

DESCRIPTION OF
2002-03 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 2002-03 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, 83 and 91 of the Laws of 2002.

For additional information regarding State aid to public schools for 2002-03 see the May 2002 school aid computer listing entitled "SA020-3" which was based on data supplied by the State Education Department and the "Report of the Fiscal Committees on the Executive Budget" for the fiscal year 2002-03.

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SCHOOL AID/STAR OVERVIEW

With an increase of \$410.8 million, the enacted State budget provides an unprecedented level of support for school districts statewide -- \$14.6 billion for the 2002-03 school year. This represents an increase of \$4.8 billion, or 49 percent, since 1994-95. For the 2002-03 school year, the calculation of State aid has been simplified by creation of a new Comprehensive Operating Aid formula which will replace four previously existing categories of aid. Increased funding will be available for programs that serve at-risk pupils, as well as for programs that assist schools in meeting the State's higher learning standards. Continued funding is available for early childhood education and for class size reduction initiatives. In addition, changes are enacted for State aid for certain school construction projects. The 2002-03 State budget also includes a cost of living adjustment for STAR senior income eligibility effective with the 2003-04 school year.

Major elements of State support for elementary and secondary education for the 2002-03 school year include the following:

- An overall increase of \$410.79 million (2.89 percent) in school aid, including an increase of \$420.02 million (3.09 percent) in formula-based computerized aids.¹
- A \$59.44 million increase to 445 below-average wealth school districts through the new Comprehensive Operating Aid formula.
- A \$41.70 million, or 6.16 percent, increase in Extraordinary Needs Aid to provide funding to districts with concentrations of at-risk pupils.
- An increase of \$74.63 million, or 54.24 percent, in Operating Standards Aid to support services and expenses

¹ The 2002-03 enacted computerized aid total for school districts is based upon formula aid calculations. For the most part, this was not the case for the previous school year. In August 2001, the Legislature adopted a baseline budget for the 2001-02 school year. The baseline budget provided a statewide total for computerized aid of \$12,076.82 million. Rather than a formula-derived total, each school district received an amount equal to the district total set forth in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget.

related to achieving the State's higher learning standards.

- A new \$24.92 million Academic Support Aid to provide funding to improve academic performance in the State's Big Five City school districts.
- An additional \$5.78 million, for a total of \$43.20 million, to assist school districts in operating summer programs and to provide courses to improve student performance in required academic subjects or to prepare for Regents examinations.
- Building Aid will be funded at \$1,234.90 million including nearly \$140 million in Capital Outlay Transition grants. This total funding level reflects implementation of reforms enacted in Chapter 383 of the Laws of 2001 whereby the State will reimburse its share of school construction projects over the useful life of the project.
- Funding of \$2,247.51 million is available to provide public and private excess cost aid for programs for pupils with disabilities. To promote education of disabled children with their non-disabled peers, a pupil weighting of 0.5 will be added to the existing public excess cost aid weighting for severely disabled children to generate additional aid 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.
- Continued funding is provided for Universal Prekindergarten Aid (\$204.68 million), for Class Size Reduction programs (\$139.97 million), and for Minor Maintenance Aid (\$49.97 million). An increase of \$11.30 million is allocated for Full-Day Kindergarten Incentive Aid to provide funding for 2002-03 programs as well as to aid districts that first offered full-day kindergarten programs in the 2001-02 school year, but which did not receive funding in the 2001-02 State budget.
- An increase of \$79.03 million is provided for expense-based Transportation Aid. Statewide, up to \$5 million continues to be available for reimbursement of summer school transportation expenses.

- For the 2002-03 school year, aid for BOCES services, based on 2001-02 school district expenditures, will total \$510.91 million.
- Eligibility for Special Services Aid has been expanded. For the 2002-03 school year, \$128.39 million will be provided both to the Big Five City school districts and to other districts that are non-components of BOCES.
- The 2002-03 State budget authorizes the Municipal Bond Bank Agency to issue bonds to accelerate payment of prior year aid claims to school districts. The Big Five City school districts and other districts with over \$1 million in such claims are eligible for financing to accelerate nearly \$470 million in prior year claim payments.
- For the 2002-03 school year, the Charter School Stimulus fund will continue to provide \$6 million to support charter school start-up efforts throughout the State including \$2.15 million for the SUNY Charter School Institute which provides technical assistance for charter schools.
- STAR property tax relief will increase by \$100 million, from \$1.99 billion in 2001-02 to an estimated \$2.09 billion in 2002-03, to support the \$50,000 full value exemption for income-eligible seniors and the \$30,000 full value exemption for other homeowners.

A key component of the 2002-03 budget for the STAR program is a cost of living adjustment (COLA) for senior income eligibility. Effective with applications for the 2003-04 school year, the COLA will ensure that modest increases in Social Security or other retirement income will not make seniors who receive enhanced STAR benefits ineligible in future years.

In addition, legislation was enacted which provides seniors with the option of having their income eligibility for the enhanced STAR benefit verified by the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. Seniors who elect the income verification option as part of their application for the 2003-04 school year will not have to reapply for the exemption in the following years. They will be automatically renewed as long as their income eligibility and homeowner status remain unchanged.

