in place by statute if the voters were to defeat the proposed budget on two successive votes.
- **STAR Erosion from Tax Increases:** Schools will be required to notify voters how STAR savings were affected by school tax increases for a typical homeowner in the current year and the estimated effects of proposed tax changes on estimated STAR savings under the budget proposed for the coming year.

SCHOOLS 2000

To forge a stronger partnership between families and schools throughout the State, Governor Pataki's *Schools 2000* program includes the following comprehensive set of educational initiatives:

- **School Safety:** Consistent with the Governor's Safe Schools Against Violence in Education (SAVE) proposal and recommendations of Lieutenant Governor Donohue's Task Force on School Violence, the *Schools 2000* program will include a range of school safety initiatives including the development of comprehensive school safety plans and fingerprinting requirements for prospective school employees. The Executive Budget includes \$500,000 to fund the cost of integrating character, civility, and citizenship education throughout the K-12 curriculum. In addition, \$500,000 in General Fund support is provided for a State Center for School Safety to coordinate statewide efforts to promote school safety.
- **Charter Schools:** In September 1999, the opening of New York's first charter schools marked the beginning of one of the most significant education reforms in State history. The 2000-01 Executive Budget increases General Fund support for the Charter School Stimulus Fund from \$1 million to \$6 million including \$3.85 million to support charter school start-up costs such as facility expenses and supplies.
- **Reading for Results:** A new "Reading for Results" initiative will fund a range of early grade reading initiatives including summer school and intensive school year reading programs during extended school breaks. In 2001-02, \$40 million will be recommended to fund this initiative.
- **Parental Empowerment:** Schools will be required to report directly to parents on overall school performance, as well as their own child's performance. In addition, each school board will include an ex-officio parent member selected by the PTA.
- **Big Five City Governance Reform:** The mayors of our large cities will be given greater authority over public schools in an effort to improve accountability and strengthen school performance. At the same time, a new maintenance of effort requirement will ensure that Big Five City schools realize the full benefit of State and Federal funding increases, and protect them from disproportionate reductions in local support.
- **Mandate Relief:** School districts will be provided greater flexibility in managing their operations, including Wicks reform to allow school districts to reduce construction costs.

SCHOOL AID

State support for public schools in the 2000-01 State fiscal year will total \$12.63 billion. This represents a 2000-01 fiscal year increase of \$432 million, and supports a 2000-01 school year increase of \$355 million. Since 1996-97, the State will have provided an additional \$2.55 billion in State aid to public schools to enhance educational quality for all students. This increase, together with STAR property tax relief, is responsible for raising the State's share

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of total education spending from 39.3 percent in 1996-97 to an estimated 45.1 percent in 1999-2000.

Major recommendations for the 2000-01 school year include:

- **Operating Aid:** To provide schools with flexible support to meet locally identified needs in the implementation of higher standards, an increase of \$140.7 million in operating aid has been recommended. Under the Governor's proposal, all school districts will receive an operating aid increase of at least 1.25 percent and will receive additional State operating aid up to a maximum of 2.25 percent or 10 percent of the amount currently held back by the transition adjustment, whichever is greater.
- **Building Aid:** There will be a total increase of \$210 million in State support for school facilities, raising total State support for school facilities to over \$1.1 billion. To direct additional funding to the highest priority school construction projects, the building aid formula will be reformed to target the 10 percent building aid enrichment to instruction-related projects. In addition, school districts will be provided access to the Dormitory Authority's expertise in construction management to promote cost-efficiency and better facilities. Other school facility reforms will provide greater incentives to properly maintain school facilities and give the Commissioner of Education broader authority to close unsafe schools.
- **Textbook and Computer Aids:** An additional \$29 million is provided in textbook aid, and an increase of \$15.5 million is provided in computer hardware/software aid. By 2001-02, textbook aid will more than double from its 1997-98 level and hardware/software aid will experience a five-fold increase.
- **Reading 2000:** Funds now provided for Categorical Reading and Improving Pupil Performance would be retargeted to support a Reading 2000 program for children in grades 2-4 in Big Five City schools.
- **BOCES Reform:** The current BOCES aid formula has given the BOCES a monopoly on shared services activity that discourages school district efforts to seek true cost efficiencies. Following the 20 percent reduction from present law funding levels proposed for 2000-01, future BOCES aid increases will be limited to the overall growth in operating aid. School districts will also be given greater flexibility to contract for shared services outside the BOCES network.
- **Categorical Aids:** Over \$96 million is eliminated for a number of aid programs that duplicate formula-driven aid categories or are no longer essential. In addition, funding for aid to small cities is reduced by \$6.4 million, consistent with a statutory phase-out of save harmless funding.
- **Teachers of Tomorrow:** A new \$25 million Teachers of Tomorrow program will fund several new initiatives to ensure an adequate supply of qualified teachers and to assist uncertified teachers in securing permanent licensure. Beginning in 2000-01, awards of \$3,400 a year will be provided for 5,000 teachers who agree to teach in shortage areas across the State. The Teachers of Tomorrow program will also fund vouchers up to \$2,000 to assist teachers with temporary licenses in achieving permanent certification. Finally, a "Summer in the City" program will be created to encourage college students from across the State to gain teaching experience in the State's inner-city schools.
- **High Needs School Districts:** A \$25 million program is proposed for school districts that have special needs for additional resources to achieve the State's new higher learning standards through activities including full-day kindergarten and after-school programs.

