

DESCRIPTION OF  
2000-01 NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL AID PROGRAMS

EDUCATION UNIT  
NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF THE BUDGET  
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## INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of the 2000-01 New York State aid programs for elementary and secondary education as provided primarily in the appropriation and language Budget Bills comprising the education and property tax relief portions of the enacted budget passed by the Legislature and subsequently signed into law by Governor Pataki as Chapters 53 and 60 of the Laws of 2000.

The information provided in the tables accompanying this report has been supplied by the State Education Department, and all tables reflect the State aid amounts calculated by the Department for the 2000-01 State Budget enacted May, 2000.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	v
SECTION I: SCHOOL AID/STAR OVERVIEW.....	1
2000-01 SCHOOL AID PROGRAMS.....	3
A. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.....	3
B. OTHER STATE AID PROGRAMS.....	17
SCHOOL TAX RELIEF (STAR) PROGRAM.....	23
OTHER INITIATIVES.....	27
SECTION II: SUMMARY OF 2000-01 SCHOOL YEAR/FISCAL YEAR APPROPRIATIONS.....	29
SECTION III: APPENDICES.....	38
APPENDIX III-A: COMPARISON OF 1999-00 AND 2000-01 GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS PROGRAMS.....	39
APPENDIX III-B: MATHEMATICAL EXPLANATION OF AID FORMULAS.....	53
APPENDIX III-C: DESCRIPTION OF PUPIL COUNTS USED IN AID FORMULAS FOR THE 2000-01 SCHOOL YEAR.....	69
APPENDIX III-D: STATE AID PAYMENT SCHEDULE TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.....	71

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
II-A SUMMARY OF AIDS FINANCED THROUGH GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPROPRIATIONS -- 1999-00 AND 2000-01 SCHOOL YEARS -- NEW YORK STATE.....	30
II-B GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS 2000-01 STATE FISCAL YEAR DISBURSEMENTS (4/1/00 - 3/31/01).....	31
II-C 1999-00 AND 2000-01 STATE FISCAL YEAR APPROPRIA- TIONS FROM GENERAL AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS....	32
II-D SUMMARY OF SELECTED AIDS TO THE BIG FIVE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS FINANCED THROUGH GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPROPRIATIONS: 1999-00 AND 2000-01.....	35
II-E SUMMARY OF AIDS FINANCED THROUGH GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPROPRIATIONS -- 1999-00 AND 2000-01 SCHOOL YEARS -- NEW YORK CITY.....	36
II-F CHANGE IN COMBINED MAJOR AIDS FOR 1999-00 AND 2000-01 SCHOOL YEARS: 18 MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES, NEW YORK CITY AND REST OF STATE.....	37

SCHOOL AID/STAR OVERVIEW

The 2000-01 State budget provides a record increase in State aid to public schools for the fourth consecutive year while also financing the second phase of School Tax Relief (STAR) exemptions for all non-senior homeowners. Substantial funding increases are again provided to improve school facilities and strengthen early childhood education. In addition, new program initiatives are included to increase the supply of qualified teachers and expand funding for summer school programs necessary to assist schools in meeting the State's new higher learning standards.

Major elements of State support for elementary and secondary education for the 2000-01 school year include the following:

- C An overall increase of \$1.094 billion (8.73 percent) in school aid, including an increase of \$1.080 billion (9.02 percent) in formula-based computerized aids. This is the largest funding increase in State history, surpassing the previous record of \$913 million enacted for the 1999-00 school year. Since the 1996-97 school year, school aid has increased by \$3.418 billion or 33.47 percent.
- C A building aid increase of \$228 million (24.4 percent), reflecting continuation of the 10 percent building aid enrichment for projects approved after July 1, 1998. In addition, funding under the Rebuilding Schools to Uphold Education (RESCUE) program has increased by \$50 million to a total of \$195 million.
- C Creation of a new \$25 million "Teachers of Tomorrow" teacher certification initiative to provide assistance to school districts in the recruitment and retention of certified teachers.
- C Expansion of Universal Pre-Kindergarten from \$85 million to \$225 million in the 2000-01 school year, increasing the number of children eligible to be served by Pre-K programs from 30,000 to 68,000.
- C The State Class Size Reduction program will provide \$140 million to support smaller class sizes in grades K-3. This \$140 million in State funding will supplement \$113 million in new Federal class size reduction funding.

- C Continued growth in State aid for textbooks and educational technology including:
- A \$23.4 million increase in textbook aid;
  - A \$18.0 million increase in hardware and software aids; and
  - An expansion in educational technology aid totaling \$3.5 million. The 2000-01 State Budget will support up to a \$57.0 million school year program for this aid category pending the submission of additional school district claims.
- C A new \$35.1 million aid for summer school programs will assist school districts in meeting the State's higher learning standards by providing funding for summer courses intended to improve student performance in required academic subjects or to prepare students to take the Regents exams.
- C A \$35.7 million or 35 percent increase in operating standards aid to support services and expenses related to achieving the State's higher learning standards. In the 2000-01 school year, a portion of this additional funding will be based upon school district performance in increasing the number of students receiving Regents' diplomas.
- C The \$6.0 million Charter School Stimulus fund will support charter school start-up efforts throughout the State. This State funding, an increase of \$5.0 million, will supplement \$4.5 million in Federal charter school start-up funding provided for the upcoming school year. State funding includes \$2.15 million which will be provided to the SUNY Charter School Institute to support enhanced technical assistance for charter schools.
- C STAR
- STAR property tax relief will increase from \$995 million to an estimated \$1.600 billion in 2000-01 to support the continued \$50,000 full value exemption for income-eligible seniors and the implementation of the second phase of STAR for other homeowners, which provides a \$20,000 full value exemption this year.
  - The STAR payment schedule that was applicable for 1998-99 and 1999-00 is retained for 2000-01 to provide accelerated State reimbursement to school districts.



- A new provision for an additional STAR payment in March of each year was enacted to provide State reimbursement to school districts for any increases in STAR claims that occur after the last scheduled payment in January.
- Starting with the 2001-02 school year, the school budget notice required to be mailed six days prior to the annual meeting must include the following additional information:
  - A description of how total spending and the tax levy resulting from the proposed budget compare with a projected contingency budget that would go into effect if the proposed school budget is not approved by the voters.
  - A comparison of the tax savings under the basic STAR exemption and the increase or decrease in school taxes from the prior year. The notice must include a comparison of the net taxpayer savings for a home within the district that has a full value of \$100,000, under the current school district budget with such savings under the proposed budget.

#### 2000-01 SCHOOL AID PROGRAMS

A summary of the 2000-01 school aid and STAR programs contained in Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2000, as well as related programs contained primarily in the Education, Labor and Family Assistance Budget (Chapter 53) of the Laws of 2000 is presented in this publication.

#### A. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The enacted school aid program will increase the aids comprising General Support for Public Schools (GSPS), BOCES Aid and Employment Preparation Education (EPE) Aid by \$1,094.30 million, from \$12,536.47 million in 1999-00 to \$13,630.77 million in the 2000-01 school year, an increase of 8.73 percent. Formula-based computerized aids will increase by \$1,080.13 million or 9.02 percent. This is the largest enacted increase in State aid to public schools in history, surpassing the 1999-00 increase of \$913 million. Significant items for 2000-01 include:

- C Increased funding in the amount of \$293.86 million is provided for major operating aid programs subject to the transition adjustment. The transition adjustment, applied to major operating aids, ensures that all districts will receive a

minimum aid increase of at least 2 percent over the sum of these aids for 1999-00. The transition adjustment will also allow districts to receive a maximum increase in the sum of these aids over 1999-00 levels of up to 4.27 percent; or 18.10 percent of the amount limited by the transition adjustment, whichever is greater.

- C Building Aid is increased by \$228.33 million to a total of \$1.16 billion to support school building projects throughout the State. The 10 percent Building Aid enrichment provided for projects approved after July 1, 1998 is continued in 2000-01. However, for projects approved by voters after July 1, 2000, school districts will receive Building Aid based on the greater of their current Building Aid ratio or their 1999-00 aid ratio reduced by 10 percentage points.
- C In addition to regular Operating Aid, Operating Standards Aid is enriched to provide \$137.79 million, an increase of \$35.69 million, to school districts statewide to provide additional funds for programs and services required to meet the goals of the new learning standards established by the Board of Regents.
- C Extraordinary Needs Aid is increased by \$12.15 million to support services to at-risk pupils.
- C Textbook Aid will grow from \$46.87 to \$57.30 per pupil, an increase of \$23.42 million.
- C Hardware Aid will grow from \$12.70 to \$19.25 per pupil, an increase of \$8.33 million. Software Aid will increase from \$7.55 to \$14.98 per pupil, an increase of \$9.72 million.
- C Educational Technology Incentive Aid is increased from \$25.0 million to \$28.52 million with an additional authority to spend up to \$57.0 million for the 2000-01 school year pending submission of additional school district claims.
- C Funding for early childhood programs is increased substantially in 2000-01. The Universal Pre-Kindergarten initiative for four-year-olds is funded in 2000-01 at \$225.0 million, an increase of \$140.0 million. The minimum per pupil funding level for this program is continued at \$2,700. Any district that is eligible to receive a Universal Pre-Kindergarten grant for the 2000-01 school year, but elects not to participate in the program for 2000-01, or to participate with fewer students than the total computed for the district, may place the unused portion of the 2000-01 grant in a special Universal Pre-Kindergarten Reserve Fund to be established by

the State Comptroller pursuant to the State Finance Law.

- C The Class Size Reduction initiative for grades kindergarten through three is funded at \$140.0 million, an increase of \$67.08 million, and, if all districts participate, will result in the creation of 1,185 new classrooms in 123 eligible school districts.
- C Limited English Proficiency Aid is increased from \$67.91 million to \$70.81 million, an increase of \$2.90 million.
- C In 2000-01, Minor Maintenance Aid is continued at \$50.0 million to assist in the preservation of school facilities throughout the State.
- C School districts that are not components of BOCES, including Big Five city districts, will receive an increase in Shared Services Aid of \$5.0 million.
- C Tax Limitation Aid totaling \$30.18 million, an increase of \$5.18 million, is provided to school districts with high residential tax burdens.

#### FORMULA-BASED AIDS

Major Operating Aids: Total State funding will be adjusted through a transition adjustment to ensure that no district receives less than a 2 percent increase over its 1999-00 level for the major aids listed below. The transition adjustment will also allow districts to receive a maximum increase in the sum of these aids over 1999-00 levels of up to 4.27 percent or 18.10 percent of the amount limited by the transition adjustment, whichever is greater. Aids subject to the transition adjustment include:

- Operating Aid
- Tax Effort Aid
- Tax Equalization Aid

Aid provided to school districts under these programs totals \$6,563.22 million, an increase of \$293.86 million.

Operating Standards Aid: For 2000-01, \$137.79 million, an increase of \$35.69 million, will be available for services and expenses related to achieving the Board of Regents' new learning standards. Increased funding is available for school districts with a high percentage of at-risk pupils. For the first time, a portion (\$11.0 million for the 2000-01 school year) of a school

district's State aid under this program will be based upon its performance in increasing the proportion of students receiving Regents' diplomas. Funds must be used in accordance with a district plan designed to achieve the Regents' new learning standards through direct instructional services to students, professional development for teachers and innovative educational practices.

Extraordinary Needs Aid: This aid category provides funds to school districts with high concentrations of at-risk pupils. Several formula enhancements first enacted in 1998-99 are continued, including a recalculation of the concentration and sparsity factors. The save-harmless provision is also continued. Extraordinary Needs Aid will provide \$677.73 million to school districts, an increase of \$12.15 million.

Educationally Related Support Services Aid: This formula which supports school district programs for special needs students continues to include two per pupil aid calculations. The first uses the aid ceiling, selected TAPU, and the selected Operating Aid ratio with a .25 minimum. The second uses the aid ceiling, selected TAPU, the Extraordinary Needs percent in excess of 60 percent and the aid ratio for Public Excess Cost Aid. The aid ceiling for the first per-pupil calculation is increased from \$335.00 to \$365.00; that for the second is continued at \$635.00. The percent of selected TAPU for the first per-pupil calculation is 9 percent; that for the second is 15 percent. For 2000-01, this aid will total \$70.91 million, an increase of \$5.36 million.

Public Excess Cost Aid: This program supports the commitment to a free and appropriate education in a public school setting for pupils with disabilities. For aids payable in 2000-01, the calculation of Public Excess Cost Aid will be based on approved operating expense and total aidable pupils for expense of the 1998-99 school year. The statewide average approved operating expense per pupil is \$6,600. The aid ratio will be determined using the combined wealth ratio, as used for Operating Aid, and based on a 49 percent State share for a district of average wealth and a minimum aid ratio of 25 percent. The save-harmless provision is continued.

Funding for the Declassification Support Services Aid program is also included within the estimates for Public Excess Cost Aid. Under this program, moneys are provided to school districts for the provision of support services for teachers and pupils in the first year that a pupil moves from a special education program to a full-time regular education program. In order to encourage the increased movement of pupils into a regular classroom environment, this aid equals 50 percent of a

district's Public Excess Cost Aid per pupil multiplied by the number of pupils moving to a regular education program. Public Excess Cost Aid will total \$1,808.76 million in 2000-01, an increase of \$86.00 million.

Legislation enacted with the 1999-00 budget included special education financing reform. These changes, which will be phased-in beginning with the 2001-02 school year, will provide school districts with an incentive to educate disabled children in an integrated setting with their non-disabled peers. In 2001-02, the public excess cost pupil weightings will be modified to provide an additional 0.5 weighting for those children who require special education services at least 60 percent of the time and who receive these services in a general education setting. The pupil weighting for students served in segregated settings will be reduced from 1.70 to 1.68 in 2001-02 and to 1.65 in 2002-03. Additionally, save-harmless funding will not include apportionments generated by the new pupil weightings and will be reduced to 99.1 percent of the current present law level in 2001-02 and to 99.13 percent of such level in 2002-03.

In addition to the special education financing reforms, the 1999-00 legislative changes require school districts to develop plans which will ensure that intervention strategies are considered prior to classifying children for special education services. School districts will also be required to develop policies that enable children who require special education services, to the extent appropriate to needs of the child, to be involved in the general education curriculum. Finally, the 1999-00 legislation directs the State Education Department to identify and provide assistance to those districts which continue to have high rates of special education classification and a high incidence of educating special education students apart from their non-disabled peers.

Private Excess Cost Aid: This program supports special education programs serving public school children placed in private school settings and in the State-operated schools in Rome and Batavia. All existing provisions of law are continued. State funding in 2000-01 will total \$151.17 million, an increase of \$12.68 million.

BOCES Aid: For 2000-01, BOCES aid will total \$457.58 million. School districts will receive a BOCES aid increase of \$30.37 million. Beginning with contracts entered into on or after January 15, 2000, school districts will not be eligible for BOCES aid for the purchase or installation of educational technology unless a district can demonstrate that this shared service is cost-effective without regard to the availability of

State aid.

With respect to the role of BOCES in implementing Academic Intervention Services to improve student performance, the use of BOCES in the provision of AIS services for the 2000-01 school year must be approved by SED to be aid eligible. As is the case with the technology cost-effectiveness requirement, districts must demonstrate, not only that district resources were insufficient to provide appropriate AIS services, but that accessing BOCES services is a cost-effective solution.

Special Services Aid: This aid, which totals \$134.16 million for 2000-01, a decrease of \$2.51 million, is provided to the Big Five city school districts for career education and computer services. Since these five districts are not permitted to join BOCES, a different formula is used to fund career education programs and computer services provided by such districts. The career education aid ceiling for 2000-01 is continued at \$3,720. Computer services aid is based upon an aid ratio multiplied by expenses up to \$62.30 multiplied by the district's K-12 enrollment.

Transportation Aid: The minimum aid ratio for Transportation Aid continues to be 6.5 percent (dependent on district wealth, this aid will range from 6.5 to 90 percent of a district's approved expenses). Transportation Aid will total \$881.20 million in 2000-01, an increase of \$74.88 million. The aid ratio choice permitting school districts to receive aid based on public and non-public enrollments is continued and will benefit districts transporting large numbers of nonpublic school students. District expenditures for transportation to and from summer classes to improve student performance will be aided up to a maximum of \$5.0 million statewide. Districts may claim aid based on the attendance of pupils in summer school courses to improve performance during the summer of 1999.

Schools will continue to receive aid for non-emergency bus purchases or leases in the year after the expense is incurred only if the amount expended is reported to the Commissioner of Education by November 15th of the base year. Any amount exceeding the reported figure will be aided in the subsequent year.

Building Aid (BANS/New Debt Service): All building projects approved by the voters after July 1, 1998 will receive a supplement of 10 percentage points to their selected State aid ratio (but not to exceed a maximum State share of 95 percent). Each district will continue to receive a minimum of 10 percent reimbursement on approved costs. Beginning July 1, 2000, locally

approved swimming pool projects will no longer be eligible for the 10 percent incentive. Regional cost factors introduced in 1998 are also continued to address the expense of building and repairing school facilities in high cost areas of the State.

In calculating Building Aid for 1999-00, a district was able to choose the highest of its current aid ratio or the aid ratio used for aid payable in the 1981-82 through 1998-99 school years -- i.e., aid ratios based on current year or prior year selected actual valuations per resident pupil (AV/RWADA) for 1979-80 through 1996-97. Starting with all new building projects approved by the voters beginning July 1, 2000, the selected building aid ratio is based upon the greater of a school district's current-year Building Aid ratio or the aid ratio selected for use in 1999-00 reduced by 10 percentage points.