2002-03 SCHOOL AID PROGRAMS

A summary of the 2002-03 school aid and STAR programs contained in Chapter 83 of the Laws of 2002, as well as related programs contained primarily in the Education, Labor and Family Assistance Budget (Chapter 53) of the Laws of 2002 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 \$410.79 million, from \$14,191.30 million in 2001-02 to \$14,602.09 million in the 2002-03 school year, an increase of 2.89 percent. Formula-based computerized aids will increase by \$420.02 million or 3.09 percent. Significant items for 2002-03 include:

- A new simplified Comprehensive Operating Aid will replace four previous aids (Operating Aid, Tax Effort and Tax Equalization Aid and the Transition Adjustment calculation). Comprehensive Operating Aid will provide \$6,869.92 million to the 680 public school districts statewide including \$59.44 million in increases to the State's 445 below-average wealth school districts.
- Operating Standards Aid is enriched to provide \$212.21 million, an increase of \$74.63 million. This aid supports school districts in providing programs and services to help students meet the learning standards established by the Board of Regents.
- A new Academic Support Aid will provide \$24.92 million to improve student performance on the learning standards in the State's Big Five City school districts. New York City will receive \$12.82 million, or 51 percent, of the statewide total for this aid category.
- The Extraordinary Needs Aid formula will provide \$718.75 million in funding, a \$41.70 million increase, to districts with concentrations of pupils with extraordinary needs.
- Funding of \$2,247.51 million is available to provide excess cost aid for public and private programs for pupils with disabilities. A public excess cost pupil weighting of 0.5 will generate aid 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. Additional formula adjustments include a pupil weighting change for those pupils receiving special services or programs 60 percent or more of the school day and an adjustment to the save-harmless calculation.

- As a result of Building Aid payment changes enacted by the legislature in October 2001 (Chapter 383 of the Laws of 2001), the State will begin reimbursing school districts for the State share of the cost of building projects over the useful life of the projects. For the 2002-03 school year, \$1,234.90 million will be paid to school districts in continuing support of approved school construction projects statewide. These payments include \$140 million in 2002-03 Capital Outlay Transition Grants which provide continued payment to school districts for "hard dollar" expenditures as the State aligns the payment of Building Aid for all projects with assumed amortization requirements.
- For the 2002-03 school year, aid for BOCES services will be \$510.91 million, an increase of \$55.64 million or 12.22 percent. Districts will receive aid based on 2001-02 school year expenditures.
- For the 2002-03 school year Special Services Aid will total \$128.39 million. Eligibility for Special Services Aid has been expanded to include not only the Big Five City school districts, but all other school districts which are not components of a BOCES.
- An increase of \$79.03 million is provided for expense-based Transportation Aid. This amount will fully fund all projected school district increases for aidable transportation expenditures.
- A total of \$263.05 million, an increase of \$4.53 million or 1.75 percent, is provided for the textbook, software and hardware aid categories. Computer Software Aid is increased by \$0.49 million or 1.09 percent. Textbook Aid is increased by \$3.94 million or 2.12 percent. Computer Hardware Aid is increased by \$0.10 million or 0.36 percent.

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 - A total of \$204.68 million is continued for Prekindergarten Aid, which is reflective of recent school district expenditures for this program. This total amount will be provided through a combination of State funding and Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds.
 - Class Size Reduction is funded at \$139.97 million. This represents continuation of the previous funding level for this program.
 - School districts offering full-day kindergarten programs will receive \$16.18 million for 2002-03, an \$11.30 million increase. In addition to providing funds for new 2002-03 programs, funding is included for those districts which first implemented full-day kindergarten programs in 2001-02, but did not receive aid under the enacted 2001-02 State budget.
 - For 2002-03, Minor Maintenance is funded at \$49.97 million. New York City will receive \$33.33 million of the statewide total.
- Continued General Support for Public School funding is provided for various categorical aid programs including: Teacher Support Aid (\$67.48 million), Teacher Centers (\$30 million) and the Teacher-Mentor Intern program (\$5 million). Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2002 also includes additional funding of \$1 million outside of General Support for Public Schools for each of the latter two programs.
- The "Teachers of Tomorrow" initiative will be continued at \$25.00 million. The program provides assistance to school districts, including the Big Five City schools, in their efforts to increase the supply of qualified entry-level teachers.
- Small Cities Aid (\$81.88 million) and Bilingual Grants (\$11.20 million) will be continued at 2001-02 funding levels.
- The 2002-03 State Budget provides funding of \$57 million for payment of statewide prior year claims and/or fiscal stabilization grants including \$33 million for payment to

New York City. In addition, the 2002-03 State budget authorizes the Municipal Bond Bank Agency (MBBA) to issue bonds to accelerate payment of prior year aid claims. Eligible school districts include the Big Five City school districts and other school districts with more than \$1 million in such claims. MBBA financing will permit acceleration of prior year claim payments of nearly \$470 million including \$435 million for New York City.