In addition to a \$355 million increase in State school aid funding, the 2000-01 Executive Budget will target over \$140 million in Federal discretionary funds to support key education reform initiatives including school safety, public school choice and early childhood reading programs.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

School-Age Special Education

Faced with a possible loss of Federal funding, changes to the State's special education financing system were enacted in 1999 to encourage school districts to serve more disabled children in regular classroom settings. While these changes take the first step toward improving special education financing systems, more fundamental reforms are necessary to remove existing disincentives that keep New York's special education referral rate well above the national average. Effective in the 2001-02 school year, a comprehensive reform of special education is proposed that includes:

- **Performance-Based Funding:** School districts that demonstrate strong performance or improvement in lowering classification rates and serving disabled children in the least restrictive classroom settings will be eligible for incentive funding totaling \$50 million. Each school district will receive at least its 2000-01 funding level in addition to this performance-based incentive funding.
- **Enrollment Adjustments:** Additional funding will be allocated for enrollment growth and a separate funding set-aside will be created for high cost, special needs children who move into a school district.
- **Funding Flexibility:** School districts will be allowed to retain all funding provided under the new formula, thereby eliminating the current disincentive to remove children from special education simply to maximize State aid.

In addition to the proposed reform of public special education programs, in 2000-01 reimbursement formulas for private special education programs will be conformed to those used for public programs, thereby eliminating the current funding incentive to place children in high cost, restrictive private settings.

Preschool Special Education

In 1996, the Governor and Legislature enacted fundamental reforms in the preschool special education program to better meet the needs of over 60,000 disabled children, while also controlling rapidly growing program costs. Building on these reforms, Governor Pataki's 2000-01 Budget continues this preschool reform agenda by advancing further program changes to encourage the appropriate placement of disabled preschool children. Specifically, school districts that fail to regularly reevaluate and declassify preschoolers placed in special education will be assigned fiscal responsibility for 10 percent of the program costs currently borne by the State and counties. School districts will be given two years to improve their performance before this reform takes effect in 2002-03.

The 2000-01 recommended level of \$552 million, an increase of \$16 million over 1999-2000, will support the State's 59.5 percent share of preschool special education program costs.

ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The State currently supports nineteen categorical education programs intended to address various special needs of schools and communities across the State. In the coming year, these programs will be continued at 1999-2000 funding levels.

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Elementary, Middle and Secondary Categorical Programs 2000-01 State Fiscal Year

<u>Program</u>	<u>2000-2001 Appropriation (in 000's)</u>
Adult Basic Education	\$5,000
Adult Literacy Education	3,325
AIDS Education	990
Apprenticeship Training	1,830
Comprehensive School Health	525
Consortium for Workers Education	8,000
Education of Children of Migrant Workers	90
Effective Schools	1,889
Extended Day/School Violence Prevention	20,200
Missing Children Prevention Education	900
Parenting Education	506
Primary Mental Health Project	570
Professional Development	5,000
School Health Demonstration	150
Schools as Community Sites	6,000
Schools Under Registration Review	2,000
Transferring Success	630
Youth-at-Risk	5,325
Workplace Literacy	1,376
TOTAL	\$64,306