As was the case in previous years, aid for bond anticipation notes (BANs) and for newly issued bonds and capital notes will be based on the lesser of data reported to the Commissioner on or before November 15 or the actual claim submitted by the district on or before March 1. For 2000-01, Building Aid payable on 2000-01 debt service expenditures for bonds and capital notes issued before July 1, 2000 will only be paid to the extent that debt service expenditures were reported to the Commissioner of Education on or before November 15, 1999. Any debt service expenditures in excess of the amount reported on November 15, 1999 will not be aided until the 2001-02 school year. For 2000-01, Building Aid will total \$1,162.88 million, an increase of \$228.33 million. Beginning in 2000-01, aid for new debt service will be paid in July.

To promote greater predictability in State Building Aid payments, school districts beginning in 2000-01, will be encouraged to structure their borrowings so that the first debt service payment occurs in the school year succeeding the issuance of bonds. School districts that structure their financings this way will continue to receive State aid in the school year in which local costs are incurred. Otherwise, if local debt service is incurred within the same school year as the issuance of debt, such expenses will be paid in July of the following school year. To discourage the issuance of bonds well before they are needed to support construction costs, school districts that schedule their financings more than three months prior to the initial payment made pursuant to a general construction contract will be subject to a reduction in State Building Aid.

In addition, a new aid ratio choice recognizing the needs of low-income wealth districts will be available for the 2000-01 school year. Districts with disproportionately low-income wealth

and high property wealth will be able to use this ratio choice for projects approved by voters over the next four years.

In addition to Building Aid, for 2000-01, all school districts will continue to be eligible to receive State capital funding under the Rebuilding Schools to Uphold Education (RESCUE) program to support local construction priorities. RESCUE grants are based upon a school district's share of the total State public and non-public enrollment. Minimum RESCUE grants to school districts will again be \$20,000. Available RESCUE funds have been increased by an additional \$50 million in 2000-01 to a total of \$195 million.

Reorganization Incentive Aid: Reorganization Incentive Aid is provided for both operating and building expenses incurred by those school districts scheduled for reorganization under section 3602 of the Education Law. It is paid as a supplement to regular operating aid and building aid when districts meet certain conditions prescribed by law. The statutory provisions for reorganization incentive aid remain unchanged for districts which have already undergone reorganization. Beginning in 1992, reorganization incentive operating aid for reorganizing districts was increased to 40 percent for the first five years. Eligibility for reorganization incentive building aid on new projects for qualified districts is extended to July 1, 2002 in Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2000. In total, reorganization incentive aid will amount to \$44.02 million in 2000-01, an increase of \$0.23 million.

Limited English Proficiency: For 2000-01, the amount of operating aid per pupil provided to school districts has been enriched. As a result, programs for the education of students with limited proficiency in English will be supported by \$70.81 million, an increase of \$2.90 million over 1999-00.

Gifted and Talented: For 2000-01, \$15.22 million, an increase of \$1.00 million is available to fund programs for gifted students.

Growth Aid: Growth Aid to qualifying districts will be paid as a separate apportionment in June 2001. As provided for in Chapter 474 of the Laws of 1996, beginning with aid for the 1997-98 school year, a district's growth index is calculated based on the change in enrollment rather than the change in average daily attendance. For 2000-01, growth aid will total \$32.80 million, an increase of \$2.39 million.



Textbook and Computer Aids: For the 2000-01 school year, the following provisions apply:

- C Textbook Aid: These funds reimburse school districts for the purchase and loan of textbooks. Textbooks are loaned to both public and nonpublic pupils. The lottery funded portion of Textbook Aid is \$15 per pupil. The general fund portion has been increased from \$31.87 to \$42.30 per pupil, for a combined maximum textbook aid payment of \$57.30 per pupil. Beginning in 1999-00, schools are also able to use eligible purchases of content-based instructional materials in an electronic format to qualify for reimbursement. This aid will total \$176.24 million in 2000-01, an increase of \$23.42 million.
  
- C Computer Software Aid: Under this program, aid is apportioned to districts for the purchase and loan of computer software. Software programs designated for use in public schools are to be loaned on an equitable basis to nonpublic school pupils pursuant to Rules of the Board of Regents. For the 2000-01 school year, districts will be reimbursed for expenses up to \$14.98 per pupil based on public and nonpublic school enrollment. For 2000-01, Computer Software Aid will total \$31.80 million, an increase of \$9.72 million.
  
- C Computer Hardware and Technology Aid: This aid category, provides funding for the lease or purchase of mini- and microcomputers, computer terminals or technology equipment for instructional purposes. Computer Hardware Aid equals approved expense (up to \$19.25 per pupil), adjusted by the current year AV/RWADA aid ratio. For the 2000-01 school year, \$26.47 million, an increase of \$8.33 million, is provided.

Library Materials Aid: Districts are reimbursed for expenses up to \$6.00 per pupil based on public and nonpublic school enrollment. For 2000-01, Library Materials Aid will total \$18.71 million, an increase of \$0.36 million. Materials purchased under this program and designated for use in public schools are to be loaned on an equitable basis to nonpublic school pupils.

Pre-Kindergarten Expansion: Beginning in 1998-99, State funds were provided to expand the availability of pre-kindergarten programs for four-year-old children statewide. For 2000-01, a total of \$225.00 million, an increase of \$140.00 million, has been appropriated for State grants that are based upon a wealth-equalized allocation formula providing up to \$4,000 per child served and ensuring that no eligible school district

receives less than \$2,700 per child. Program funding will continue to be targeted to disadvantaged children.

Any district that elects not to participate in the program for 2000-01, or participates with fewer students than the total for the district, may place the unused portion of their 2000-01 grant in a special Universal Pre-Kindergarten Reserve fund to be established by the State Comptroller pursuant to Section 97-vvv of the State Finance Law. The monies in the reserve may then be used to increase the number of pupils served in the 2001-02 school year. The district's number of aidable pupils for the 2000-01 school year will be reduced to correspond to the reduction in the grant from the transfer of funds into the reserve. A district's decision to use the reserve fund must be submitted to the Commissioner of Education by September 1, 2000, and may not be reversed. Any funds in the reserve that are not used to provide services to an expanded number of pupils in the 2001-02 school year will be returned to the State's General Fund.

Full-Day K Incentive Aid: This aid category provides funding to encourage school districts to establish full-day kindergarten programs intended to strengthen the quality of education for five-year-old children. For 2000-01, a total of \$6.00 million is provided for this program. School districts offering full-day kindergarten programs will receive current year operating aid in 2000-01 for any increase in the number of students served in full-day programs in 2000-01 compared to 1999-00. For 2000-01, a maximum of \$3.0 million will be provided for programs that are not available to all pupils who wish to attend, subject to regulations of the Commissioner of Education.

Minor Maintenance Aid: For 2000-01, \$50.0 million will continue to be provided for minor maintenance projects necessary to preserve school facilities statewide. School districts will receive funding based upon the average age of their facilities and based upon enrollment growth.

Shared Services Aid for Big 5 City Districts: A total of \$15.0 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, is provided for Big Five City school districts and other districts that are non-components of BOCES to help cover the cost of instructional support services.

Education Technology Incentive Aid: Education technology incentive aid is provided to support classroom-based technology investments. School districts will receive aid for approved instructional computer technology expenses (those that are not eligible for Building Aid or are not claimed for any other technology aid) based upon an aid formula that provides the

greater of the district's selected building aid ratio or BOCES aid ratio. State funding for this program will be \$28.52 million in 2000-01. An appropriation is included in the 2000-01 State Budget to support up to a \$57.00 million school-year level for this program pending the submission of additional school district claims.

Early Grade Class Size Reduction Aid: For 2000-01, \$140.00 million, an increase of \$67.08 million, is appropriated to enable school districts to reduce class size in kindergarten and in grades one through three. Over 120 school districts will be eligible to receive grants to add 1,185 new classrooms to achieve an average size of 20 students. Grants are based upon district wealth, enrollment and average class size.

Tax Limitation Aid: For 2000-01, a total of \$30.18 million, an increase of \$5.18 million, is provided to school districts based on a formula that incorporates district tax levy from residential property and overall district income.

Teacher Support Aid: A total of \$67.48 million is provided in aid and grants to the Big Five City school districts.

Summer School Aid: In 2000-01, a new \$35.1 million summer school program will fund school district courses to improve student performance in required academic subjects or in taking the Regents exams. Districts may claim aid based on the attendance of pupils in summer school courses to improve performance during the summer of 1999. School districts that provide transportation for pupils to summer school programs for the 2000 summer school session may claim Transportation Aid for such services in the 2001-02 school year. Such aid will be capped at \$5.00 million. While BOCES may operate summer session programs on a shared services basis, BOCES may not claim aid for summer programs under this new aid category.

#### GRANT PROGRAMS AND OTHER AID CATEGORIES

Teachers of Tomorrow: For 2000-01, \$25.0 million will be available for incentives including awards and stipends to retain and attract teachers into New York's classrooms, particularly in areas where teacher shortages exist.

The new "Summer in the City" internship program will encourage undergraduate college students from around the State to gain classroom experience in New York and other large city schools. Annual awards of \$3,400 per year will be provided to new teachers who agree to teach in designated shortage areas.

State funding may also be used to provide a \$10,000 incentive to highly skilled master teachers who agree to work in shortage areas. A tuition reimbursement of up to \$2,100 a year will also assist provisionally certified teachers willing to serve in shortage areas in acquiring their master's degree needed for permanent certification.

Aid to Small City School Districts: Aid for small city school districts was instituted as a grant program by Chapter 288 of the Laws of 1979, and was intended to provide funds to districts at or near constitutional tax limits. With the removal of small city constitutional tax limits by a referendum in 1985, aid to small city school districts is provided to permit such districts to adjust their taxes gradually to an appropriate level. A total of \$81.88 million, the same amount as in 1999-00, will be allocated to small city school districts for the 2000-01 school year. In addition to these funds, Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2000 appropriates \$1.0 million for small city school districts that are not eligible for an apportionment under the aid to small city school districts formula.

Employment Preparation Education (EPE) Aid: EPE funding is available for adult education programs such as literacy, basic skills and high school equivalency programs. School districts and BOCES offering such programs are required to submit plans of service to the Commissioner of Education for approval. Total aid for the 2000-01 school year continues to be capped at \$96.18 million, and approved claims above such amount will be subject to proration. Up to \$2.5 million of the 2000-01 school year total will be available for services to individuals over the age of 21 who possess a high school or equivalency diploma but who fail to demonstrate basic educational competencies.

Urban-Suburban Transfer: A total of \$1.13 million will be provided in 2000-01 to districts that participate in a voluntary interdistrict transfer between an urban and suburban school district to reduce racial isolation. Related transportation expenses are eligible for transportation aid.

Education of Homeless Children: Chapter 348 of the Laws of 1988, by amending section 3602 of the Education Law, instituted this program of State aid. Under this program, school districts where homeless children are temporarily located are reimbursed for the direct cost of educating such children. This cost to the State is partially recaptured from the district of last attendance for each such homeless child by deducting an amount equal to the district's basic contribution per pupil from the district's State aid. The net cost of aid for homeless pupils in 2000-01 is estimated at \$4.0 million.

Aid for Incarcerated Youth: A total of \$11.5 million is provided to continue support for the provision of educational services to youth detained in local correctional facilities. Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1992, such services may now be provided, and aided, during summer sessions as well as the regular school year.

State Bilingual Categorical Funds: In 2000-01, \$11.20 million will be used to continue existing funding of regional bilingual programs at BOCES and to support innovative Two-Way Bilingual Education Programs which employ two languages (one of which is English) for the purpose of instruction, involving students whose native language is other than English.

Categorical Reading Aid: This aid category is provided to the Big Five city school districts to help improve pupil reading skills and academic performance. Aid payments will total \$63.95 million in 2000-01, the same amount as last year, to be distributed as follows:

- New York City \$29.95 million
- Buffalo 17.50 million
- Syracuse 6.00 million
- Rochester 5.50 million
- Yonkers 5.00 million

AI/DP Grants: \$949,900 is available in 2000-01 for attendance improvement and drop-out prevention programs. The recipient districts and BOCES are:

- Binghamton \$289,200
- Ithaca 289,200
- Fredonia 96,400
- Tompkins-Seneca-  
Tioga BOCES 96,400
- Orange-Ulster BOCES 96,400
- Jamestown 48,600
- Newark Valley 33,700

Improving Pupil Performance: A total of \$66.35 million, the same amount as last year, is provided to fund a program of incentive grants for improving pupil performance in the Big Five city school districts. These funds will be allocated as follows:

- New York City \$36.20 million
- Buffalo 10.50 million
- Yonkers 9.10 million
- Rochester 6.95 million
- Syracuse 3.60 million

Fort Drum Area School Districts: A total of \$2.63 million, the same as last year, is provided to continue grants to school districts in the Fort Drum area that have experienced increased pupil enrollments due to the influx of personnel at the Fort Drum military reservation.

Magnet and Demonstration Schools: Magnet schools offer a special curriculum designed to attract students of different racial backgrounds. A total of \$135.44 million, an increase of \$468,000, will be provided for 19 school districts (including \$116.70 million to the Big Five cities).

• New York City	\$48,175,000
• Yonkers	29,500,000
• Buffalo	17,025,000
• Rochester	11,000,000
• Syracuse	11,000,000
• Newburgh	4,645,000
• Albany	2,050,000
• Mount Vernon	2,000,000
• Poughkeepsie	1,875,000
• Schenectady	1,800,000
• New Rochelle	1,200,000
• Utica	1,200,000
• Port Chester	1,150,000
• White Plains	900,000
• Niagara Falls	600,000
• Freeport	400,000
• Middletown	400,000
• Beacon	318,000
• Peekskill	200,000

In addition to these funds, Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2000 appropriates \$210,000 for magnet school programs in New Rochelle.

Education of OMH/OMR Pupils: A total of \$20.00 million is provided in the General Support for Public Schools appropriation for apportionment to school districts for the purpose of providing educational services for children who are residents in, and those released from, Office of Mental Health and Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities facilities pursuant to Chapter 66 of the Laws of 1978 and subdivision 5 of section 3202 of the Education Law, as well as for children who reside in intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded who receive educational services pursuant to Chapter 721 of the Laws of 1979.

CIMS Aid: In 2000-01, \$2.50 million in General Support for

Public Schools funding will be continued for Comprehensive Instructional Management Systems (CIMS) programs. Of this total, \$1.25 million will be distributed to the Big Five city school districts and \$1.25 million will be allocated for competitive grants for partnerships with school districts and BOCES to raise standards for all students.

Office of State Comptroller Audits: A total of \$250,000 is continued to ensure accountability through audits of school districts and BOCES.

Learning Technology Grants: A total of \$3.29 million is continued for learning technology programs including services benefitting nonpublic school students.

Bus Driver Safety: A total of \$400,000 is provided in funding for grants to schools for training purposes including, but not limited to, establishment of a statewide school bus driver safety program and distribution of training materials.

#### B. OTHER STATE AID PROGRAMS

The aids highlighted below are shown in Table II-C on a State fiscal year basis. These programs affect school districts, but they are not funded in the General Support for Public Schools appropriations.

New York State Center for School Safety: For 2000-01, \$500,000 will be made available through the New York State Center for School Safety to disseminate information and provide training and technical assistance on violence prevention to schools and communities.

Civility, Citizenship and Character Education Curriculum: A total of \$500,000 is provided, consistent with recommendations of the Task Force on School Violence chaired by Lieutenant Governor Mary Donohue, to support the development of curricula in grades K-12 that includes civility, character and citizenship education.

Charter School Stimulus Fund: A total of \$6 million, an increase of \$5 million, is provided by the State for start-up grants to charter schools. During the 2000-01 school year, more than 6,200 students are enrolled in the State's existing twenty-two charter schools. Current statute authorizes the creation of up to 100 new charter schools.

The State will also receive \$4.5 million from the federal government to assist in the establishment of new charter schools. This is the second year of a three-year grant from the U.S.

Department of Education intended to increase the number of charter schools in the country to 3,000 by the year 2002.

Basic Education for Public Assistance Recipients: For 2000-01, \$5.0 million is continued for basic education programs including reading, mathematics, and life skills offered to public assistance recipients 16 years of age or older who have a reading level below the ninth grade.

Children of Migrant Workers: A total of \$90,000 in grants is appropriated to school districts supplementing Federal funds used to develop educational programs for the children of migrant farm workers.

Adult Literacy Education: An appropriation of \$3.32 million is provided in 2000-01 for a program of adult literacy consisting of competitive grants to community-based organizations, literacy volunteer organizations, and two- and four-year colleges and libraries.

Experimental Pre-kindergarten Program: Pre-kindergarten programs provide health, psychological and social services to four-year-old children from economically deprived neighborhoods. A total of \$50.2 million has been budgeted for the 2000-01 school year. Grants to support existing programs will be awarded based on Regulations of the Commissioner subject to the approval of the Director of the Budget.

Lunch/Breakfast Programs: A total of \$31.7 million in State funds, the same as last year, including support for additional expenses of school breakfast programs for schools with extraordinary needs, is appropriated to subsidize school lunch and school breakfast programs. The Federal share in the School Lunch and Breakfast Program under the Food and Nutrition Fund will equal \$582,419,000 for the 2000-01 Federal fiscal year.

Comprehensive School Health Demonstration Program: A total of \$525,000 is continued for 2000-01 to support local school district and BOCES programs of health education at the elementary grade levels.

School Health Demonstration Project: For 2000-01, \$150,000 is provided to improve health services and health education to at-risk pupils in Buffalo schools.

Education of Native Americans: A total of \$15.05 million, is appropriated for the full cost of elementary and secondary education (including transportation expenses) for Native American children as authorized by Article 83 of the Education Law. The program benefits approximately 2,500 children living on 9 reservations educated in 3 reservation schools, 13 public school



districts and 4 BOCES.

Primary Mental Health Project: A total of \$570,000, the same as last year, is available in 2000-01 for State support of school-based programs for the early detection and prevention of school adjustment and learning problems experienced by children in the primary grades.

Professional Development Grants: For 2000-01, \$10.0 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, is available to schools for professional development programs.

Teacher Resource and Computer Training Centers: Aid of \$25.0 million is appropriated for this program in the 2000-01 State fiscal year to provide final payments of the 1999-00 school year program and initial payments of a \$30.0 million 2000-01 school year program.

Effective Schools Consortia: For 2000-01, \$1.89 million is continued for this program, the same as last year. This total provides support for technical assistance primarily to low-performing schools in New York City to improve instructional and administrative practices. The program also encourages parental and community involvement in the educational practices of participating schools.

Transferring Success: For 2000-01, an appropriation of \$629,800, the same as in 1999-00, is made available for this program, which seeks to validate and support the replication of exemplary education programs.

Parenting Education: An appropriation of \$506,400 is available in the 2000-01 school year for this program, which supports young adults in their role as parents by expanding opportunities for parental involvement in their children's education.

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification: For 2000-01, \$1.00 million is available to teachers for grants up to \$2,500 toward the cost of certification by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

Schools as Community Sites: Under this program, school districts and BOCES with high percentages of disadvantaged students may apply for grants to promote coordinated management of the resources of the schools and communities. A total of \$6.0 million will be provided for this program in State fiscal year 2000-01 to continue State support at existing sites.

Teacher-Mentor Intern: Under this program, a total of \$3.5 million will be provided for the 2000-01 State fiscal year to

support a \$5.0 million school-year program through which new teachers work with an experienced teacher as their mentor.

Workplace Literacy: Under this program, \$1.38 million is provided in the 2000-01 school year to aid labor organizations in the operation of programs in basic literacy and job skills.

Consortium for Worker Education: This not-for-profit organization which provides adult education services to union members and workers in New York City is funded at \$9.50 million in 2000-01.

AIDS Education Program: In 2000-01, a total of \$990,000, the same as last year, is provided for an AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) Education Program. These funds support local and regional education and training programs.

Apprenticeship Training: For 2000-01, \$1.83 million is continued to local education agencies for apprenticeship training programs pursuant to a formula contained in section 3610 of the Education Law.

Youth-at-Risk Fund: A total of \$5.3 million, including \$325,500 for department administration, is provided to support 2000-01 school district and BOCES programs promoting partnerships between schools, community groups, private business, social service providers and local governments to serve at-risk youth.

Extended School Day/School Violence Prevention: A total of \$30.2 million, an increase of \$10.0 million, is provided for 2000-01 to fund local school-based intervention programs, including the establishment of appropriate before- and/or after-school programs.

Missing Children Prevention Education: An appropriation of \$900,000 is continued for school districts, BOCES or consortiums thereof, to develop courses of study in the prevention of child abduction.

Schools Under Registration Review: A total of \$2.0 million is available in State aid to these schools.

Nonpublic School Aid: A total of \$61.2 million, an increase of \$7.4 million, is appropriated to reimburse the actual expenses incurred by nonpublic schools for specified State testing and data-collection activities, pursuant to the provisions of Chapters 507 and 508 of the Laws of 1974.

Private Schools for the Blind and Deaf: A total of \$96.9

million, an increase of \$4.7 million, is appropriated for allowances to eight private schools for the deaf, two private schools for the blind, and the Henry Viscardi School for multiply handicapped children, under Article 85 of the Education Law.

Preschool Special Education: Pursuant to section 4410 of the Education Law, \$552.2 million, an increase of \$16.1 million, is appropriated for the State's 59.5 percent share of the costs of education for three- and four-year old children with disabilities. Similar to 1999-00, prior year claims on file with the State Education Department as of April 1, 2000 will receive priority treatment. Any remaining claims for which there is insufficient appropriation authority to pay in 2000-01 will receive priority status for payment in 2001-02. Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2000 provides for State reimbursement to counties for preschool administration costs to increase from \$50 to \$75 per child in 2000-01. The reimbursement level of \$50 was initially established in 1990.

Summer School Program for Disabled Students: An appropriation of \$168.6 million, an increase of \$4.9 million, is provided to meet the State's 70 percent share of costs of summer school programs for school-age pupils with disabilities pursuant to Section 4408 of the Education Law. The 2000-01 appropriation will fund prior year liabilities and up to 70 percent of the 2000-01 school year obligations with the remainder to be funded in the subsequent State fiscal year.

Special Act School Districts and 853 Schools Targeted Adjustment Aid: An appropriation of \$2.0 million is provided for 2000-01 to help prevent excessive instructional staff turnover through a targeted adjustment of compensation for teachers at eligible schools. Schools eligible to apply for such funding include approved private special education providers and special act school districts.

Special Education - Federal Medicaid Recovery: For the 2000-01 State fiscal year, Chapter 53 includes a \$207.3 million offset to State special education costs based on recovery of Federal Medicaid funds for medically related services provided to eligible children in special education programs.

Advances to Hurd City School Districts: A total of \$11,944,000 in loan funds (Hurd advances) is appropriated in 2000-01 for city school districts first eligible to receive loans pursuant to Chapter 280 of the Laws of 1978.

Commencing with 1992-93, pursuant to Chapter 280 of the Laws of 1978 as amended by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1991, district

advances are being reduced by 5 percent per year, until no advances are made in the 2011-2012 school year.

District Specific Appropriations: In addition to the above programs, numerous district-specific or area-specific appropriations have been added to the State Education Department's Elementary and Secondary Education program in the 2000-01 State fiscal year. These programs total \$27,200,350.

## SCHOOL TAX RELIEF (STAR) PROGRAM

### STAR Property Tax Relief

Chapter 389 of the Laws of 1997 included a multi-year School Tax Relief (STAR) program which will provide approximately \$2.3 billion by 2001-02 to reimburse school districts for State-authorized property tax relief for homeowners. Senior homeowners at least 65 years old and with incomes up to \$60,000 are eligible to receive exemptions of at least \$50,000 from the full value of their primary residences for school tax purposes. When fully implemented, the property tax component of the STAR program will provide other homeowners with at least a \$30,000 exemption from the full value of their primary residence for school property tax purposes. In those counties where the median value of homes exceeds the statewide median home value, as determined by the State Office of Real Property Services (ORPS), the value of the exemptions will be increased. The State will reimburse school districts dollar-for-dollar for the property tax revenues foregone from these exemptions.

STAR property tax exemptions began with the full \$50,000 enhanced exemptions for income-eligible senior homeowners for 1998-99 school year taxes.

The Basic STAR exemption for other homeowners is still being phased-in starting at \$10,000 in 1999-2000 and growing to \$20,000 in 2000-2001 and to \$30,000 in 2001-02.

### Improved Taxpayer Information

A "Property Taxpayer's Bill of Rights" included in Chapter 389 of the Laws of 1997 provides that property tax bills include additional information, including the estimated full value of the property, the uniform percentage of value at which a municipality is assessing properties, the tax rate, levy and percentage change in the levy from the prior year. Information on how to appeal assessments must be provided with the bill or through another notice.

Two reforms to provide taxpayers with additional information were enacted in Chapter 405 of the Laws of 1999 effective for the 2000-2001 school year:

- A Property Tax Report Card: School districts are required to publish locally and report to the State Education Department details of proposed budgets and tax levy increases. The Department then publishes a "Property Tax Report Card" prior

to the School Budget Voting Day, enabling taxpayers to see how the proposed budget and tax levy changes in their school district compare to other districts around the region and across the State.

The Property Tax Report Cards are required by subdivisions 7 of Sections 1608 and 1716 of the Education Law and include for each district the:

- Amount of total spending and total estimated school tax levy that would result from adoption of the proposed budget and the percentage increase or decrease in total spending and total school tax levy from the school district budget for the preceding school year;
- Projected enrollment growth for the school year for which the budget is prepared, and the percentage change in enrollment from the previous year; and
- Percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, from January first of the prior school year to January first of the current school year.

A copy of the property tax report card prepared for the annual district meeting must be submitted to the Education Department by the end of the business day next following approval of the report card by the trustee or board of trustees, but no later than twenty-four days prior to the statewide uniform voting day. The department compiles such data for all school districts whose budgets are subject to a vote of the qualified voters and makes such compilation available electronically at least ten days prior to the statewide uniform voting day.

- Full Budget Disclosure: School districts are required to provide voters with information that compares the total proposed school budget spending increase to the rate of inflation for the prior year. This information must be mailed at least six days prior to the statewide School Budget Voting Day in May to every qualified voter in the school district.

Subdivision 2-a of Section 2022 of the Education Law requires that:

- Every common, union free, central, central high school district and city school district to which this article applies shall mail a school budget notice to all qualified voters of the school district after the

date of the budget hearing, but no later than six days prior to the annual meeting and election or special district meeting at which a school budget vote will occur.

- The school budget notice shall compare the percentage increase or decrease in total spending under the proposed budget over total spending under the school district budget adopted for the current school year, with the percentage increase or decrease in the consumer price index, from January first of the prior school year to January first of the current school year. The notice shall also set forth the date, time and place of the school budget vote, in the same manner as in the notice of annual meeting. Such notice shall be in a form prescribed by the Commissioner.

#### Additional Voter Information for 2001-2002

To further enhance school budget disclosure, Chapter 60 of the Laws 2000 added two new provisions to subdivision 2-a of Section 2022 of the Education Law. Commencing with the proposed budget for the 2001-2002 school year, the school budget notices required to be mailed six days prior to the annual meeting must also include:

- A description of how total spending and the tax levy resulting from the proposed budget would compare with a projected contingency budget adopted pursuant to Section 2023 of this article, assuming that such contingency budget is adopted on the same day as the vote on the proposed budget. Such comparison shall be in total and by component (program, capital and administrative), and shall include a statement of the assumptions made in estimating the projected contingency budget.
- A comparison of the tax savings under the basic school tax relief (STAR) exemption authorized by Section 425 of the Real Property Tax Law and the increase or decrease in school taxes from the prior year, and the resulting net taxpayer savings, for a home within the district with a full value of \$100,000, under the existing school district budget with such savings under the proposed budget. Such comparison shall be made in the manner prescribed by the Commissioner, in consultation with the Office of Real Property Services.

School District Reimbursement for STAR

STAR exemptions have no effect on determining tax levies, rates or other State aid. School districts are reimbursed for the taxes foregone upon application to the State Office of Real Property Services. ORPS certifies to the Commissioner of Education amounts payable under the STAR program and school districts receive reimbursement from the State Education Department pursuant to a separate STAR payment schedule established in section 3609-e of the Education Law.

For the 2000-01 school year, school districts filing timely claims will be reimbursed pursuant to the same schedule as in 1998-99 and 1999-00, as follows:

<u>Cumulative Payments (as a % of STAR)</u>	<u>To Be Paid On or Before</u>
35%	October 15, 2000
70%	November 15, 2000
80%	December 15, 2000
100%	January 2, 2001

STAR reimbursements in subsequent years will be governed by a formula designed to ensure that outstanding STAR balances do not exceed specified percentages of a district's property tax levy. Assuming timely filing of claims by districts, any STAR amounts that exceed 25% of a district's property tax levy will be paid in October. Remaining STAR amounts that exceed 20% of levy will be paid in November and STAR owed in excess of 15% of levy will be paid in December. The balance of STAR due to districts will be paid by the first business day of January.

Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2000 also added a new paragraph to Section 3609-e of the Education Law which provides for an additional payment to account for any increases in STAR claims filed as a result of adjustments occurring after the January payment, as follows:

- On or before March 31, a portion of the school tax relief aid payable to the school district for the current year shall be paid equal to 100 percent of any increase in such aid over the total of such aids paid through the first business day of January, as certified to the Commissioner by the Office of Real Property Services on or before March 1.



## OTHER INITIATIVES

Chapters 53 and 60 of the Laws of 2000 include a number of education reforms and programs responding to concerns regarding teacher shortages, and the safety of school children and personnel.

The final State Budget includes \$25 million to establish the "Teachers of Tomorrow" program offering awards, stipends and other incentives to retain and attract more than 50,000 of the best and brightest teachers into New York's classrooms over the next decade. The new program includes the following initiatives:

- C Annual awards of \$3,400 per year will be provided to new teachers who agree to teach in designated shortage areas. These awards will be used to reduce outstanding student loan balances and defray other education costs. To assist teachers with temporary licenses in achieving permanent certification, stipends of up to \$2,000 per year will be provided to cover costs such as test preparation workshops and tuition for required course work.
- C The new "Summer in the City" internship program will encourage undergraduate college students from around the State to gain classroom experience in New York City schools. Beginning in 2001-02, the program will be expanded to inner city schools throughout the State.
- C State funding may be used to support specialized summer training programs for new teachers who agree to teach in shortage areas and to assist these individuals in meeting education requirements necessary to attain permanent certification. School districts may also use "Teachers of Tomorrow" funding to provide a \$10,000 incentive for up to three years to highly skilled master teachers who agree to work in shortage areas. Finally, a tuition reimbursement of up to \$2,100 a year will assist provisionally certified teachers willing to serve in shortage areas in acquiring their master's degree needed for permanent certification.

Consistent with the recommendations of the Task Force on School Violence chaired by Lieutenant Governor Mary Donohue, the Budget includes \$500,000 to support the development of curricula in grades K-12 that includes civility, character and citizenship education. In addition, \$500,000 is provided for the creation of a statewide clearinghouse through the New York State Center for

School Safety that will disseminate information and provide training and technical assistance on violence prevention to schools and communities.

To further support the initiatives enacted in the State Budget, Governor Pataki also signed into law Project SAVE (Safe Schools Against Violence in Education) to promote a safer and more effective learning environment within New York State's schools. In addition, the Governor signed legislation to require all prospective school employees and applicants for teacher certification to be fingerprinted for State and Federal criminal history background checks.

Provisions of Project SAVE include:

- C giving teachers more authority to remove disruptive students from the classroom;
- C making assaults on teachers and teachers' assaults on students a felony;
- C offering civility, citizenship and character education throughout the K-12 curriculum;
- C requiring all school districts to create a comprehensive school safety plan and provide violence prevention training for staff; and
- C requiring schools to report all incidents of violence and establish new violence prevention programs.

### Advantage Schools

Through the combined efforts of schools, parents, and community organizations, the Advantage Schools initiative provides a secure and enriching environment for children during those hours after school ends but before many parents are home from work. At over 130 sites statewide, children from kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade have opportunities for enriching experiences that complement their education in a safe, supportive program operating in neighborhood schools. The State Budget provides \$10 million in support appropriated to the Office of Children and Family Services for Advantage Schools in 2000-01.

## II

### SUMMARY OF 2000-01 SCHOOL YEAR/FISCAL YEAR APPROPRIATIONS

#### School Year/Fiscal Year Impact

There are two time frames to consider when discussing 2000-01 New York State aid programs relating to support for public schools: the 2000-01 school year which runs from July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001; and the 2000-01 State fiscal year which runs from April 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001. Tables in this section summarize: the school year and State fiscal year State-funded appropriations for General Support for Public Schools and 1999-00 and 2000-01 State fiscal year appropriations from the General Fund and Lottery Fund.

- Table II-A shows the school year changes for aid programs funded within the General Support for Public Schools appropriations for 2000-01. Computerized aids increase by 9.02 percent.
- Table II-B gives the State fiscal year components of the General Support for Public Schools disbursements. The \$13,102.1 million total for 2000-01 includes: \$3,430.7 million for payments remaining for the 1999-00 school year and \$9,671.4 million for fall/winter payments for the 2000-01 school year.
- Table II-C gives the 1999-00 and 2000-01 State fiscal year appropriations from the General Fund, School Tax Relief Fund, and Lottery Fund.

TABLE II-A  
SUMMARY OF AIDS FINANCED THROUGH GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
APPROPRIATIONS -- 1999-00 AND 2000-01 SCHOOL YEARS -- NEW YORK STATE

AID CATEGORY	1999-00	2000-01	Change	
	School Year	School Year	Amount	Percent
I. Formula-based Aids:	(----- Amounts in Millions -----)			
Operating Aid	\$5,934.61	\$6,069.63	\$135.02	2.28 %
Tax Effort	195.09	172.53	(22.56)	(11.56)
Tax Equalization	534.74	731.56	196.82	36.81
Transition Adjustment	(395.08)	(410.50)	(15.42)	NA
Subtotal Major Operating Aids	\$6,269.36	\$6,563.22	\$293.86	4.69 %
Operating Standards Aid	102.10	137.79	35.69	34.96
Gifted & Talented	14.22	15.22	1.00	7.03
Limited English Proficiency	67.91	70.81	2.90	4.27
Extraordinary Needs Aid	665.58	677.73	12.15	1.83
Computer Hardware	18.14	26.47	8.33	45.92
Textbooks (Incl. Lottery)	152.82	176.24	23.42	15.33
Computer Software	22.08	31.80	9.72	44.02
Library Materials	18.35	18.71	0.36	1.96
ERSSA	65.55	70.91	5.36	8.18
Excess Cost - Public	1,722.76	1,808.76	86.00	4.99
Excess Cost - Private	138.49	151.17	12.68	9.16
Special Services (Career Ed./Computer Admin.)	136.67	134.16	(2.51)	(1.84)
Transportation	806.32	881.20	74.88	9.29
Building	934.55	1,162.88	228.33	24.43
Reorganization Incentive (Operating + Bldg.)	43.79	44.02	0.23	0.53
Growth Aid	30.41	32.80	2.39	7.86
BOCES	427.21	457.58	30.37	7.11
Summer School	0.00	35.13	35.13	NA
Tax Limitation Aid	25.00	30.18	5.18	20.72
Full-Day K	6.94	6.00	(0.94)	(13.54)
Minor Maintenance	49.97	49.98	0.01	0.02
Shared Services for Big 5	10.00	15.00	5.00	50.00
Education Technology Incentive	25.00	28.52 (a)	3.52	14.08
Pre-Kindergarten	85.00	225.00	140.00	164.71
Class Size Reduction	72.92	140.00	67.08	91.99
Subtotal	\$11,911.15	\$12,991.28	\$1,080.13	9.07 %
Teacher Support Aid	67.48	67.48	0.00	0.00
	\$11,978.63	\$13,058.76	\$1,080.13	9.02 %
II. Grant Programs and Other Aid Categories:				
Teachers of Tomorrow	0.00	25.00	25.00	NA
Stabilization Aid	4.00	0.00	(4.00)	(100.00)
Aid to Small City School Dists.	81.88	81.88	0.00	0.00
Urban-Suburban Transfer	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00
Employment Preparation Education	96.18	96.18	0.00	0.00
Homeless Pupils	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
Incarcerated Youth	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00
Bilingual	11.20	11.20	0.00	0.00
Magnet Schools	134.97	135.44	0.47	0.35
Categorical Reading/IPP	130.30	130.30	0.00	0.00
Fort Drum	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00
Comptroller Audits	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
Education of OMH/OMR Pupils	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
CIMS	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00
AI/DP Grants	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00
Special School Districts	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00
Chargebacks	(18.00)	(18.00)	0.00	0.00
Tuition Adjustment	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00
CVEEB	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.00
BOCES Aid for Special Act Districts	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00
Learning Technology Grants	3.29	3.29	0.00	0.00
Shared Services Incentive	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
Native American Building	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00
Bus Driver Safety	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
Prior Year Claims	64.30	57.00	(7.30)	(11.35)
Subtotal	557.84	572.01	14.17	2.54
SCHOOL YEAR TOTAL	\$12,536.47	\$13,630.77	\$1,094.30	8.73 %

(a) An additional appropriation is included in the 2000-01 State Budget to support up to a \$57 million school year level for this aid category, pending the submission of additional school district claims.