Funding for Teacher Resource and Computer Training Centers will be limited to remaining obligations totaling \$10.0 million for the 1999-2000 school year.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

To sharpen the focus of the Board of Regents on matters directly related to education and to streamline agency operations, the 2000-01 Executive Budget recommends the following organizational changes:

- Programs related to cultural development and promotion — the State Library, the State Museum, the State Archives — will be reassigned to a new Office of Cultural Resources (OCR) and budgeted within the Council on the Arts. The 2000-01 Executive Budget reflects the implementation of this functional transfer by October 1, 2000 and provides for the related transfer of funds, facilities and staff.
- The Higher Education Program and the Office of the Professions will be consolidated into an Office of Higher Education and the Professions. Additionally, academic reviews of college and university programs currently conducted by SED will be discontinued, with accreditation to be provided through national or regional accreditation services. These actions will eliminate duplication of efforts, provide regulatory relief for higher education institutions and generate \$1.2 million in General Fund savings.

- SED will be required to submit a staff deployment plan to streamline its remaining operations and reduce its General Fund staffing by 10 percent through attrition by March 31, 2001.
- All Federal discretionary funds received by SED will be allocated pursuant to plans that target funding for identified State priorities. Also, SED administrative costs charged against Federal grants generally will be limited to 5 percent of such grants.

The following legislative actions are also recommended to provide an enhanced level of accountability of the Board of Regents and SED to the Executive:

- Authorize the Governor to select the Chancellor of the Regents from among the members of the Board of Regents;
- Authorize the Governor to review and approve the candidate nominated by the Regents as President of the University of the State of New York;
- Authorize the Governor to nominate members of the Board of Regents from a list of candidates developed by a "blue ribbon panel" for submission to the Legislature for final approval; and
- Curtail the State Board of Regents' powers to unilaterally impose costly regulatory mandates on school districts.

Budget recommendations for 2000-01 also include a redirection of \$275,000 for the oversight of charter schools from SED to the State University of New York (SUNY), consistent with the application volume received by the two agencies. SED will continue to receive Federal funds to support its administrative costs associated with charter schools.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Under the policy direction of the Board of Regents, operational responsibilities of the State Education Department include administration, regulation and review of numerous education programs. The following provides a description of the major program areas administered by the Department.

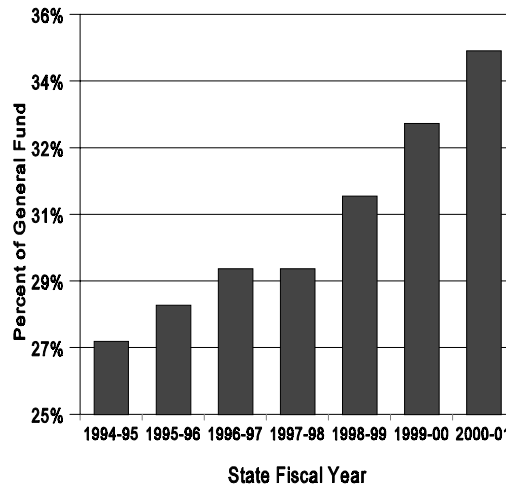
SCHOOL AID

New York currently provides over \$12.5 billion in school aid to nearly 700 school districts throughout the State for educational programs serving nearly 2.9 million students. State school aid increases and property tax relief provided in the 2000-01 Executive Budget will increase total State spending on public education in grades kindergarten through twelve to almost \$12.9 billion in the 2000-01 school year. This major investment will increase the State's share of projected total education spending from 39.3 percent in 1996-97 to over 45.1 percent in 1999-2000. As a percentage of State General Fund spending, support for education has grown from 27 percent in 1994-95 to nearly 35 percent in 2000-01.

School aid is distributed to school districts through formula-based aids and categorical grants. The major formula-based aids include:

- Operating Aid, which provides support for general operational costs of school programs and accounts for approximately 50 percent of overall school aid;
- Excess Cost Aid, which helps school districts fund the cost of providing educational services to disabled students. This aid category has grown more than 180 percent over the past 10 years and now represents almost 14.5 percent of overall school aid;
- Transportation Aid and Building Aid, which provide support to school districts for student transportation and the construction and preservation of school facilities. These two aid categories account for approximately 15 percent of overall school aid; and
- State assistance is also provided through specialized aid and grant programs that address specific educational needs, ranging from textbooks to adult education programs. Notable program recommendations for 2000-01 include \$135.4 million in grants for magnet school programs in 18 cities throughout the State and \$90.2 million to support literacy services for 150,000 adults enrolled in the Employment Preparation Education program.