Source: State Education Department computer runs of May 3, 2000.



TABLE II-C  
1999-00 AND 2000-01 STATE FISCAL YEAR APPROPRIATIONS FROM GENERAL & SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

State Education Department Aid to Localities Appropriation	1999-00	2000-01	Change	
			Amount	Percent
School Aid and STAR	\$13,531,205,000	\$15,232,011,000	\$1,700,806,000	12.57 %
General Support for Public Schools	10,113,213,000	10,815,733,000	702,520,000	6.95
BOCES	393,454,000	436,700,000	43,246,000	10.99
Employment Preparation Education	96,180,000	96,180,000	0	0.00
Remaining School Capital Needs for the 1998-99 School Year	15,000,000	0	(15,000,000)	(100.00)
Remaining School Capital Needs for the 1999-00 School Year	0	14,970,000	14,970,000	NA
Minor Maintenance	35,000,000	35,000,000	0	0.00
Remaining Pre-Kindergarten Obligations for the 1998-99 School Year	23,878,000	0	(23,878,000)	(100.00)
Remaining Pre-Kindergarten Obligations for the 1999-00 School Year	0	15,008,000	15,008,000	NA
Pre-Kindergarten Programs	70,000,000	157,500,000	87,500,000	125.00
Remaining Class Size Reduction Obligations for the 1999-00 School Year	0	22,500,000	22,500,000	NA
Class Size Reduction	52,500,000	98,000,000	45,500,000	86.67
Instructional Computer Technology Expenses	0	19,940,000	19,940,000	NA
Teachers of Tomorrow	0	17,500,000	17,500,000	NA
Total General Fund	10,799,225,000	11,729,031,000	929,806,000	8.61
STAR: School Tax Relief Fund	1,387,000,000	2,110,000,000	723,000,000	52.13
Lottery Fund	1,344,980,000	1,392,980,000	48,000,000	3.57
Other Public Elementary and Secondary Education Programs	\$217,653,700	\$257,079,460	\$39,425,760	18.11 %
Prekindergarten	50,200,000	50,200,000	0	0.00
Children of Migrant Workers	90,000	90,000	0	0.00
Teacher Resource & Computer Centers	20,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000	25.00
National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.00
Teacher-Mentor Intern	0	3,500,000	3,500,000	NA
Effective Schools Consortia	1,889,200	1,889,200	0	0.00
Transferring Success	629,800	629,800	0	0.00
Adult Basic Education	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0.00
Professional Development Grants	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	100.00
New York City Peer Intervention Program	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)	(100.00)
Adult Literacy Education	3,324,700	3,324,700	0	0.00
Parenting Education	506,400	506,400	0	0.00
Youth at Risk	5,325,500	5,325,500	0	0.00
Missing Children Prevention Education	900,000	900,000	0	0.00
AIDS Education	990,000	990,000	0	0.00
Workplace Literacy	1,376,100	1,376,100	0	0.00
Apprenticeship Training	1,830,000	1,830,000	0	0.00
Lunch/Breakfast Programs	31,700,000	31,700,000	0	0.00
Education of Native Americans	15,047,000	15,047,000	0	0.00
Schools as Community Sites	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	0.00
Comprehensive School Health Demonstration	525,000	525,000	0	0.00
New York State Center for School Safety	0	500,000	500,000	NA
Civility, Citizenship and Character Education Curriculum	0	500,000	500,000	NA
Extended School Day/School Violence Prevention	20,200,000	30,200,000	10,000,000	49.50
School Health Demonstration Projects	150,000	150,000	0	0.00
Schools Under Registration Review	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0.00
Primary Mental Health Project	570,000	570,000	0	0.00
Summer Food Program	3,300,000	3,300,000	0	0.00
School Bus Safety Institutue	0	100,000	100,000	NA
Babylon School District	0	60,000	60,000	NA
Bayside Public Library	0	50,000	50,000	NA
Bellerose Public Library	0	50,000	50,000	NA
Center for the Disabled	0	100,000	100,000	NA
Child Development Center of the Hamptons	50,000	0	(50,000)	(100.00)
Community School District 11	100,000	100,000	0	0.00
Community School District 31	200,000	200,000	0	0.00
Cornwall Library	75,000	0	(75,000)	(100.00)
Douglaston-Little Neck Public Library	0	50,000	50,000	NA
Glen Oaks Public Library	0	50,000	50,000	NA
Institute for Student Achievement	950,000	1,000,000	50,000	5.26
IS 192	30,000	30,000	0	0.00

Jamestown City School District	70,000	0	(70,000)	(100.00)
Mount Vernon School District	30,000	30,000	0	0.00
New Rochelle Magnet School	0	210,000	210,000	NA
New Rochelle School District	30,000	30,000	0	0.00
New York Council for the Humanities	150,000	150,000	0	0.00
New York Public Library - SIBL	0	100,000	100,000	NA
Newburgh Teacher Center	76,000	0	(76,000)	(100.00)
Pelham School District	30,000	30,000	0	0.00
Peru Central School District	0	107,760	107,760	NA
PS 14	30,000	30,000	0	0.00
PS 14, Yonkers	15,000	15,000	0	0.00
PS 71	30,000	30,000	0	0.00
PS 72	30,000	30,000	0	0.00
PS 81	10,000	10,000	0	0.00
Public TV Stations	250,000	0	(250,000)	(100.00)
Queens Village Public Library	0	50,000	50,000	NA
Ramapo, Catskill Library System	25,000	0	(25,000)	(100.00)
Rural Education Advisory Committee	0	100,000	100,000	NA
Salamanca City School District	70,000	0	(70,000)	(100.00)
Saranac Central School District	0	130,000	130,000	NA
South Huntington School District	0	200,000	200,000	NA
Syosett School District	80,000	0	(80,000)	(100.00)
Utica Magnet School	400,000 (a)	0	(400,000)	(100.00)
Warwick Valley Central School District	200,000	0	(200,000)	(100.00)
Small City School Districts	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	NA
Consortium for Worker Education	8,000,000	9,500,000	1,500,000	18.75
Irish Potato Famine Curriculum	100,000	0	(100,000)	(100.00)
Charter School Stimulus Fund	1,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	500.00
Services and Expenses of Certain School Districts	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	NA
Grants to Certain School Districts and Other Programs	27,069,000	31,483,000	4,414,000	16.31

Other School Programs	1999-00	2000-01	Amount	Percent
	<u>\$621,843,000</u>	<u>\$665,153,000</u>	<u>\$43,310,000</u>	<u>6.96 %</u>
Nonpublic School Aid	53,800,000	61,200,000	7,400,000	13.75
Private Schools for the Blind & Deaf (G.F.)	92,223,000	96,933,000	4,710,000	5.11
Private Schools for the Blind & Deaf (Lott.)	20,000	20,000	0	0.00
Special Education Targeted Adjustment Aid	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	NA
Preschool Handicapped	536,100,000	552,200,000	16,100,000	3.00
Summer School Handicapped	163,700,000	168,600,000	4,900,000	2.99
Less: Special Education Medicaid Offset	(216,000,000)	(207,300,000)	8,700,000	(4.03)
Less: Consortium for Worker Education Offset	(8,000,000)	(8,500,000)	(500,000)	6.25
Fiscal Year Total (excluding Hurd Loans)	<u>\$14,370,701,700</u>	<u>\$16,154,243,460</u>	<u>\$1,783,541,760</u>	<u>12.41 %</u>
Advances to Hurd City School Districts (b)	13,029,000	11,944,000	(1,085,000)	(8.33)
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	<u>\$14,383,730,700</u>	<u>\$16,166,187,460</u>	<u>\$1,782,456,760</u>	<u>12.39 %</u>

(a) For 2000-01 the \$400,000 amount is included within General Support for Public Schools.

(b) As loans, these appropriations do not impact the financial plan.

Source: Laws of the State of New York: Chapters 53 and 405, Laws of 1999; Chapters 53 and 60, Laws of 2000.

General Effects of Formula Changes: Statewide, New York City,  
Big Five Cities and Rest of State

Enacted school aid provisions will increase payments to 629 major school districts, through 30 combined aid categories, by \$1,092.45 million in the 2000-01 school year. There are 52 districts that are projected to have losses of \$12.32 million. The combined total of increases and losses produce a net increase statewide of \$1,080.13 million, or 9.02 percent.

- Table II-D lists the aid amounts allocated to each of the Big Five city school districts under 30 selected General Support programs. The aids analyzed are those shown in Table II-A. The table shows that Yonkers had the largest percentage increase (15.43 percent) of the Big Five cities.
- Table II-E lists changes in all General Support individual aid categories for New York City. The net increase for all aids is 9.06 percent.
- In Table II-F, 30 major 2000-01 aid categories have been combined to show the overall impact upon school districts in the State's 18 most populous counties, New York City, and the rest of the State.

The State average increase for these aids will be 9.02 percent. The 371 districts in the 18 most populous counties contain 47.24 percent of the State's public school pupils. These districts will receive 43.37 percent of the 2000-01 combined aids total. Districts in the 18 most populous counties will have an average combined aids increase of 9.09 percent. Districts in the rest of the State, exclusive of New York City, will have an average increase of 8.40 percent and will receive 20.30 percent of the 2000-01 combined aids total.



TABLE II-D  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED AIDS TO THE BIG FIVE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS FINANCED THROUGH  
GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPROPRIATIONS: 1999-00 AND 2000-01

AID CATEGORY	New York City		Buffalo		Rochester		Syracuse		Yonkers	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
I. Formula-based Aids:	(-----Amounts in Millions-----)									
Operating Aid	\$2,277.86	\$2,334.51	\$144.17	\$154.70	\$113.38	\$126.43	\$74.63	\$77.46	\$36.68	\$40.54
Tax Effort + Equalization	0.00	0.00	15.37	36.95	20.06	38.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.81
Transition Adjustment	(38.05)	0.00	1.55	(23.68)	(37.72)	(56.56)	(4.97)	(4.83)	(18.39)	(42.64)
Subtotal Major Operating Aids	\$2,239.81	\$2,334.51	\$161.09	\$167.97	\$95.72	\$108.22	\$69.66	\$72.63	\$18.29	\$27.71
Operating Standards Aid	43.46	71.66	2.26	3.75	1.79	3.02	1.25	1.28	0.76	1.14
Gifted & Talented	5.46	5.46	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
Limited English Proficiency	52.12	52.65	1.96	2.36	1.68	1.89	0.75	0.82	1.13	1.30
Extraordinary Needs Aid	404.84	404.84	21.22	22.15	22.69	22.69	7.79	8.16	8.13	8.13
Textbooks/Software/Library Mats.	80.59	90.67	3.33	4.27	2.65	3.09	1.21	1.27	1.88	2.50
Hardware	7.54	11.58	0.43	0.67	0.34	0.25	0.20	0.30	0.12	0.21
ERSSA	32.97	34.43	1.99	2.22	1.81	1.94	0.90	0.99	0.58	0.59
Excess Cost - Public & Private	682.19	718.60	48.34	58.31	47.22	53.46	23.99	24.07	16.43	18.75
Special Services	109.69	106.08	11.23	11.49	5.72	6.09	5.87	6.08	4.16	4.43
Transportation	216.00	241.17	24.67	25.81	23.10	24.03	8.56	9.03	7.61	10.38
Building	247.45	295.30	9.92	11.08	19.38	17.74	7.82	6.76	2.41	2.85
Growth Aid	0.65	1.01	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.81	0.73
Summer School	0.00	26.73	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.12
Minor Maintenance	33.33	33.33	0.63	0.62	0.45	0.45	0.27	0.27	0.32	0.33
Full-Day K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shared Services for Big 5	8.10	11.62	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.24	0.23	0.32	1.05	1.79
Education Technology Incentive	3.05	6.06	0.03	0.27	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.37	0.32
Pre-Kindergarten	63.38	146.53	2.88	7.10	4.47	7.06	1.26	3.22	1.26	2.60
Class Size Reduction	47.86	88.84	2.46	4.97	2.63	5.25	1.62	3.30	2.33	4.59
Subtotal	\$4,278.50	\$4,681.07	\$292.68	\$323.96	\$233.90	\$257.19	\$131.50	\$140.08	\$70.77	\$88.60
Teacher Support Aid	62.71	62.71	1.74	1.74	1.08	1.08	0.81	0.81	1.15	1.15
	\$4,341.21	\$4,743.78	\$294.42	\$325.70	\$234.98	\$258.27	\$132.31	\$140.89	\$71.92	\$89.75
Change from 1999-00 School Year		\$402.57		\$31.28		\$23.29		\$8.58		\$17.83
Percent		9.27%		10.62%		9.91%		6.48%		24.79%
II. Other Aid Categories:										
Teachers of Tomorrow (a)	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Magnet Schools	48.18	48.18	17.03	17.03	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	29.50	29.50
Categorical Reading	29.95	29.95	17.50	17.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00
IPP	36.20	36.20	10.50	10.50	6.95	6.95	3.60	3.60	9.10	9.10
Subtotal	\$114.33	\$129.33	\$45.03	\$45.03	\$23.45	\$23.45	\$20.60	\$20.60	\$43.60	\$43.60
TOTAL SELECTED AIDS	\$4,455.54	\$4,873.11	\$339.45	\$370.73	\$258.43	\$281.72	\$152.91	\$161.49	\$115.52	\$133.35
Change from 1999-00 School Year		\$417.57		\$31.28		\$23.29		\$8.58		\$17.83
Percent		9.37%		9.21%		9.01%		5.61%		15.43%

(a) Amounts for Big 5 Cities other than NYC to be determined.  
Total for NYC does not include certain aid categories such as Bilingual, PYAs, etc.

Source: State Education Department computer runs of May 3, 2000.

TABLE II-E

SUMMARY OF AIDS FINANCED THROUGH GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
APPROPRIATIONS -- 1999-00 AND 2000-01 SCHOOL YEARS -- NEW YORK CITY

AID CATEGORY	1999-00	2000-01	Change	
	School Year	School Year	Amount	Percent
I. Formula-based Aids:	(----- Amounts in Millions -----)			
Operating Aid	\$2,277.86	\$2,334.51	\$56.65	2.49 %
Tax Effort	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Tax Equalization	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Transition Adjustment	(38.05)	0.00	38.05	NA
Subtotal Major Operating Aids	<u>\$2,239.81</u>	<u>\$2,334.51</u>	<u>\$94.70</u>	<u>4.23 %</u>
Operating Standards Aid	43.46	71.66	28.20	64.89
Gifted & Talented	5.46	5.46	0.00	0.00
Limited English Proficiency	52.12	52.65	0.53	1.02
Extraordinary Needs Aid	404.84	404.84	0.00	0.00
Computer Hardware	7.54	11.58	4.04	53.58
Textbooks (Incl. Lottery)	62.88	70.82	7.94	12.63
Computer Software	9.81	11.77	1.96	19.98
Library Materials	7.90	8.08	0.18	2.28
ERSSA	32.97	34.43	1.46	4.43
Excess Cost - Public	621.31	657.23	35.92	5.78
Excess Cost - Private	60.88	61.37	0.49	0.80
Special Services: Career Ed.	34.69	34.99	0.30	0.86
Computer Admin.	75.00	71.09	(3.91)	(5.21)
Transportation	216.00	241.17	25.17	11.65
Building	247.45	295.30	47.85	19.34
Growth Aid	0.65	1.01	0.36	55.38
Summer School	0.00	26.73	26.73	0.00
Full-Day K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minor Maintenance	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00
Shared Services for Big 5	8.10	11.62	3.52	43.46
Education Technology Incentive	3.05	6.06	3.01	98.69
Pre-Kindergarten	63.38	146.53	83.15	131.19
Class Size Reduction	47.86	88.84	40.98	85.62
Subtotal	<u>\$4,278.50</u>	<u>\$4,681.07</u>	<u>\$402.57</u>	<u>9.41 %</u>
Teacher Support Aid	<u>62.71</u>	<u>62.71</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
	<u>\$4,341.21</u>	<u>\$4,743.78</u>	<u>\$402.57</u>	<u>9.27 %</u>
II. Grant Programs and Other Aid Categories:				
Teachers of Tomorrow	0.00	15.00	15.00	NA
Employment Preparation Education	28.80	28.80	0.00	0.00
Homeless Pupils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Incarcerated Youth	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bilingual	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00
Magnet Schools	48.18	48.18	0.00	0.00
Categorical Reading/IPP	66.15	66.15	0.00	0.00
Education of OMH/OMR Pupils	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00
CIMS	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00
Chargebacks	(5.00)	(5.00)	0.00	0.00
Learning Technology Grants	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00
Prior Year Claims	38.70	31.40	(7.30)	(18.86)
	<u>187.12</u>	<u>194.82</u>	<u>7.70</u>	<u>4.12</u>
SCHOOL YEAR TOTAL	<u>\$4,528.33</u>	<u>\$4,938.60</u>	<u>\$410.27</u>	<u>9.06 %</u>

Source: State Education Department computer runs of May 3, 2000.