State Support for Education Under Governor Pataki Share of General Fund Spending



SCHOOL TAX RELIEF (STAR)

When fully implemented in 2001-02, New York's taxpayers will benefit from a total of \$2.8 billion in STAR tax savings from School Property Tax Relief and the New York City School Tax Reduction. School districts and cities with dependent school districts, including the City of New York, will be fully reimbursed by the State for these foregone local revenues. The State's reimbursement payments will be made from the School Tax Relief Fund to which a portion of the personal income tax is dedicated.

School Property Tax Relief

- In 2000-01, more than 700,000 senior homeowners will be eligible to receive an enhanced exemption of at least \$50,000 (on a "full value" basis) with a statewide average benefit exceeding \$800. To be eligible, senior citizen residential property owners must be at least 65 years of age and have incomes of \$60,000 or less (combined incomes of the owners and their spouses who reside on the premises). A new, more simple definition of senior citizen income using federal Adjusted Gross Income was authorized in 1999 to determine eligibility for the STAR program;
- In 2000-01, the school property tax exemption will continue for owner-occupied primary residences that are not eligible for the senior citizen enhanced exemption. Nearly 3 million homeowners will be eligible to receive a full value equivalent homestead exemption of at least \$20,000. When fully implemented in 2001-02,

- these residential property taxpayers will receive a full value equivalent exemption of at least \$30,000, with an average statewide tax savings of approximately \$600.
- The exemptions provided to homeowners (seniors and non-seniors alike) living in a county whose median home sale price exceeds the statewide median will be adjusted upward to account for the variation in property values for similar homes in different regions of the State.

New York City Tax Reduction

- In 2000-01, all of New York City's nearly 3 million resident personal income taxpayers will receive a flat refundable credit and a rate reduction. Total local taxpayer savings in 2000-01 will be \$380 million.
- In subsequent years, the credit will increase for non-senior citizens and the tax rates will be reduced to provide even greater savings to New York City taxpayers. When fully implemented in 2000-01, the personal income tax credit and changes in the tax rates will reduce the New York City personal income tax by about 10 percent.

PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

New York provides a full spectrum of special educational services for more than 400,000 students from ages 3 to 21. These services range from in-home speech therapy for preschool children to placement in full-time residential schools for school-age children with the most severe disabling conditions. The costs of the preschool special education program are split between the State and county governments. The network of service providers includes school districts, Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), private not-for-profit schools and State-operated facilities.

With special education State funding provided within school aid, school districts and BOCES serve 390,000 school-age children in classroom settings. An additional 9,700 students who require particularly intensive programs are served by 140 private schools, 16 Special Act School Districts and 11 State-supported schools for blind and deaf students.

Two State-operated schools provide specialized services for blind and deaf students with multiple disabilities. The New York State School for the Blind in Batavia serves approximately 70 blind and multiply-disabled students including 16 developmentally disabled students served in an Intermediate Care Facility operated by the school. The New York State School for the Deaf in Rome serves approximately 100 deaf and multiply-disabled students.

ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The State Education Department also administers various programs that address specialized student needs or reimburse school districts for education-related services. Major programs include:

- **School Lunch and Breakfast Program:** State funds supplement federal support to provide free and reduced-price meals for low-income students. Approximately 1.7 million lunches and 450,000 breakfasts are served daily under this program;
- **Summer Food Program:** State funds supplement federal support to provide free meals for low-income students participating in summer recreation programs. There are approximately 320 sponsors of summer programs serving almost 275,000 students;
- **Nonpublic School Aid:** The State reimburses 1,400 nonpublic schools for costs incurred in administering pupil evaluations and other data collection efforts.

REGULATION OF THE PROFESSIONS

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New York State regulates professionals to protect the public by ensuring the quality and integrity of services provided to consumers. The reorganized Office of Higher Education and the Professions will license and provide oversight for members of the 38 professions regulated pursuant to Title VIII of the Education Law, including: Nursing, Optometry, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine, Social Work, Architecture, Civil Engineering and Public Accountancy. The Office will also be responsible for enforcing standards of practice, codes of conduct and professional discipline. Professional licensure, oversight and enforcement functions have been self-supporting, through the collection of fines and fees, since 1987.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The Vocational and Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities (VESID) program provides job training, counseling and placement services for disabled persons throughout New York. Using its network of 15 district offices across the State, VESID provides vocational rehabilitation services to disabled clients tailored to their individual goals, capabilities and needs. This program arranges job placements for over 16,700 individuals annually from an active caseload of 54,342.

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Program	School Aid (Millions)			
	School Year Payments			
	Estimated 1999-00	Recommended 2000-01	Change Amount	Change Percent
Formula-based Aids:				
Major Operating Aid	\$6,266.52	\$6,407.22	\$140.70	2.25
Operating Standards	102.04	99.91	(2.13)	(2.09)
Extraordinary Needs	665.81	665.81	.....	.....
Limited English Proficiency	68.06	67.23	(0.83)	(1.22)
Gifted & Talented	14.19	14.19	.....	.....
Textbooks	152.68	181.70	29.02	19.01
Computer Hardware	18.13	24.39	6.26	34.53
Computer Software	22.03	31.24	9.21	41.81
Library Materials	18.27	18.69	0.42	2.30
ERSSA	65.18	66.98	1.80	2.76
Excess Cost - Public	1,720.39	1,839.02	118.63	6.90
Excess Cost - Private	134.34	78.34	(56.00)	(41.69)
Transportation	805.85	880.01	74.16	9.20
Building w/o BANS	872.55	1,049.88	177.33	20.32
Special Services: (Career Ed./Computer Admin.)	133.95	131.70	(2.25)	(1.68)
Reorganization Incentive (Operating + Bldg.)	42.45	40.08	(2.37)	(5.58)
Growth Aid	31.60	35.21	3.61	11.42
BOCES	429.31	360.20	(69.11)	(16.10)
Full-Day K *	7.31	0.00	(7.31)	(100.00)
Minor Maintenance	49.97	0.00	(49.97)	(100.00)
Universal Pre-K	85.48	119.78	34.30	40.13
Class Size Reduction	75.00	75.00	.....	.....
Subtotal Formula-based Aids	\$11,781.11	\$12,186.59	\$405.48	3.44
Other Aids:				
Shared Services for Big 5	10.00	0.00	(10.00)	(100.00)
Education Technology Incentive	24.99	22.99	(2.00)	(8.00)
Teacher Support Aid	67.48	0.00	(67.48)	(100.00)
Stabilization Aid	4.00	0.00	(4.00)	(100.00)
Tax Limitation Aid	24.77	0.00	(24.77)	(100.00)
Experimental Pre-K	50.20	50.20	.....	.....
Employment Preparation Education (EPE)	96.18	90.18	(6.00)	(6.24)
Aid to Small City School Districts	81.88	75.53	(6.35)	(7.76)
Urban-Suburban Transfer	1.13	1.13	.....	.....
Homeless Pupils	4.00	4.00	.....	.....
Incarcerated Youth	11.50	11.50	.....	.....
Bilingual	11.20	0.00	(11.20)	(100.00)
Reading 2000/Categorical Reading/IPP	130.30	130.30	.....	.....
Fort Drum	2.63	2.63	.....	.....
Comptroller's Audits	0.25	0.25	.....	.....
Magnet Schools	134.97	135.44	0.47	0.35
Education of OMH/OMR Pupils	20.00	20.00	.....	.....
CIMS	2.50	0.00	(2.50)	(100.00)
AI/DP Grants	0.95	0.00	(0.95)	(100.00)
Special School Districts	1.70	1.70	.....	.....
Chargebacks	(18.00)	(18.00)	.....	.....
CVEEB	0.92	0.92	.....	.....
Building Aid BANS	23.48	56.46	32.98	140.46
BOCES Aid for Special Act Districts	0.66	0.53	(0.13)	(19.70)
Tuition Adjustment	1.18	1.18	.....	.....
Native American Building	1.70	1.70	.....	.....
Learning Technology Grants	3.29	3.29	.....	.....
Shared Services Incentive	0.20	0.20	.....	.....
Bus Driver Safety	0.40	0.40	.....	.....
CUNY Academic Intervention Services	0.00	9.00	9.00	NA
Teacher Certification	0.00	25.00	25.00	NA
Aid for High Needs Districts	0.00	25.00	25.00	NA
Prior Year Claims	64.30	57.00	(7.30)	(11.35)
Grand Total	\$12,539.87	\$12,895.12	\$355.25	2.83

* Full-day kindergarten and after-school programs are eligible for funding under the new \$25 million Aid for High Needs Districts.