TABLE II-F

CHANGE IN COMBINED MAJOR AIDS (a) FOR 1999-00 AND 2000-01 SCHOOL YEARS:  
18 MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES, NEW YORK CITY AND REST OF STATE

AREA	No. of Dts.	Percent of Total State TAPU (b)	2000-01 Combined Aids			Change in Aid from 1999-00 to 2000-01		Number of Districts	
			1999-00 Combined Aids	Amount	Percent of State Total	Amount	Percent	With Aid Increases	With Aid Decreases
(----- Dollar Amounts in Thousands -----)									
Albany	13	1.43%	\$126,400	\$141,558	1.08%	\$15,158	11.99%	12	1
Broome	12	1.15	147,216	171,394	1.31	24,178	16.42	12	0
Chautauqua	18	0.90	165,995	180,775	1.38	14,780	8.90	15	3
Dutchess	13	1.54	152,040	167,373	1.28	15,333	10.08	13	0
Erie	28	5.01	650,335	711,456	5.45	61,121	9.40	26	2
Monroe	18	4.26	532,972	569,754	4.36	36,782	6.90	16	2
Nassau	56	7.01	473,724	531,848	4.07	58,124	12.27	55	1
Niagara	10	1.25	191,345	206,551	1.58	15,206	7.95	10	0
Oneida	15	1.36	208,937	220,859	1.69	11,922	5.71	14	1
Onondaga	18	2.73	347,135	373,367	2.86	26,232	7.56	17	1
Orange	17	2.17	262,685	292,060	2.24	29,375	11.18	16	1
Rensselaer	11	0.82	122,674	130,856	1.00	8,182	6.67	10	1
Rockland	8	1.42	117,805	124,417	0.95	6,612	5.61	6	2
Saratoga	12	1.23	145,962	154,561	1.18	8,599	5.89	12	0
Schenectady	6	0.76	89,260	101,305	0.78	12,045	13.49	6	0
Suffolk	67	8.50	1,067,221	1,149,112	8.80	81,891	7.67	54	13
Ulster	9	0.98	108,454	120,362	0.92	11,908	10.98	9	0
Westchester	40	4.73	281,396	316,055	2.42	34,659	12.32	32	8
18 Most Populous Counties	371	47.24%	\$5,191,556	\$5,663,663	43.37%	\$472,107	9.09%	335	36
New York City	1	37.53	4,341,214	4,743,783	36.33	402,569	9.27	1	0
Rest of State	310	15.23	2,445,863	2,651,318	20.30	205,455	8.40	293	16
TOTAL STATE	681	100.00%	\$11,978,633	\$13,058,764	100.00%	\$1,080,131	9.02%	629	52

(a) Includes operating, tax effort, tax equalization, transition adjustment, extraordinary needs, limited English proficiency, public and private excess cost aids, educationally related support services (including speech therapy), reorganization incentive (operating and building), hardware, computer software, textbook, library materials, gifted and talented, operating standards, special services, transportation, building, BOCES, growth aid, full-day k, shared services, education technology incentive, tax limitation, summer school, minor maintenance, pre-kindergarten, class size reduction and teacher support aid.

(b) The TAPU for payment pupil count used for the 2000-01 operating aid.

Source: State Education Department computer runs of May 3, 2000.

### III

#### APPENDICES

The third section consists of four appendices. Each of the appendices is described below.

- Appendix III-A summarizes the School Aid formulas and adjustments enacted for 2000-01 and compares them with the 1999-00 formulas.
- Appendix III-B provides the mathematical formulas for computing 32 different aids for 2000-01 school aid payments.
- Appendix III-C describes the pupil counts used in aid formulas.
- Appendix III-D describes the payment schedule for aids payable under section 3609 of the Education Law in the 2000-01 school year.

APPENDIX III-A

COMPARISON OF 1999-00 AND 2000-01 GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS PROGRAMS

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
<u>COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING AID</u>		
Formula Ceiling	\$3,900 plus an amount equal to the product of (i) the lesser of \$8,000 or 1997-98 approved operating expense per pupil minus \$3,900 and (ii), the greater of 7.5 percent or .075/CWR.	Same except for use of 1998-99 approved operating expense per pupil.
Flat Grant	\$400	Same
Wealth Measure	Adjusted, so that 1996 Actual Valuation is used and, in the calculation of borough aid for New York City, a portion of Manhattan's property wealth is allocated proportionately to the other four boroughs using a factor of 0.001 percent. <sup>1</sup>	Same, except for the use of 1997 Actual Valuation <sup>2</sup>
State Share	A district's selected operating aid ratio is the greatest of: 1.37 - (1.23 * CWR) 1.00 - (0.64 * CWR) 0.80 - (0.39 * CWR) 0.51 - (0.22 * CWR) The maximum aid ratio is .90. For a district of average wealth (CWR = 1.000), the aid ratio is .41.	Same

<sup>1</sup> A district's Combined Wealth Ratio for 1999-00 is equal to: (.5 x District Pupil Wealth Ratio) + (.5 x District Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio). The district Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to:  $\frac{(1996 \text{ Actual Valuation})}{1997-98 \text{ TWPU}}$  ; and the Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to:  $\frac{1996 \text{ District Income}}{1997-98 \text{ TWPU}}$   $\frac{\$243,800}{\$91,700}$

<sup>2</sup> A district's Combined Wealth Ratio for 2000-01 is equal to: (.5 x District Pupil Wealth Ratio) + (.5 x District Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio). The district Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to:  $\frac{(1997 \text{ Actual Valuation})}{1998-99 \text{ TWPU}}$  ; and the Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to:  $\frac{1997 \text{ District Income}}{1998-99 \text{ TWPU}}$   $\frac{\$244,900}{\$98,300}$

Beginning with the 1997-98 school year, income and actual valuation data moved back one year from the previous year-prior-to-the-base-year data. The Actual Valuation (AV) for calculating a district's property wealth per pupil for 1997-98 was 1994 AV. The income wealth per pupil calculation used the 1994 Adjusted Gross Income of district residents. For the 1999-00 school year, 1996 Actual Valuation and Adjusted Gross Income was used. For the 2000-01 school year, 1997 Actual Valuation and Adjusted Gross Income will be used.

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
Pupil Counts: Base	Average Daily Attendance excluding pupils placed in private schools for the disabled. <sup>3</sup>	Same
Payment	Choice of base year or 2-year average	Same
Special Needs Pupils: Weightings	.25	Same
Tests Used	1984-85 -- 1985-86	Same
<u>EXTRAORDINARY NEEDS AID</u>		
Formula Ceiling	A minimum of 11% of the operating aid ceiling. If more than 74.5% of a district's enrolled students have extraordinary needs, the district receives more than 11% of its operating aid ceiling.	Same
Wealth Measure	Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio	Same
State Share	.60	Same
Save-Harmless	100% of base year	Same
Pupil Count	The sum of the percentage of eligible K-6 free lunch applicants times 1998 enrollment (if K-6 lunch data is not available, the percentage of students scoring below the statewide reference point on the grade 3 and 6 PEP reading and math tests multiplied by 1998 enrollment), plus the number of Limited English Proficiency students, plus a sparsity factor based on a calculation of enrollment per square mile times 1998 enrollment.	Same except for use of 1999 enrollment.

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<sup>3</sup>Since the 1997-98 school year the pupil count has been based on year-prior-to-the base year attendance. An enrollment index adjusts for year-to-year changes in pupil numbers.

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
<u>URBAN-SUBURBAN TRANSFER SUPPLEMENTATION</u>	If formula operating aid per pupil is greater in the district of residence, the district of attendance will receive urban-suburban transfer aid equal to formula operating aid per pupil that the district of residence would have received.	Same
<u>GIFTED AND TALENTED AID</u>		
Pupil Count	3% of ADA	Same
Ceiling	\$196	Same
<u>LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AID</u>		
Weighting	.189	.199
<u>TAX EQUALIZATION</u>		
Eligible Districts	A district's approved operating expense (AOE) divided by 1997-98 TAPU for Expense in excess of its operating aid per pupil must be greater than the amount generated by multiplying .01950 by the district's 1996 Actual Valuation divided by 1997-98 TWPU.	Same except for use of 1998-99 approved operating expense per pupil and 1997 Actual Valuation divided by 1998-99 TWPU.
Formula Ceiling	The positive remainder of the lesser of \$8,000 or 1997-98 AOE/TAPU for Expense, minus 1999-00 operating aid divided by Selected TAPU, plus .01950 multiplied by AV/TWPU.	Same except for the use of 1998-99 approved operating expense per pupil and 2000-01 operating aid.
Pupil Count	Selected TAPU.	Same
<u>TAX EFFORT</u>		
Eligible Districts	A district's 1996 tax levy on residential real property including condominium property must be greater than 3% of the district's 1996 adjusted gross income. In addition, the district must have a Pupil Wealth Ratio less than 2.0.	The same except for the use of 1997 residential tax levy and the 1997 adjusted gross income.
Formula Ceiling	\$912.48	Same
Tax Effort Percent	The positive result of the 1996 tax levy on residential real property including condominium property divided by the 1996 adjusted gross income (but not greater than 7.00) minus 3.00, divided by 4.00.	The same except for the use of 1997 residential tax levy and the 1997 adjusted gross income.
Pupil Count	Selected TAPU.	Same

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
<u>TRANSITION ADJUSTMENT</u>	The sum of 1999-00 Operating, Tax Equalization, and Tax Effort is adjusted so that the sum of these aids and the transition adjustment will be no less than the sum of these aids in 1998-99 and no more than the greater of either (a) a 2.80% increase over 1998-99 or (b) 7.80% of the amount withheld by the transition cap.	The sum of 2000-01 Operating, Tax Equalization, and Tax Effort is adjusted so that the sum of these aids and the transition adjustment will be no less than the sum of these aids in 1999-00 plus an increase of at least 2.00% and no more than the greater of either (a) a 4.27% increase over 1999-00 or (b) 18.10% of the amount withheld by the transition cap.
<u>EXCESS COST AID FOR DISABLED PUPILS</u>		
Public Excess Cost Aid:		
Ceiling Range for Aid	\$2,000 - \$7,110	Same
Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
State Share	.49	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.25	Same
High Cost Eligibility	4 x AOE/TAPU or \$10,000	Same
Save-Harmless	100% of Base Year (including declassification aid)	Same
Disabled Pupil Classifications	Three	Same
Private Excess Cost Aid:		
Ceiling Range for Aid	Tuition - Deduct	Same
Deduct	Local levy/Enrollment	Same
Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
State Share	.85	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.50	Same
Pupils	Attending private schools or State run schools	Same
State School Taper Ratio	(1-CWR)/.75	Same
<u>DECLASSIFICATION SUPPORT SERVICES AID</u>		
Ceiling	Basic Excess Cost Aid Per Pupil x 0.50	Same
Pupil Count	Base Year Pupils in Need	Same
<u>EDUCATIONALLY RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES AID</u>		
Ceiling(s)	\$335.00/\$635.00	\$365.00/\$635.00
Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
State Shares	Operating Aid Ratio and Public Excess Cost Aid Ratio	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.25	Same
Pupil Counts	9% of Selected TAPU and 15% of Selected TAPU times Extraordinary Needs percent in excess of 60%	Same



<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
<u>BOCES AID</u>		
Wealth Measure	Actual Valuation/Full Year Attendance RWADA	Same
State Share	.49	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.36	Same
Salary Ceiling	\$30,000	Same
Millage Formula	8 mills	Same
Save-Harmless Provision	100% of 1967-68 Aid	Same
<u>FULL-DAY K INCENTIVE AID</u>		
Eligible Districts	A district that offers Full-Day Kindergarten to all students was eligible for aid if in 1996-97 <u>and</u> 1998-99 it had half-day kindergarten enrollment <u>or</u> if it had no kindergarten enrollment in 1996-97 <u>and</u> 1998-99.	A district that offers Full-Day Kindergarten to students is eligible for aid if in 1996-97 <u>and</u> 1999-00 it had half-day kindergarten enrollment <u>or</u> if it had no kindergarten enrollment in 1996-97 <u>and</u> 1999-00. For 2000-01, a maximum of \$3.0 million will be provided for programs that are not available to all pupils who wish to attend, subject to regulations of the Commissioner of Education.
Pupil Count	1999-00 Estimated Full-Day K Enrollment - 1998-99 Full-Day K Enrollment	2000-01 Estimated Full-Day K Enrollment - 1999-00 Full-Day K Enrollment
Aid Per Pupil	A district's operating aid per pupil.	Same
<u>TRANSPORTATION AID</u>		
Wealth Measure	Actual Valuation/Full Year Attendance RWADA or a district's Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
State Share	The greater of: 1.01 - (.46 * AV/RWADA wealth ratio) or 1.263 * Operating Aid Ratio or (NYC excepted): 1.01 - (.46 * AV/enrollment wealth ratio).	Same
Sparsity Adjustment	(21 - enrollment/square mile)/317.88	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.065	Same
Maximum Aid Ratio	.90	Same
Base	Approved Expenditures	Same
Urban-Suburban Transfer	Approved expenditures of transportation of pupils in voluntary interdistrict programs.	Same

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>																																																																																				
<u>BUILDING AID</u>																																																																																						
Wealth Measure	Actual Valuation/Full Year Attendance RWADA	Same																																																																																				
Aid Ratio Choice <sup>4</sup>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Aid Ratio Year</th> <th>Actual Valuation/RWADA Data Used</th> <th>Aid Ratio Year</th> <th>Actual Valuation/RWADA Data Used</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1999-00</td><td>96AV/97-98 RWADA</td><td>2000-01</td><td>97AV/98-99 RWADA</td></tr> <tr><td>1998-99</td><td>95AV/96-7 RWADA</td><td>1999-00</td><td>96AV/97-98 RWADA</td></tr> <tr><td>1997-98</td><td>94AV/95-6 RWADA</td><td>1998-99</td><td>95AV/96-97 RWADA</td></tr> <tr><td>1996-97</td><td>Selected AV</td><td>1997-98</td><td>94AV/95-96 RWADA</td></tr> <tr><td>1995-96</td><td>Selected AV</td><td>1996-97</td><td>Selected AV</td></tr> <tr><td>1994-95</td><td>Selected AV</td><td>1995-96</td><td>Selected AV</td></tr> <tr><td>1993-94</td><td>Selected AV</td><td>1994-95</td><td>Selected AV</td></tr> <tr><td>1992-93</td><td>Selected AV</td><td>1993-94</td><td>Selected AV</td></tr> <tr><td>1991-92</td><td>Selected AV</td><td>1992-93</td><td>Selected AV</td></tr> <tr><td>1990-91</td><td>Selected AV</td><td>1991-92</td><td>Selected AV</td></tr> <tr><td>1989-90</td><td>Selected AV</td><td>1990-91</td><td>Selected AV</td></tr> <tr><td>1988-89</td><td>1986-87 &amp; 85-86</td><td>1989-90</td><td>Selected AV</td></tr> <tr><td>1987-88</td><td>1985-86</td><td>1988-89</td><td>1986-87 &amp; 85-86</td></tr> <tr><td>1986-87</td><td>1984-85</td><td>1987-88</td><td>1985-86</td></tr> <tr><td>1985-86</td><td>1983-84</td><td>1986-87</td><td>1984-85</td></tr> <tr><td>1984-85</td><td>1982-83</td><td>1985-86</td><td>1983-84</td></tr> <tr><td>1983-84</td><td>1981-82</td><td>1984-85</td><td>1982-83</td></tr> <tr><td>1982-83</td><td>1980-81</td><td>1983-84</td><td>1981-82</td></tr> <tr><td>1981-82</td><td>1979-80</td><td>1982-83</td><td>1980-81</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>1981-82</td><td>1979-80</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Aid Ratio Year	Actual Valuation/RWADA Data Used	Aid Ratio Year	Actual Valuation/RWADA Data Used	1999-00	96AV/97-98 RWADA	2000-01	97AV/98-99 RWADA	1998-99	95AV/96-7 RWADA	1999-00	96AV/97-98 RWADA	1997-98	94AV/95-6 RWADA	1998-99	95AV/96-97 RWADA	1996-97	Selected AV	1997-98	94AV/95-96 RWADA	1995-96	Selected AV	1996-97	Selected AV	1994-95	Selected AV	1995-96	Selected AV	1993-94	Selected AV	1994-95	Selected AV	1992-93	Selected AV	1993-94	Selected AV	1991-92	Selected AV	1992-93	Selected AV	1990-91	Selected AV	1991-92	Selected AV	1989-90	Selected AV	1990-91	Selected AV	1988-89	1986-87 & 85-86	1989-90	Selected AV	1987-88	1985-86	1988-89	1986-87 & 85-86	1986-87	1984-85	1987-88	1985-86	1985-86	1983-84	1986-87	1984-85	1984-85	1982-83	1985-86	1983-84	1983-84	1981-82	1984-85	1982-83	1982-83	1980-81	1983-84	1981-82	1981-82	1979-80	1982-83	1980-81			1981-82	1979-80	
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Base	Approved Expenditures	Same																																																																																				
Additional Adjustments	For aid payable in 1998-99 and after for new projects approved by the voters after 7/1/98 districts will receive an additional 10 percent State reimbursement. In addition, cost allowances on all contracts awarded after 7/1/98 will be adjusted to reflect regional costs for school districts in high cost areas of the State.	Same																																																																																				
<u>REORGANIZATION INCENTIVE AID</u>																																																																																						
Prior to July 1, 1983																																																																																						
Operating Aid:																																																																																						
Additional Percentage (5 years)	10%	Same																																																																																				
Taper	1%/9 years	Same																																																																																				
Building Aid:																																																																																						
Additional Percentage	25%	Same																																																																																				
Effective July 1, 1983																																																																																						
Operating Aid:																																																																																						
Additional Percentage (5 years)	20%	Same																																																																																				
Taper	2%/9 years	Same																																																																																				
Building Aid:																																																																																						
Additional Percentage	30%	Same																																																																																				

<sup>4</sup> For building projects approved by the voters on or after July 1, 2000, the aid ratio choice is computed by selecting the higher of the aid ratio for 2000-01 or that for 1999-00 minus 10 percent.

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
Effective July 1, 1992		
Operating Aid:		
Additional Percentage (5 years)	40%	Same
Taper	4%/9 years	Same
Eligibility Date:		
New Projects	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2002
 <u>SPECIAL SERVICES AID</u>		
Career Education Aid:		
State Share	.41	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.36	Same
Ceiling	\$3,720	Same
Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
Computer Administration Aid:		
State Share	.49	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.30	Same
Ceiling	\$62.30/pupil	Same
Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
<u>INSTRUCTIONAL COMPUTER HARDWARE AND TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT AID</u>	Based on approved expense (up to an amount equal to \$12.70 x TAPU x current year building aid ratio)	Based on approved expense (up to an amount equal to \$19.25 x TAPU x current year building aid ratio)
<u>TEXTBOOK AID</u>	Up to \$46.87 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of residence)	Up to \$57.30 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of residence)
<u>COMPUTER SOFTWARE AID</u>	Up to \$7.55 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of attendance)	Up to \$14.98 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of attendance)
<u>LIBRARY MATERIALS AID</u>	Up to \$6 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of attendance)	Same
<u>GROWTH AID</u>	Growth Index in excess of 1.004 * Operating Aid <sup>5</sup>	Same
<u>SMALL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT AID</u>	\$81.88 million. For the 1999-00 school year a district's <u>Hurd</u> aid was the same as its 1998-99 aid	\$81.88 million. For the 2000-01 school year a district's <u>Hurd</u> aid is the same as its 1999-00 aid.
Save-Harmless	Base Year Small City School District Aid x (.98 - .02 x Years on Save Harmless)	Same

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<sup>5</sup>For the 1997-98 school year and after the Growth Index is defined as a measure of enrollment rather than attendance.

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
<u>EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION</u>		
<u>EDUCATION AID</u>		
Ceiling	\$6.25/contact hour	\$6.60/contact hour <sup>6</sup>
Wealth Measure	AV/TWPU	Same
State Share	.60	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.40	Same
Pupil Count	Contact Hours	Same
<u>SHARED SERVICES AID FOR</u>		
<u>BIG 5 CITY SCHOOL</u>		
<u>DISTRICTS<sup>7</sup></u>		
Eligible Districts	Big Five City schools and other districts that are non-components of BOCES	Same
Wealth Measure	Actual Valuation/Full Year Attendance RWADA	Same
State Share	The greater of: 1 - (.008/District Actual Valuation Tax Rate) or 1 - (.51 x AV/RWADA Wealth Ratio)	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.36	Same
Maximum Ratio	.90	Same
Base	Approved expenditures for instructional support services.	Same

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<sup>6</sup>For the 2000-01 school year, total aid is limited to \$96.18 million, the same as in 1999-00. Up to \$2.5 million of the 2000-01 school year total will be available for services to individuals over the age of 21 who possess a high school or equivalency diploma but who fail to demonstrate basic educational competencies.

<sup>7</sup>For the 2000-01 school year, total aid is limited to \$15.00 million.

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
<u>EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY</u>		
<u>INCENTIVE AID<sup>8</sup></u>		
Wealth Measure	Actual Valuation/Full Year Attendance RWADA	Same
State Share	The greater of: 1 - (.008/District Actual Valuation Tax Rate) or the Building Aid Ratio for 1999-00 Aid.	The greater of: 1 - (.008/District Actual Valuation Tax Rate), the Building Aid Ratio for 1999-00 Aid minus 10 percent or the Building Aid Ratio for 2000-01.
Minimum Aid Ratio	.36	Same
Base	Approved expenditures for instructional computer technology equipment that are not eligible for building aid or claimed under any other technology aid or BOCES aid.	Same
<u>PRE-KINDERGARTEN EXPANSION</u>		
<u>AID<sup>9</sup></u>		
Pupil Count	Estimated 1999-00 children not served by the State's experimental pre-kindergarten program and preschool children with disabilities receiving services for less than four hours a day	Estimated 2000-01 children not served by the State's experimental pre-kindergarten program and preschool children with disabilities receiving services for less than four hours a day
Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
Minimum/Maximum Per Child Amount	\$2,700, \$4,000	Same

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<sup>8</sup>For the 2000-01 school year, total aid up to a limit of \$57.00 million is available, pending submission of school district claims.

<sup>9</sup>For the 2000-01 school year, total aid is limited to \$225.00 million.

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
<u>OPERATING STANDARDS AID</u>		
Formula Ceiling	\$7.50 plus the product of \$61.50 times the State share	Same
Wealth Measure	Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio	Same
Expenditure Measure	Approved Operating Expense per pupil	Same
State Share	$1.00 - (.66 * ((.5 * APWR) + (.5 * \frac{AOE}{TAPU})))$ \$6,058	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.078	Same
Pupils	Selected TAPU (Selected TAPU times 1.26 for districts with an Extraordinary Needs percent in excess of 60%)	Selected TAPU (Selected TAPU times 1.26 for districts with an Extraordinary Needs percent in excess of 60% or by 1.97 if the district's percent is in excess of 85%) plus an additional .20 x selected TAPU if the percentage change in graduates with Regents diplomas from 1996-97 to 1997-98 is greater than 5%
<u>CATEGORICAL READING AID</u>	\$63.95 million	Same
<u>GRANTS FOR IMPROVING PUPIL PERFORMANCE</u>	\$66.35 million	Same
<u>FORT DRUM GRANTS</u>	\$2.63 million	Same
<u>MAGNET SCHOOL AID</u>	\$134.97 million	\$135.44 million
<u>COMPREHENSIVE INSTRUCTIONAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CIMS) AID</u>	\$2.50 million (\$1.25 million to Big Five; \$1.25 million to BOCES)	Same
<u>ATTENDANCE IMPROVEMENT/ DROPOUT PREVENTION GRANTS</u>	\$.95 million	Same

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
<u>MINOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR AID</u> <sup>10</sup>		
Maximum District Aid	A district's 1998-99 enrollment x the average age of its instructional facilities (compared to a statewide average) x its 1993-94 enrollment divided by its 1989-90 enrollment. This result is divided by the statewide sum of these values and then the district's ratio is multiplied by \$16,670,000	A district's 1999-00 enrollment x the average age of its instructional facilities (compared to a statewide average) x its 1993-94 enrollment divided by its 1989-90 enrollment. This result is divided by the statewide sum of these values and then the district's ratio is multiplied by \$16,670,000
Minimum District Aid	\$2,000	Same
<u>SUMMER SCHOOL AID</u>		
Formula Ceiling	None	\$200.00 x summer session index
Index	None	Operating aid ratio x concentration factor (based on district's extraordinary needs percent)
Pupils	None	1999-00 unweighted summer school ADA for pupils in programs to improve student performance

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<sup>10</sup> For the 2000-01 school year, New York City's aid may not exceed \$33.33 million. Total aid is limited to \$50.00 million.

<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
<u>TAX LIMITATION AID</u> <sup>11</sup> Eligible Districts	A district's 1996 tax levy on residential real property including condominium property must be greater than 3.9% of the district's 1996 adjusted gross income. In addition, the district must have a Pupil Wealth Ratio less than 2.0	Same except for the use of 1997 residential tax levy and 1997 adjusted gross income
State Share	.50	Same
Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
Formula Ceiling	.0305 multiplied by the 1996 residential tax levy per pupil	.0410 multiplied by the 1997 residential tax levy per pupil
<u>INCARCERATED YOUTH</u>	\$11.5 million	Same
<u>LEARNING TECHNOLOGY</u>	\$3.29 million	Same
<u>COMPTROLLER AUDITS</u>	\$.25 million	Same
<u>TEACHER SUPPORT AID</u>	\$67.48	Same
<u>BUS DRIVER SAFETY</u>	\$.40 million	Same

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<sup>11</sup> For the 2000-01 school year, total aid is limited to 30.2 million.



<u>Category</u>	<u>1999-00 School Year</u>	<u>2000-01 School Year</u>
<u>CLASS SIZE REDUCTION AID</u> <sup>12</sup>		
Eligible Districts	A district must have had an average class size greater than 20 pupils in 1993-94 in K or grades 1-3. The district must also have a current year Combined Wealth Ratio below 1.5 and an Extraordinary Needs percent greater than 40%.	A district must have had an average class size greater than 20 pupils in 1993-94 in K or grades 1-3. The district must also have a current year Combined Wealth Ratio below 2.0 and an Extraordinary Needs percent greater than 24.8%.
Start-Up Grant	\$10,000 for each new classroom	\$10,000 for each new and continuing classroom
Basic Grant per Classroom	A district's 1994-95 median teacher salary (for teachers with 5 years of experience) multiplied by 1.0609 with the result multiplied by 1 + the district's 1994-95 fringe benefit rate	A district's 1994-95 median teacher salary (for teachers with 5 years of experience) multiplied by 1.0609 with the result multiplied by 1 + the district's 1994-95 fringe benefit rate
Phase-in Factor	Additional classrooms needed to reach a goal of 20 pupils per classroom multiplied by: New York City: 18.7% Big 4 Cities: 33.3% Rest of State: 40.0%	Additional classrooms needed to reach a goal of 20 pupils per classroom multiplied by: New York City: 34.7% Big 4 Cities: 66.7% Rest of State: 40.0%

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<sup>12</sup> For the 2000-01 school year, \$140.0 million is appropriated for this aid category.

APPENDIX III-B  
MATHEMATICAL EXPLANATION OF AID FORMULAS

The mathematical formulas for calculating comprehensive operating aid, extraordinary needs aid, tax equalization aid, tax effort aid, the transition adjustment, gifted and talented aid, limited English proficiency aid, public and private excess cost aids, declassification support services aid, educationally related support services aid, special services aid, reorganization incentive operating aid, BOCES aid, transportation aid, building aid, reorganization incentive building aid, computer software aid, textbook aid, instructional computer hardware and technology equipment aid, library materials aid, growth aid, full-day K incentive aid, employment preparation education aid, incarcerated youth aid, minor maintenance aid, shared services aid for Big Five city school districts, education technology incentive aid, pre-kindergarten expansion aid, operating standards aid, class size reduction, summer school aid, and tax limitation aid are presented in this appendix.

The State average wealth measures for use in the calculation of aid ratios for 2000-01 school year payments are:

1997 Actual Valuation/1998-99 TWP	\$244,900
1997 Adjusted Gross Income/1998-99 TWP	\$ 98,300
1997 Actual Valuation/1998-99 RWADA	\$293,700

Note that all aid ratios are assumed to have a minimum of .000 and a maximum of 1.000 unless otherwise stated.

Details of pupil counts appear in Appendix III-C. Pupil count abbreviations frequently used in this appendix include:

TAPU.....	Total Aidable Pupil Units
TWPU.....	Total Wealth Pupil Units
ADA.....	Average Daily Attendance
RWADA.....	Resident Weighted Average Daily Attendance

COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING AID

A district's operating aid is determined by first calculating its "formula aid" and comparing it with the minimum "flat grant" guarantee.

Formula Aid/"Flat Grant" Guarantee

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 12

Each district receives the greater of:

- (i) "Formula Aid"
- (ii) \$400 x Selected TAPU ("Flat Grant Provision")

Formula Operating Aid = (\$3,900 + Ceiling Adjustment) x Operating Aid Ratio x Selected TAPU for payment

Ceiling Adjustment = The lesser of \$8,000 or 1998-99 approved operating expense per pupil minus \$3,900 x the greater of 7.5 percent or .075/CWR

Operating Aid Ratio = The highest of the following but not less than zero nor more than .90:

- 1.37 - (Combined Wealth Ratio x 1.23)
- 1.00 - (Combined Wealth Ratio x 0.64)
- 0.80 - (Combined Wealth Ratio x 0.39)
- 0.51 - (Combined Wealth Ratio x 0.22)

Combined Wealth Ratio = (.5 x Pupil Wealth Ratio) + (.5 x Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio)

Pupil Wealth Ratio =

$$\frac{1997 \text{ Actual Valuation}/1998-99 \text{ TWPU}}{\text{State Average Actual Valuation}/\text{TWPU}} \\ (\$244,900)$$

Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio =

$$\frac{\text{District 1997 Adjusted Gross Income}/1998-99 \text{ TWPU}}{\text{State Average Adjusted Gross Income}/\text{TWPU}} \\ (\$98,300)$$

Selected TAPU for Payment = The higher of 1999-00 TAPU or the average of 1998-99 and 1999-00 TAPU.

EXTRAORDINARY NEEDS AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 12

Extraordinary Needs Aid = (\$3,900 + Ceiling Adjustment) x Extraordinary Needs Aid Ratio x Extraordinary Needs Count x .11 x Concentration Factor

Ceiling Adjustment = The district's adjustment for Comprehensive Operating Aid

Extraordinary Needs Aid Ratio = 1 - (Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio x .40)

Extraordinary Needs Count = The sum of:

- (i) 1999-00 enrollment x percentage of K-6 eligible applicants for the free and reduced price lunch program as of October 1998. If K-6 data is not available, 1999-00 enrollment x percentage of pupils scoring below the statewide reference point on the grade 3 and 6 PEP reading and math tests for 1997-98.
- (ii) Limited English Proficiency students
- (iii) For districts operating a K-12 program, a sparsity count equal to 1999-00 enrollment times:

$$\frac{(25 - 1999-00 \text{ Enrollment/Square Mile})}{58}$$

and has no maximum

$$\text{Concentration Factor} = \frac{1 + ((\text{Extraordinary Needs Count}/1999-00 \text{ Enrollment}) - .745)/.387}{.387}$$

The Concentration Factor may not be less than 1.

Save-Harmless Provision: 100% of the base year

TAX EQUALIZATION AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 16

$$\text{Tax Equalization Aid} = (\text{Expense Per Pupil} - \text{Tax Yield Per Pupil}) \times \text{Selected TAPU}$$

Expense Per Pupil in Excess of Operating Aid = The lesser of:

$$\frac{1998-99 \text{ Approved Operating Expense (AOE)} \text{ or } \$8,000}{1998-99 \text{ TAPU for Expense}}$$

$$\text{minus } \frac{2000-01 \text{ Operating Aid}}{\text{Selected TAPU}}$$

$$\text{Tax Yield Per Pupil} = .01950 \times 1997 \text{ Actual Valuation}/1998-99 \text{ TWPU}$$

TAX EFFORT AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 16

Districts are eligible for Tax Effort Aid if their Pupil Wealth Ratio as computed for the Combined Wealth Ratio is below 2.000.

$$\text{Tax Effort Aid} = \$912.48 \times \text{Tax Effort Factor} \times \text{Selected TAPU}$$

Tax Effort Factor =

$$\frac{(1997 \text{ Tax levy on residential real property including condominiums} \times 100) - 3}{1997 \text{ Adjusted Gross Income}}$$

4

The positive result of the tax levy divided by income and multiplied by 100 may not be greater than 7.

TRANSITION ADJUSTMENT

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 18

1. Aid Minimum: For aid payable in 2000-01 the sum of the aids generated for Operating Aid, Tax Effort and Tax Equalization Aids may not be less than 102.00 percent of the sum of such aids and the Transition Adjustment received in 1999-00.
2. Aid Maximum: For aid payable in 2000-01 the sum of the aids generated for Operating Aid, Tax Effort and Tax Equalization Aids may not be more than the greater of either 104.27 percent of the sum of such aids and the Transition Adjustment received in 1999-00 or the sum of such 1999-00 aids plus 18.1 percent of the difference of such aids for 2000-01 minus the sum of such aids and any transition adjustment payable in the 1999-00 school year.

GIFTED AND TALENTED AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 23

Any district conducting a gifted and talented program in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioner is eligible to receive gifted and talented aid.

$$\text{Gifted and Talented Aid} = \$196 \times 3\% \text{ of } 1999\text{-}00 \text{ K-12 Adjusted ADA}$$

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AID (LEPA)

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 22

A district running programs for pupils with limited English proficiency may receive limited English proficiency aid. Program participants are those scoring below the 40th percentile on an English language assessment instrument.

$$\text{LEPA} = .199 \times 2000\text{-}01 \text{ Operating Aid per TAPU} \times 1999\text{-}00 \text{ Program Participants}$$

EXCESS COST AID FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 19

A district receives public excess cost aid for pupils with disabilities in programs run by public school districts or BOCES. Basic excess cost aid applies to all such programs. In addition, high cost excess cost aid provides aid for students in resource intensive programs. A total dollar save-harmless provision applies.

Basic Excess Cost Aid

All districts with pupils with disabilities in public school programs receive public school excess cost aid.

$$\text{Basic Excess Cost Aid} = \frac{\text{Aidable Expense}}{\text{Expense}} \times \frac{\text{Aid Ratio}}{\text{Ratio}} \times \text{Weighted Pupils with Disabilities}$$

$$\text{Aidable Expense} = \frac{1998\text{-}99 \text{ Approved Operating Expenses (AOE)}}{1998\text{-}99 \text{ TAPU for Expense}}$$

Minimum: \$2,000  
 Maximum: Greater of State Average (\$6,600) or \$7,110

Excess Cost Aid Ratio = 1 - (Combined Wealth Ratio x .51)

Minimum: .250

Weighted Pupils: Pupils with disabilities are weighted according to the level of special services and programs that they are required to receive:

At least 60% of the day.....1.70  
At least 20% of the week or five periods  
(at least 180 minutes) per week.....0.90  
Direct/Indirect Consultant Teacher.....0.90

In 2001-02, the public excess cost pupil weightings will be modified to provide an additional 0.5 weighting for those children who require special education services at least 60 percent of the time and who receive these services in a general education setting. The pupil weighting for students served in segregated settings will be reduced from 1.70 to 1.68 in 2001-02 and to 1.65 in 2002-03.