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ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS

Category	Available 1999-00	Appropriations Recommended 2000-01	Change	Reappropriations Recommended 2000-01
State Operations	\$298,272,700	\$303,084,300	+\$4,811,600	\$187,849,300
Aid To Localities	16,839,798,539	18,056,889,300	+1,217,090,761	2,292,252,000
Capital Projects	145,909,000	5,065,000	-140,844,000	184,876,000
Total	<u>\$17,283,980,239</u>	<u>\$18,365,038,600</u>	<u>+\$1,081,058,361</u>	<u>\$2,664,977,300</u>

ALL FUND TYPES LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROGRAM ANNUAL SALARIED POSITIONS

2000-01 Recommended Average Fill Level

Program	Available 1999-00	Personal Service (Regular)	Maintenance Undistributed	Total Recommended 2000-01	Change
Office of Management Services Program					
General Fund	171	166	....	166	-5
Special Revenue Funds - Other	136	118	....	118	-18
Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education					
General Fund	246	228	....	228	-18
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	400	400	....	400	....
School for the Blind					
Special Revenue Funds - Other	89	89	....	89	....
Batavia ICF/DD					
Special Revenue Funds - Other	35	35	....	35	....
School for the Deaf					
Special Revenue Funds - Other	90	90	....	90	....
Office of Higher Education and the Professions					
General Fund	38	....	17	17	-21
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	28	28	....	28	....
Special Revenue Funds - Other	481	504	....	504	+23
Cultural Education					
General Fund	148	148	....	148	....
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	74	74	....	74	....
Special Revenue Funds - Other	43	43	....	43	....
Internal Service Funds	25	25	....	25	....
Expendable Trust Funds	2	2	....	2	....
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities					
General Fund	11	11	....	11	....
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	953	953	....	953	....
Total	<u>2,970</u>	<u>2,914</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2,931</u>	<u>-39</u>

**STATE OPERATIONS
ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY FUND TYPE
APPROPRIATIONS**

<u>Fund Type</u>	<u>Available 1999-00</u>	<u>Recommended 2000-01</u>	<u>Change</u>
General Fund	\$48,829,500	\$50,214,400	+\$1,384,900
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	154,827,300	158,290,900	+3,463,600
Special Revenue Funds - Other	75,799,900	75,595,200	-204,700
Internal Service Funds	17,484,000	17,651,800	+167,800
Fiduciary Funds	1,332,000	1,332,000	.....
Total	\$298,272,700	\$303,084,300	+\$4,811,600
Adjustments:			
Prior Year Deficiency			
Education Department, State Special Revenue Funds - Other	+180,000		
Recommended Deficiency			
Education Department, State Special Revenue Funds - Other	-2,000,000		
Transfer(s) To			
Arts, Council on the General Fund	+9,402,100		
Appropriated 1999-00	<u>\$305,854,800</u>		

**STATE OPERATIONS
ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM
APPROPRIATIONS**

<u>Program</u>	<u>Available 1999-00</u>	<u>Recommended 2000-01</u>	<u>Change</u>
Office of Management Services Program			
General Fund	\$15,192,700	\$17,675,900	+\$2,483,200
Special Revenue Funds - Other	12,844,000	12,000,500	-843,500
Internal Service Funds	10,028,000	10,195,800	+167,800
Fiduciary Funds	600,000	600,000	.....
Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education			
General Fund	20,629,300	20,586,100	-43,200
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	41,994,700	44,888,000	+2,893,300
Special Revenue Funds - Other	978,900	978,900	.....
School for the Blind			
Special Revenue Funds - Other	7,142,900	7,142,900	.....
Fiduciary Funds	20,000	20,000	.....
Batavia ICF/DD			
General Fund	126,100	126,100	.....
Special Revenue Funds - Other	2,214,800	2,515,000	+300,200
School for the Deaf			
Special Revenue Funds - Other	7,008,000	7,008,000	.....
Fiduciary Funds	20,000	20,000	.....
Office of Higher Education and the Professions			
General Fund	3,568,000	2,393,000	-1,175,000
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	1,808,700	1,938,000	+129,300
Special Revenue Funds - Other	41,689,000	41,898,600	+209,600
Cultural Education			
General Fund	8,434,100	8,647,200	+213,100
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	7,523,900	7,523,900	.....
Special Revenue Funds - Other	3,796,000	3,925,000	+129,000
Internal Service Funds	7,456,000	7,456,000	.....
Fiduciary Funds	692,000	692,000	.....
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities			
General Fund	779,300	786,100	+6,800
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	103,500,000	103,941,000	+441,000
Special Revenue Funds - Other	126,300	126,300	.....
Community Projects			
General Fund	100,000	.....	-100,000
Total	\$298,272,700	\$303,084,300	+\$4,811,600

EDUCATION

STATE OPERATIONS — GENERAL AND OFFSET FUNDS SUMMARY OF PERSONAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES 2000-01 RECOMMENDED

Program	Total Personal Service		Personal Service Regular (Annual Salaried)		Temporary Service (Nonannual Salaried)	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services Program .. Elementary, Middle and Secondary	\$8,549,600	+\$70,900	\$8,440,700	+\$70,900	....	....
Education	11,948,000	+88,900	10,946,900	+88,900	\$1,000,000	....
Batavia ICF/DD	126,100	....	....	....	126,100	....
Cultural Education	5,885,100	+43,800	5,885,100	+43,800	....	....
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities	733,200	+5,500	733,200	+5,500	....	....
Total	<u>\$27,242,000</u>	<u>+\$209,100</u>	<u>\$26,005,900</u>	<u>+\$209,100</u>	<u>\$1,126,100</u>	<u>....</u>

Program	Holiday/Overtime Pay (Annual Salaried)	
	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services Program .. Elementary, Middle and Secondary	\$108,900	....
Education	1,100	....
Total	<u>\$110,000</u>	<u>....</u>

**STATE OPERATIONS — GENERAL FUND
SUMMARY OF NONPERSONAL SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE UNDISTRIBUTED
APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES
2000-01 RECOMMENDED**

<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Supplies and Materials</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>
Office of Management Services Program	\$9,126,300	+\$2,412,300	\$400,000	....
Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education	8,638,100	-132,100	282,300	....
Office of Higher Education and the Professions	2,393,000	-1,175,000	....	....
Cultural Education	2,762,100	+169,300	1,512,700	+\$169,250
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities	52,900	+1,300	9,200	....
Community Projects .....	....	-100,000	....	....
Total	\$22,972,400	+\$1,175,800	\$2,204,200	+\$169,250

<u>Program</u>	<u>Travel</u>		<u>Contractual Services</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>
Office of Management Services Program	\$350,000	....	\$6,556,300	+\$3,312,300
Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education	697,500	....	4,658,300	+142,900
Cultural Education	72,900	....	1,105,100	....
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities	13,600	....	21,300	+1,300
Total	\$1,134,000	....	\$12,341,000	+\$3,456,500

<u>Program</u>	<u>Equipment</u>		<u>General State Charges</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>
Office of Management Services Program	\$250,000	....	\$1,570,000	-\$900,000
Cultural Education	71,400	+\$50	....	....
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities	8,800	....	....	....
Total	\$330,200	+\$50	\$1,570,000	-\$900,000

<u>Program</u>	<u>Maintenance Undistributed</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>
Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education	\$3,000,000	-\$275,000
Office of Higher Education and the Professions	2,393,000	-1,175,000
Community Projects .....	....	-100,000
Total	\$5,393,000	-\$1,550,000

EDUCATION

STATE OPERATIONS — OTHER THAN GENERAL FUND SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES 2000-01 RECOMMENDED

Program	Total		Personal Service	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services				
Program	\$22,796,300	-\$675,700	\$8,472,200	-\$787,800
Elementary, Middle and				
Secondary Education	45,866,900	+2,893,300	26,145,600	+832,000
School for the Blind	7,162,900	.....	4,897,000	.....
Batavia ICF/DD	2,515,000	+300,200	1,582,000	+220,000
School for the Deaf	7,028,000	.....	4,564,000	.....
Office of Higher Education and				
the Professions	43,836,600	+338,900	3,644,200	+140,000
Cultural Education	19,596,900	+129,000	7,199,000	+743,700
Vocational Educational Services				
for Individuals with				
Disabilities	104,067,300	+441,000	52,855,200	-1,336,100
Total	\$252,869,900	+\$3,426,700	\$109,359,200	-\$188,200