High Cost Excess Cost Aid

Additional aid is available for public school pupils with disabilities in programs in which the cost exceeds the lesser of:

\$10,000

or

4 x AOE/TAPU (without limits)

Per Pupil Calculation:

High Cost Excess      Approved Program              AOE      Excess Cost  
Cost Aid              =              Cost              - (3 x TAPU) x      Aid Ratio

Save-Harmless Provision

A district is eligible to receive the greater of:

- (i) 2000-01 Basic Excess Cost Aid + High Cost Aid + Declassification Support Services Aid
- (ii) 1999-00 Total Public Excess Cost Aid

Beginning in 2001-02, save-harmless funding will not include apportionments generated by the new .50 pupil weighting and will be reduced to 99.1 percent of the current present law level in 2001-02 and to 99.13 percent of such level in 2002-03.

DECLASSIFICATION SUPPORT SERVICES AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 19, paragraph 7

Any district which provides support services to teachers and pupils in the first year that a pupil moves from a special education program to a full-time regular education program is eligible to receive declassification support services aid.

Declassification Support      =      Public Excess Cost      x .50 x      1999-00 Pupils  
Services Aid                      Aid Per Pupil                      in Need

EXCESS COST AID FOR PRIVATE SCHOOL PUPILS

Education Law, Section 4405, Subdivision 3, paragraphs a and b  
Education law, Section 4401, Subdivision 6 and 7

A district receives private excess cost aid for pupils with disabilities in private school settings and the two State-operated schools. The aid is computed on a student-by-student basis, a district receiving private excess cost aid for each student.

Private Excess Cost Aid

$$\frac{\text{Private Excess Cost Aid} = \text{Aidable Cost} \times \text{Excess Cost Aid Ratio}}{\text{(per pupil)}}$$

$$\text{Aidable Cost} = \text{Tuition} - (\text{Basic Contribution per enrolled pupil})$$

$$\text{Excess Cost Aid Ratio} = 1 - (\text{Combined Wealth Ratio} \times .15)$$

Minimum: .50

Private Excess Cost Taper for Rome and Batavia Placements

Additional aid is available to districts with:

- (i) Continued pupil placements at the two State-operated schools for pupils originally placed at the two schools prior to July 1, 1990; and
- (ii) A combined wealth ratio of less than 1.0.

$$\frac{\text{Taper for Rome and Batavia Placements} = \text{Taper Aidable Cost} \times \text{Taper Aid Ratio}}$$

$$\text{Taper Aidable Cost} = \text{Tuition} - \text{Regular Private Excess Cost Aid}$$

$$\text{Taper Aid Ratio} = \frac{1.0 - (\text{Combined Wealth Ratio})}{.75}$$

Maximum: 1.0

EDUCATIONALLY RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES AID (ERSSA) INCLUDING SPEECH THERAPY

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 32

Any district which provides support services to nondisabled pupils intended to maintain their placement in a regular education program is eligible to receive educationally related support services aid. This program includes speech therapy services for nondisabled pupils. Beginning with the 1995-96 school year, services were expanded to include curriculum and instructional modification and direct student support team services. Eligibility for ERSSA services was expanded for the 1996-97 school year and after to include qualified handicapped persons under the Americans with Disabilities Act and any students with disabilities whose attendance does not generate any Excess Cost Aid. Eligible services were expanded to meet the needs of such students.

ERSSA = The sum of:

- (i) \$365.00 x Selected Operating Aid Ratio (.25 minimum) x 9.0 percent of Selected TAPU
- (ii) \$635.00 x Public Excess Cost Aid Ratio x 15.0 percent of Selected TAPU x Extraordinary Needs Percent (in excess of 60 percent)

SPECIAL SERVICES AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 17

Big 5 City school districts are eligible to receive career education aid and computer administration aid.

$$\text{Career Education Aid} = \$3,720 \times \text{Aid Ratio} \times \text{Career Ed Pupils}$$

$$\text{Aid Ratio} = 1 - (\text{Combined Wealth Ratio} \times .59)$$

Minimum: .360

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Career Education Pupils} = & 1999-00 \text{ Grade 10-12 ADA in a} \\ & \text{Career Education Trade Sequence} \\ & + .16 \times \text{Business Sequence ADA} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Computer Administration Aid} = \frac{(\text{Expenses up to } \$62.30 \times \text{Enrollment})}{\text{Computer Expenses Aid Ratio}}$$

Enrollment = Fall 1999 public enrollment attending in the district

$$\text{Computer Expenses Aid Ratio} = 1 - (\text{Combined Wealth Ratio} \times .51)$$

Minimum: .300

REORGANIZATION INCENTIVE OPERATING AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 14, paragraphs d and f

A district which has reorganized within the past 14 years is eligible to receive reorganization incentive operating aid in addition to its regular operating aid.

$$\text{Reorganization Incentive Operating Aid} = \frac{\text{Formula Operating Aid} \times \text{Incentive Aid Percentage}}$$

The sum of Formula Operating Aid and Incentive Operating Aid may not exceed 95 percent of AOE.

Reorganization Prior to July 1, 1983:

Incentive Operating Aid was available for school districts which reorganized prior to July 1, 1983, for 14 years beginning with the first school year of operation as a reorganized district. For the first five years the Incentive Aid Percentage was 10 percent, and for the next nine years the percentage of such operating aid decreased 1 percent per year.

Reorganization After July 1, 1983:

For districts which reorganized after July 1, 1983, the reorganization percentage was 20 percent for a period of five years, to be reduced by 2 percent per year for nine years.

Reorganization After July 1, 1992:

For districts which reorganize after July 1, 1992, the reorganization percentage will be 40 percent for a period of five years, to be reduced by 4 percent per year for nine years.



BOCES AID

Education Law, Section 1950, Subdivision 5

Districts which are components of Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) are eligible to receive BOCES operating, capital, and rental aids, with the total subject to a save-harmless provision.

BOCES Operating Aid = Base Year Approved Expenses x Aid Ratio

Approved Expenses includes salaries of BOCES employees up to \$30,000

Aid Ratio = greater of:

- (i)  $1 - \frac{.008}{\text{District Actual Valuation Tax Rate (Local Revenue/Actual Valuation)}}$
- (ii)  $1 - \left( \frac{1997 \text{ Actual Valuation}/1998-99 \text{ RWADA}}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$293,700)} \times .51 \right)$

Minimum: .360  
Maximum: .900

BOCES Capital Aid = 2000-01 Capital Expense x RWADA Aid Ratio

BOCES Rental Aid = 2000-01 Rental Expense x RWADA Aid Ratio

Save-Harmless Provision A district may receive the greater of:

- (i) 2000-01 BOCES Operating, Capital and Rental aids
- (ii) BOCES aid received during 1967-68

TRANSPORTATION AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 7

Districts are allotted reimbursement for transportation expenses through the transportation aid formula.

Transportation Aid =  $\frac{[\text{Aid Ratio} + \text{Sparsity Factor}] \times \text{Approved Transportation Expenses}}$

Aid Ratio = greatest of three aid ratio calculations, two of which are based on a district's Actual Valuation per pupil:

- (i)  $1.263 \times \text{Selected Operating Aid Ratio}$
- (ii)  $1.010 - \left( \frac{1997 \text{ AV}/1998-99 \text{ RWADA}}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$293,700)} \times .46 \right)$
- (iii)  $1.010 - \left( \frac{1997 \text{ AV}/1998-99 \text{ Public \& Nonpublic Enrollment}}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$252,000)} \times .46 \right)$

Minimum: .065  
Maximum: .900

Sparsity Factor =  $\frac{21.00 - 1998 \text{ Public Enrollment/Square Mile}}{317.88}$

Approved Transportation Expenses include:

- Health and life insurance
- Collision insurance
- Equipment
- Uniforms
- Driver and mechanic salaries
- Supervisor and other salaries
- Operating and maintenance expenses
- Social Security payments on all salaries
- Full contract expenses
- Shuttle expenses
- Retirement benefits
- Computerized bus routing services
- Transportation of children to and from day care centers
- Transportation of pupils in voluntary interdistrict programs
- District expenditures for transportation of pupils to and from summer classes to improve student performance will be aided up to a maximum of \$5.0 million statewide

but do not include:

- Transportation of pupils less than 1-1/2 miles from school
- Field trips
- Salaries of assistant drivers on regular buses (district operated programs)
- Salaries of drivers and mechanics who work on other than bus-type vehicles
- Bus purchase expenses exceeding the State contract price

BUILDING AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 6

School districts incurring debt service, capital or reserve fund expenses for approved building projects may receive building aid. Aid is available for expenses related to the installation of computer laboratory hardware and for the purchase of stationary metal detectors.

Building Aid = Selected Aid Ratio x Approved Building Expenses

Current Aid Ratio =

$$1 - \frac{(1997 \text{ Actual Valuation}/1998-99 \text{ RWADA} \times .51)}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$293,700)}$$

Approved Building Expenses =

2000-01 Debt Service and BANS expenses + 1999-00 Estimated Approved Building Expense + the excess, if any, of 1999-00 BANS and new debt service expenditures claimed over expenditures reported on 11/15/99. For 2000-01 building aid payable on 2000-01 debt service expenditures for bonds and capital notes issued before July 1, 2000 will only be paid to the extent that such debt service expenditures were reported to the Commissioner of Education on or before November 15, 1999. Any debt service expenditures in excess of the amount reported on November 15, 1999 will not be aided until the 2001-02 school year.

Selected Aid Ratio:

Districts may use the higher of the current year aid ratio or the aid ratio computed for use in any year commencing with the 1981-82 school year. Starting with all new building projects approved by the voters beginning July 1, 2000, the selected building aid ratio is based upon the greater of a school district's current-year building aid ratio or the aid ratio selected for use in 1999-00 reduced by 10 percentage points. School districts with a pupil wealth ratio greater than 2.50 and an alternate pupil wealth ratio less than .850 may select an aid ratio equal to 1.263 multiplied by the district's Selected Operating Aid Ratio.

Incentive:

For aid payable in 1998-99 and after for new projects approved by the voters after 7/1/98 districts will continue to receive an additional 10 percent State reimbursement. However, the sum of the incentive and the selected aid ratio may not exceed .950. In addition, cost allowances on all contracts awarded after 7/1/98 will be adjusted to reflect regional costs for school districts in high cost areas of the State.

REORGANIZATION INCENTIVE BUILDING AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 14, paragraphs e and f

For building projects related to reorganization, the district may receive reorganization incentive building aid in addition to its regular building aid.

Aid is paid on projects for which the general construction contract is signed prior to July 1, 2002 or within ten years from the effective date of the reorganization, whichever is later.

For districts reorganizing prior to July 1, 1983,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Reorganization Incentive} \\ \text{Building Aid} \end{array} = \text{Approved Expenses} \times \text{Building Aid Ratio} \times 25\%$$

For districts reorganizing after July 1, 1983,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Reorganization Incentive} \\ \text{Building Aid} \end{array} = \text{Approved Expenses} \times \text{Building Aid Ratio} \times 30\%$$

In no case may the sum of regular Building Aid plus Incentive Building Aid exceed 95 percent of approved expenditures.

COMPUTER SOFTWARE AID

Education Law, Section 751

All districts are eligible for computer software aid. The aid is for the purchase of computer software which a pupil is required to use as a learning aid in a particular class in the school the pupil attends.

$$\text{Computer Software Aid} = \frac{1999-00 \text{ Cost of Software}}{(\text{up to } \$14.98) \times \text{Enrollment}}$$

Enrollment = Fall 1999 public and private school enrollment for the district of attendance plus BOCES and private school pupils in full-time programs for children with disabilities.

TEXTBOOK AID

Education Law, Section 701, Subdivisions 4, 6 and 7

All districts are eligible for textbook aid. The aid provided is to be used by districts to purchase textbooks to be made available to all resident enrolled pupils.

$$\text{Textbook Aid} = \frac{1999-00 \text{ Cost of Textbooks, not to exceed } \$57.30 \times 1999-00 \text{ Resident Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment}}{1999-00 \text{ Resident Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment}}$$

INSTRUCTIONAL COMPUTER HARDWARE AND TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 26

A district may be eligible for computer hardware aid to purchase or lease micro- and/or minicomputer equipment or terminals as well as technology equipment for instructional purposes. Schools may use up to 20 percent of hardware aid for the repair of instructional computer hardware and technology equipment or for training and staff development for instructional purposes.

Technology equipment is defined as equipment used in conjunction with or in support of educational programs including, but not limited to, video, solar energy, robotic, satellite or laser equipment.

Approved expenses for technology education equipment were first eligible for aid in the 1992-93 school year.

Beginning with the 1998-99 school year, the local match was eliminated.

$$\text{Hardware Aid} = \frac{\text{Approved Expenses (up to } \$19.25 \times \text{ Selected TAPU for payment} \times \text{ Current Year Building Aid Ratio)}}{\text{Current Year Building Aid Ratio}}$$

LIBRARY MATERIALS AID

Education Law, Section 711, Subdivision 4

All districts are eligible for library materials aid. The aid is provided to enable districts to purchase necessary library materials to be made available on an equitable basis to all pupils attending schools within such district.

$$\text{Library Materials Aid} = \frac{1999-00 \text{ Cost of Library Materials (up to } \$6.00) \times \text{ Enrollment}}{\text{Enrollment}}$$

Enrollment = Fall 1999 public and private school enrollment for the district of attendance plus BOCES and private school pupils in full-time programs for children with disabilities.

GROWTH AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 13

For the 2000-01 school year, growth aid is distributed to districts that are eligible due to an increase in enrollment. For any district whose growth index is greater than 1.004, the district also receives growth aid.

$$\text{Growth Aid} = (\text{Growth Index} - 1.004) \times \text{Operating Aid}$$

$$\text{Growth Index} = \frac{2000-01 \text{ Estimated Enrollment}}{1999-00 \text{ Enrollment}}$$

FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN INCENTIVE AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 12-a

Eligibility for Full-Day K Incentive Aid: If in 1996-97 and 1999-00 a district had half-day kindergarten enrollment or if a district had no kindergarten enrollment in 1996-97 and 1999-00.

School districts offering full-day kindergarten programs will receive current year operating aid in 2000-01 for any increase in the number of students served in full-day programs in 2000-01 compared to 1999-00. For 2000-01, a maximum of \$3.0 million will be provided for programs that are not available to all pupils who wish to attend, subject to regulations of the Commissioner of Education.

Full-Day K Incentive Aid =

(2000-01 Estimated Full-Day K Enrollment - 1999-00 Full-Day K Enrollment)  
x Operating Aid per TAPU

EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION EDUCATION (EPE) AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 24

Districts are eligible for EPE aid for the attendance of pupils age 21 or older who have not received a high school diploma or equivalency diploma. Beginning in 1991-92, aid paid directly to BOCES for approved BOCES EPE programs is based on component districts' aid ratios. Beginning in 1995-96, the BOCES EPE aid ratio is based on the aggregate actual valuation and TWPU of the component districts of the BOCES. Adults can register with BOCES for participation at a BOCES site. Beginning in 1996-97, the BOCES EPE aid ratio is the greater of the EPE aid ratio based on the aggregate wealth of the component districts or 85 percent of the highest EPE aid ratio of a component district of the BOCES.

EPE Aid = \$6.60 x EPE Aid Ratio x EPE Hours

EPE Aid Ratio = 1 - (Pupil Wealth Ratio x .40)

Minimum: .400

Pupil Wealth Ratio = 1997 Actual Valuation/1998-99 TWPU  
State Average (\$244,900)

EPE Hours = Total hours of instruction for all students in EPE programs between July 1 and June 30 of the current year.

EPE aid will be reduced if it and other State and Federal sources of aid for EPE programs exceed the entire cost of such program in that year.

For the 2000-01 school year, total aid is limited to \$96.18 million. Of this total, up to \$2.5 million will be available for services to individuals over the age of 21 who possess a high school or equivalency diploma but who fail to demonstrate basic educational competencies.

INCARCERATED YOUTH AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 35

All districts are eligible for incarcerated youth aid. The aid is provided to enable districts to educate students in local centers of detention.

Incarcerated Youth Aid = AOE/TAPU x Number of full-day program pupils +  
([.5 x (AOE/TAPU)] x Number of half-day program pupils)

MINOR MAINTENANCE AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 6-d

For Districts Other Than New York City Maximum District Aid =

$$\frac{\text{District 1999-00 Enrollment} \times \text{Age of Facility Index} \times \text{Long-Term Growth Index}}{\text{Sum of Statewide Values (Without New York City)}} \times \$16,670,000 = 1,898,593$$

Minimum District Aid = \$2,000

$$\text{Age of Facility Index} = \frac{\text{Average Age of Facilities}}{\text{Statewide Average (Without New York City)}} = 41$$

$$\text{Average Age of Facilities} = \frac{\text{Weighted Age of Square Footage}}{\text{Total Square Footage of all Instructional School Buildings}}$$

Weighted Age of Square Footage = The sum of (age of facility in 1994 x square footage of facility) for each instructional school building.

Long-Term Growth Index = A district's 1993-94 enrollment divided by its 1989-90 enrollment, but not less than 1.

For the 2000-01 school year, New York City's aid may not exceed \$33.33 million. Total aid is limited to \$50.00 million.

SHARED SERVICES AID FOR BIG 5 CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 20

This aid is available to Big 5 city school districts and other districts that are non-components of BOCES for approved expenditures for instructional support services.