Program	Nonpersonal Service		Maintenance Undistributed	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services				
Program	\$10,724,100	-\$2,887,900	\$3,600,000	+\$3,000,000
Elementary, Middle and				
Secondary Education	18,742,400	+2,061,300	978,900	.....
School for the Blind	2,265,900	.....	.....	.....
Batavia ICF/DD	933,000	+80,200	.....	.....
School for the Deaf	2,464,000	.....	.....	.....
Office of Higher Education and				
the Professions	3,827,400	+198,900	36,365,000	.....
Cultural Education	12,397,900	-614,700	.....	.....
Vocational Educational Services				
for Individuals with				
Disabilities	51,085,800	+1,777,100	126,300	.....
Total	\$102,440,500	+\$614,900	\$41,070,200	+\$3,000,000

AID TO LOCALITIES ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY FUND TYPE APPROPRIATIONS

Fund Type	Available	Recommended	Change
	1999-00	2000-01	
General Fund	\$11,936,919,539	\$12,183,357,300	+\$246,437,761
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	2,140,729,000	2,236,382,000	+95,653,000
Special Revenue Funds - Other	2,762,150,000	3,637,150,000	+875,000,000
Total	\$16,839,798,539	\$18,056,889,300	+\$1,217,090,761

**AID TO LOCALITIES
ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM
APPROPRIATIONS**

<u>Program</u>	<u>Available 1999-00</u>	<u>Recommended 2000-01</u>	<u>Change</u>
Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education			
General Fund	\$11,651,730,700	\$11,932,878,700	+\$281,148,000
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	1,738,566,000	1,811,738,000	+73,172,000
Special Revenue Funds - Other	1,365,000,000	1,517,000,000	+152,000,000
School Tax Relief			
Special Revenue Funds - Other	1,387,000,000	2,110,000,000	+723,000,000
Office of Higher Education and the Professions			
General Fund	91,315,000	80,535,000	-10,780,000
Cultural Education			
General Fund	105,300,000	105,673,000	+373,000
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	4,660,000	4,660,000	....
Special Revenue Funds - Other	10,150,000	10,150,000	....
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities			
General Fund	64,270,600	64,270,600	....
Special Revenue Funds - Federal	397,503,000	419,984,000	+22,481,000
Community Projects			
General Fund	24,303,239	....	-24,303,239
Total	<u>\$16,839,798,539</u>	<u>\$18,056,889,300</u>	<u>+\$1,217,090,761</u>

**CAPITAL PROJECTS
ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM
APPROPRIATIONS**

<u>Comprehensive Construction Program</u>	<u>Available 1999-00</u>	<u>Recommended 2000-01</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reappropriations 2000-01</u>
Design and Construction Supervision				
Capital Projects Fund .....	....	....	....	\$237,000
Education Building				
Capital Projects Fund .....	....	\$1,365,000	+\$1,365,000	673,000
Capital Projects Fund - Advances .....	....	....	....	2,460,000
School for the Blind				
Capital Projects Fund	\$159,000	700,000	+541,000	159,000
Capital Projects Fund - Advances .....	....	....	....	2,697,000
School for the Deaf				
Capital Projects Fund .....	....	550,000	+550,000	62,000
Capital Projects Fund - Advances .....	....	....	....	1,971,000
Schools For Native American Reservations				
Capital Projects Fund - Advances .....	....	....	....	500,000
Cultural Education Center				
Capital Projects Fund .....	....	1,500,000	+1,500,000	....
Capital Projects Fund - Advances .....	....	....	....	20,550,000
Administration				
Capital Projects Fund	750,000	950,000	+200,000	2,352,000
Rebuild Schools to Uphold Education Program				
Capital Projects Fund	145,000,000	....	-145,000,000	145,000,000
Washington Avenue Armory				
Capital Projects Fund - Advances .....	....	....	....	8,215,000
Total	<u>\$145,909,000</u>	<u>\$5,065,000</u>	<u>-\$140,844,000</u>	<u>\$184,876,000</u>