Shared Services Aid =

Approved 1999-00 Expenses for Instructional Support Services x Aid Ratio

Aid Ratio = greater of:

$$(i) \quad 1 - \frac{.008}{\text{District Actual Valuation Tax Rate (Local Revenue/Actual Valuation)}}$$

$$(ii) \quad 1 - \frac{(1997 \text{ Actual Valuation}/1998-99 \text{ RWADA}) \times .51}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$293,700)}$$

Minimum: .360

Maximum: .900

For the 2000-01 school year, total aid is limited to \$15.00 million.

EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY INCENTIVE AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 26-a

Education Technology Incentive Aid =

Approved Educational Technology Expenses x Aid Ratio

Aid Ratio = greatest of:

- (i) A District's Building Aid Ratio for 2000-01 aid
- (ii) A District's Building Aid Ratio for 1999-00 aid minus 10 percent
- (iii)  $1 - \frac{.008}{\text{District Actual Valuation Tax Rate (Local Revenue/Actual Valuation)}}$
- (iv) .360

Approved Education Technology Expenses include 1999-00 instructional computer technology expenditures for capital outlays and/or 2000-01 expenses for debt service and/or leases. These are expenditures that are not eligible for building aid and are not claimed under any other technology aid.

For the 2000-01 school year, up to \$57.00 million in total aid is available, pending submission of school district claims.

PRE-KINDERGARTEN EXPANSION AID

Education Law, Section 3602-e

Pre-Kindergarten Expansion Aid =

Eligible Unserved Pre-Kindergarten Children x Per Child Grant Amount

Eligible Unserved Pre-Kindergarten Children = Estimated 2000-01 children not served by the State's experimental pre-kindergarten program and preschool children with disabilities receiving services for less than four hours a day x percentage of K-6 eligible applicants for the free and reduced price lunch program as of October 1998 (eligible applicants divided by K-6 enrollment) x 0.591. For New York City, the estimated 2000-01 count is multiplied by 0.66 x 0.591. A minimum of 20 students is needed to be eligible for aid.

Per Child Grant Amount = \$600 + (Adjusted Aid Ratio x \$4,000). The result cannot exceed \$4,000 or be less than \$2,700.

Adjusted Aid Ratio =

$$(1 + (\text{Extraordinary Needs Ratio} - .895)/.047) \times \text{Selected Operating Aid Ratio}$$

Extraordinary Needs Ratio =

Extraordinary Needs Count divided by 1999 Enrollment

For the 2000-01 school year, total aid is limited to \$225.00 million. Any district that elects not to participate in the program for 2000-01, or participates with fewer students than the total for the district, may place the unused portion of their 2000-01 grant in a special Universal Pre-Kindergarten Reserve fund to be established by

the State Comptroller pursuant to Section 97-vvv of the State Finance Law. The monies in the reserve may then be used to increase the number of pupils served in the 2001-02 school year. The district's number of aidable pupils for the 2000-01 school year will be reduced to correspond to the reduction in the grant from the transfer of funds into the reserve. A district's decision to use the reserve fund must be submitted to the Commissioner of Education by September 1, 2000, and may not be reversed. Any funds in the reserve that are not used to provide services to an expanded number of pupils in the 2001-02 school year will be returned to the State's General Fund.

OPERATING STANDARDS AID

Education Law, Section 3602, subdivision 38

$$\text{Operating Standards Aid} = (\$7.50 + (\$61.50 \times \text{Aid Ratio})) \times \text{Pupil Count}$$

Aid Ratio =

$$1 - .66 \times (.5 \times \text{Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio} + .5 \times (\text{AOE}/\text{TAPU}/\$6,058))$$

Minimum: .078

Pupil Count = Selected TAPU for Payment plus: (i) if a school district's Extraordinary Needs percentage is greater than 60 percent, the district's Selected TAPU for Payment is multiplied by 0.26; or (ii) if the district's percentage is greater than 85 percent, Selected TAPU for Payment is multiplied by 0.97. A district will receive an additional .20 multiplied by its Selected TAPU if the percentage of high school graduates with Regents diplomas in 1997-98 is 5 percent greater than that for 1996-97.

CLASS SIZE REDUCTION AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 37

Districts are eligible for Class Size Reduction Aid if they had an average class size greater than 20 pupils in the 1993-94 school year in kindergarten or grades 1-3. In addition, a district must have a current year Combined Wealth Ratio below 2.000 and an Extraordinary Needs percent greater than 24.8%.

$$\text{Class Size Reduction Aid} = \frac{(\text{Aidable Classes}) \times (\text{Basic Grant per Classroom} + \$10,000)}{\$10,000}$$

Aidable Classes = (Number of Kindergarten Classes Needed + Number of Classes Needed for Grades 1-3) x Phase-in Factor

Number of Kindergarten Classes Needed = The positive result of 1995-96 full-day + half-day enrollment divided by 20 minus such enrollment divided by a district's 1993-94 average kindergarten class size.

Number of Classes Needed for Grades 1-3 = The positive result of 1995-96 grades 1-3 enrollment divided by 20 minus such enrollment divided by a district's 1993-94 average class size of common branch classes.

Phase-in Factor = 0.347 for the New York City School District; 0.667 for the Big 4 City School Districts; and 0.400 for school districts in the Rest of the State.



Basic Grant Per Classroom = 1994-95 median salary of a teacher with 5 years of experience (or \$34,089 for districts without salary data) x 1.03 x 1.03 x (1 + district's fringe benefit rate).

For the 2000-01 school year, total aid is limited to \$140.0 million.

TAX LIMITATION AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 21

Districts are eligible for Tax Limitation Aid if their Tax Effort Ratio is greater than 3.9 percent and their Pupil Wealth Ratio as computed for the Combined Wealth Ratio is below 2.000.

Tax Limitation Aid = Formula Ceiling x Aid Ratio x Selected TAPU

Formula Ceiling = .0410 x 1997 residential tax levy per pupil  
(Selected TAPU)

Tax Effort Ratio = 1997 tax levy on residential real property  
(including condominiums)/1997 adjusted gross income

Tax Limitation Aid Ratio = 1 - (Combined Wealth Ratio x .50)

For the 2000-01 school year, total aid is limited to \$30.2 million.

SUMMER SCHOOL AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 39

Summer School Aid = \$200.00 x Summer Session Index x Aidable Pupils

Summer Session Index = Concentration Factor x Selected Operating Aid Ratio

Minimum: .400

Concentration Factor = 1 +  $\frac{\text{Extraordinary Needs Count}/1999-00}{\text{Enrollment} - .58/.400}$

Aidable Pupils = 1999-00 unweighted summer school ADA for pupils attending programs designed to improve student performance

APPENDIX III-C

DESCRIPTION OF PUPIL COUNTS USED IN AID FORMULAS FOR THE 2000-01 SCHOOL YEAR

I. Average Daily Attendance/Average Daily Membership<sup>a</sup>

- A. Average Daily Attendance (ADA) is the average number of pupils present on each regular school day in a given period, such average is determined by dividing the total number of attendance days of all pupils by the number of days school was in session.
- B. Average Daily Membership (ADM) is a measure of enrollment. It is the total possible aggregate daily attendance of all pupils in the district divided by the days of session.

II. TAPU for Expense, TAPU for Payment, TAPU for Operating Aid Payment, TWPU and RWADA

	<u>Total Aidable Pupil Units For Expense</u>	<u>Total Aidable Pupil Units For Payment</u>	<u>Total Wealth Pupil Units</u>	<u>Resident Weighted Average Daily Attendance</u>
Short Title	TAPU for Expense	Selected TAPU for Payment	TWPU	RWADA
Year used for aid payable in 2000-01	1998-99	1999-00 or Two-year (1998-99 and 1999-00) <sup>b</sup>	1998-99	1998-99 Average
Attendance Periods	Full Year	Full Year	Full Year	Full Year
Students: Based on:	Served 100% ADA	Served 100% ADA	Resident 100% ADA	Resident 100% ADA
<hr/>				
<u>Basic Weightings</u>				
Half-Day Kindergarten	.50	.50	.50	.50
Kindergarten-Grade 6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Grades 7-12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Dual Enrollment	1.00	1.00	--	--
<u>Additional Weightings</u>				
Secondary (including PSEN <sup>c</sup> but excluding HC in 1.7 & .9 public excess cost categories)	.25	.25	.25	--

<sup>a</sup> The average daily attendance (or average daily membership) of pupils attending private and State operated schools (Rome and Batavia) for pupils with disabilities is excluded from ADA (or ADM).

<sup>b</sup>The 1999-00 TAPU is based on 1998-99 ADA, adjusted by the enrollment index (change between 1998-99 and 1999-00 enrollment). The 1998-99 TAPU is based on 1997-98 ADA, adjusted by the enrollment index (change between 1997-98 and 1998-99 enrollment).

<sup>c</sup> PSEN (Pupils with Special Educational Needs) are determined by multiplying district average daily attendance by the percentage of the student population falling below the State reference point on third and sixth grade reading and mathematics pupil evaluation program (PEP) tests administered in the Spring of 1985 and the Spring of 1986.

PSEN (K-12 includ. HC)	.25	.25	.25	--
Handicapped (HC) in public schools for:				
60% of school day (special class)	1.70	--	1.70	--
20% of school week <sup>d</sup> (resource room)	.90	--	.90	--
Direct/Indirect Consultant Teacher	.90	--	.90	--
Private School	--	--	--	--
Summer/Extra School	.12	.12	--	--

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<sup>d</sup> Or five periods (at least 180 minutes) per week.

APPENDIX III-D  
STATE AID PAYMENT SCHEDULE TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Section 3609-a enacted by Chapter 58 of the Laws of 1998 will govern the schedule of school district payments as well as the manner in which monthly aid payments are calculated. Section 3609-a includes computerized aids payable as General Support for Public Schools (GSPS) except for Excess Cost aids which are covered under Section 3609-b payment schedule (which also includes Medicaid payments) and Textbook, Software and Library Materials aids. In addition a new Section 3609-e of the Education Law was added by Chapter 58 of the Laws of 1998. This section governs the schedule of school district payments for School Tax Relief (STAR). This payment is intended to reimburse school districts for school property tax exemptions granted pursuant to Section 425 of the Real Property Tax Law. Growth Aid, Building Aid for new debt service and BANS (refinanced), and Full Day Kindergarten Aid are not paid until June 2001. Building Aid for new debt service and BANS not used to refinance will be paid in July 2001. Small Cities Aid is covered by Section 3609-c and BOCES Aid for 2000-01 by Section 3609-d.

For GSPS aid payable in the 2000-01 school year, school districts will receive the lesser of (i) the sum of the aid calculated at the time of enactment of the Aid to Localities Budget or (ii) actual claims at the time of payment. A district may not exceed the sum of apportionments reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA000-1" which was released in May 2000 with issuance of the 2000-01 Budget. Any remaining unpaid amount of aid due to a school district will be paid on the first business day of September, 2001. The payment schedule has several features:

GSPS Aids

- C Lottery Aid will continue to be paid in full on or before September 1.
- C School district obligations to the New York State Teachers Retirement System (TRS) will continue to be paid by the State on behalf of school districts in September, October and November.
- C "Fixed" payments will be paid in the months of October, November and December. These payments guarantee that a "fixed" percentage of a district's apportionments, after TRS payments, will be paid through the sum of Lottery payments and regular aid payments by given points in time: 12.50 percent by October 15, 18.75 percent by November 15 and 25.00 percent by December 15.
- C "Individualized" payments will be calculated for the months of January through June, based on school district State Aid claims or data available to the Commissioner as of December 1. These will be calculated to guarantee that each district receives 50 percent of the sum of its State and local revenues by the first business day of January, 60 percent by February, 70 percent by March, 80 percent by April and 90 percent by May. All of the April payment, all, or most of the May payment and some of the June payment may be paid as part of the sustaining advance payments and the final payment for the State Fiscal Year in order to fully expend the State Fiscal Year appropriation for General Support of Public Schools in March 2001. If necessary, the March payment may also be reduced to ensure that no more than the State Fiscal Year appropriation for General Support of Public Schools is expended by March 31.
- C Sustaining advance payments and a final payment for the State Fiscal Year will be paid to school districts on March 31 on a prorata basis using the district's relative share of either: (1) for the sustaining advance payments, the total monies designated for payment in April, then May and finally June or (2) for the final payment for the State Fiscal Year, the total monies designated for June (if a positive payment is to be made) or the total monies designated for March (if a negative deduction is to be

made). For purposes of calculating the final payment for the State Fiscal Year, the remaining unexpended portion of the State Fiscal Year appropriations for General Support of Public Schools will be used.

- C Any aids payable for new debt service and bond anticipation notes (BANS) issued to refinance existing obligations, Growth Aid or Full Day Kindergarten will be paid in addition to any remaining balance of the June General Aid payment on the first business day in June. Any Building Aid payable for new debt service not issued to refinance BANS or debt service for BANS not issued to refinance previously issued BANS will be paid on the first business day in July, 2001. However, for new debt service or bond anticipation notes (BANS), if the actual claim is submitted by March 1 then the district will receive the lesser of the aid based on 11/15/00 data or the actual claim submitted on or before 3/1/01. If the March 1 claim exceeds the 11/15/00 data, then such excess is not aidable until 2001-2002. In addition the total of such aids payable through June for new debt service, bond anticipation notes (BANS), Growth Aid and Full Day Kindergarten Aid cannot exceed the total of such aids as they appear on the computer listing "SA000-1."
- C Any excess of actual General Aid apportionments over the sum of such apportionments as reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA000-1" will be paid on the first business day of September, 2001.

#### STAR Aid

- C STAR Aid payments will be governed by the payment schedule contained in Section 3609-e. The full amount of 2000-01 STAR Aid payments owed to individual school districts will be paid by the first business day of January based upon school tax relief exemptions reported to the Commissioner by the Office of Real Property Services. A payment of 35% of the School Tax Relief (STAR) aid payable will be made on or before October 15<sup>th</sup>, a payment of up to 70% minus STAR aid paid in October will be made on or before November 15<sup>th</sup>, a payment of up to 80% minus STAR aid paid in October and November will be made on or before December 15<sup>th</sup> and the final payment of 100% minus STAR aid payments made October through December will be made on the first business day of January.
- C Payment amounts will be based on current data on file at the time of each payment through January.
- C Current statutory provisions authorizing the Commissioner to withhold State aid payments from school districts that have not submitted enrollment and expenditure data on a timely basis shall not apply to STAR aid payments.
- C Any increase in STAR aid that occurs as a result of adjustments that occur after the January payment will be paid by March 31, 2001.

#### Excess Cost Aids

Section 3609-b of the Education Law requires that apportionments payable to school districts for Excess Cost Aids shall be designated as State share monies due to school districts pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act (Medicaid Reimbursement). Such State share monies will be paid in conjunction with the scheduled monthly payment of federal share monies for Medicaid Reimbursement. Any remaining balances of Excess Cost Aids will be paid in accordance with the schedule below. Total Excess Cost Aids payable to a district for the school year may not exceed the sum of such aids as reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA000-1" which was released in May 2000 with issuance of the 2000-01 Budget.

- C The positive remainder of 25 percent of Excess Cost Aids minus any State share monies paid in the months of August-November, 2000 will be paid on or before December 15.
- C The positive remainder of 70 percent of such aids minus any apportionment previously paid and any State share monies payable in the months of August 2000-February 2001 will be paid on or before March 15.
- C The positive remainder of 85 percent of such aids minus any apportionments previously paid and any State share monies payable in the months of August 2000-May 2001 will be paid on or before June 15.
- C The positive remainder of 100 percent of such aids minus any apportionments previously paid and any State share monies payable in the months of August 2000-July 2001 will be paid on or before August 15.
- C Any excess of actual Excess Cost Aids payable over the sum of such aids as reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA000-1," will be paid on the first business day of September, 2001.

BOCES Aid<sup>a</sup>

- C BOCES Aid is calculated by individual component school districts of the BOCES, but the sum of all such payments are paid directly to the BOCES. Total BOCES Aid payable for the school year to each component school district may not exceed 100 percent of the amount of such aid as reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA000-1" which was released in May 2000 with issuance of the 2000-01 budget plus any BOCES Aid payable to contracting school districts, less than eight teacher districts and Special Act school districts based on data on file at the time of each payment.
- C BOCES obligations to the New York State Teachers Retirement System (TRS) will be paid by the State on behalf of the BOCES from the apportionment payable to the BOCES by the fifteenth of each of the months of September, October and November.
- C An additional payment will be made to the BOCES on or before February 1<sup>st</sup> equal to 25 percent of the lesser of the actual BOCES Aid payable to each component school district or the amount of BOCES Aid payable to each component school district as reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA000-1" plus BOCES Aid payable for contracting school districts, less than eight teacher districts and Special Act school districts, minus the payments made to TRS on the BOCES behalf.
- C An additional payment will be made to the BOCES on the first business day of June equal to 55 percent of the lesser of the actual BOCES aid payable to each component school district or the amount of BOCES Aid payable to each component school district as reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA000-1" plus BOCES aid payable for contracting school districts, less than eight teacher districts and Special Act school districts, minus the sum of all previous payments including payments made to TRS on the behalf of the BOCES.
- C Any remaining apportionment payable to the BOCES, including any excess of actual BOCES Aid payable over the amount of such aid reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA000-1" will be paid to the BOCES on the first business day of September, 2001.

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<sup>a</sup>BOCES Aid for special act, less-than-eight teacher, and special contracting districts will be added to the "SA000-1" amounts.

### Aid to Small City School Districts

Payments to small city school districts will be made pursuant to Section 3609-c of the Education Law. Aid will be paid so that from September 2000 to the first business day of June, 2001, each small city school district will receive an amount, not to exceed 100 percent of the amount reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA000-1," which was released in May 2000 with issuance of the 2000-01 Budget. Any excess of the amount reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA000-1" will be paid on the first business day of September, 2001.