FORMULA-BASED AIDS

Comprehensive Operating Aid: In 2001-02 there was no separate Operating Aid, Tax Effort Aid, Tax Equalization Aid or Transition Adjustment calculation as these aids were incorporated within the baseline school aid amount enacted by the Legislature. For 2002-03 a single Comprehensive Operating Aid will replace these previous aids.² Each district will receive Comprehensive Operating Aid equal to a calculation based on the 2001-02 Executive Budget Flex Aid amount set forth in the January 2001 computer listing entitled "BT032-1" minus the 2000-01 aids listed below:

- Gifted and Talented Aid
- Minor Maintenance Aid
- Public Excess Cost Aid
- Private Excess Cost Aid
- Educationally Related Support Services Aid
- Extraordinary Needs Aid
- Operating Standards Aid
- Limited English Proficiency Aid

Districts with a Combined Wealth Ratio of less than 1.000 will receive a one percent increase in Comprehensive Operating Aid. Statewide, 445 districts will receive aid increases totaling \$59.44 million. (New York City will receive \$24.34 million, or 41 percent, of this amount.) For the 2002-03 school year, this aid will total \$6,869.92 million.

Operating Standards Aid: For 2002-03, \$212.21 million, an increase of \$74.63 million, will be available for services and

² Where appropriate to the aid category calculation, such as for Growth Aid, Formula Operating Aid (as cited in subdivision 13 of Section 3602 of the Education Law) will be used.

expenses related to achieving the Board of Regents' high learning standards. The aid per pupil amount has been increased from \$7.50 to \$8.50. Increased funding is available for school districts with a high percentage of at-risk pupils. Additional aid will also be provided to school districts with a Combined Wealth Ratio less than .700. A save-harmless provision guarantees that no district will receive less aid than it received in 2000-01.

Academic Support Aid: A total of \$24.92 million for academic improvement is provided to Big Five City school districts through this new aid category. These funds will be allocated as follows:

- New York City \$12,820,000
- Yonkers 5,700,000
- Syracuse 2,280,000
- Buffalo 2,100,000
- Rochester 2,020,000

Extraordinary Needs Aid: This aid category provides funds to school districts with high concentrations of limited English proficient and other 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 guarantees that no district will receive less aid than it received in 2000-01. Extraordinary Needs Aid will provide \$718.75 million to school districts, an increase of \$41.70 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 formula 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 \$365.00; that for the second is \$635.00. The percent of selected TAPU for the first per-pupil calculation is 9 percent; that for the second is 15 percent. For 2002-03, this aid will total \$73.54 million, an increase of \$3.46 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 2002-03, the calculation of Public Excess Cost Aid will be based on approved operating expense and total aidable pupils for expense of the 2000-01 school year. The statewide average approved operating expense per pupil is \$7,400. The aid ratio will be determined using the Combined Wealth Ratio and based on a 49 percent State share for a district of average wealth and a minimum aid ratio of 25 percent. For 2002-03, the public excess cost pupil weightings contain a 0.5 weighting for those children who required special education services in the year prior to the base year at least 60 percent of the time and who received these services in a general education setting. The pupil weighting for students served in segregated settings in the base year will be 1.68 for aid paid in 2002-03. The save-harmless provision is revised to ensure that no district will receive less than 95 percent of the amount paid for 2001-02.

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 \$2,074.78 million in 2002-03, an increase of \$221.73 million.

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 2002-03 will total \$172.73 million, an increase of \$26.89 million.

BOCES Aid: For 2002-03, aid to reimburse districts for expenditures for BOCES services in the 2001-02 school year will total \$510.91 million, an increase of \$55.64 million.

Beginning with contracts entered into on or after January 15, 2000, school districts are not 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. For the 2002-03 school year, the use of BOCES in the provision of Academic Intervention Services (AIS) to improve student

performance must continue to be approved by the State Education Department 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 Academic Intervention Services, but that accessing BOCES services is a cost-effective solution.

Special Services Aid: For 2002-03, eligibility for Special Services Aid for career education and computer services has been expanded to include all school districts which are not components of a BOCES. This aid, which totals \$128.39 million for 2002-03, a decrease of \$3.12 million, was previously provided only to the Big Five City school districts. Since these five districts are not permitted to join BOCES, a different formula (now applicable to all non-component districts) is used to fund career education programs and computer services provided by such districts. The career education aid ceiling for 2002-03 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: For 2002-03, 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 transportation expenses). Transportation Aid will total \$1,017.67 million in 2002-03, an increase of \$79.03 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 school district operated summer classes to improve student performance will be aided up to a maximum of \$5 million statewide. Districts may claim aid based on the transportation of pupils in summer school courses to improve performance during the summer of 2001.

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.

Limited English Proficiency: For 2002-03, the LEP per pupil calculation based on formula Operating Aid has been restored. As a result, school district programs for the education of

students with limited proficiency in English will be supported by \$68.60 million, a decrease of \$1.41 million.

Gifted and Talented: For 2002-03, \$15.35 million, an increase of \$0.97 million is available to fund programs for gifted students.

Reorganization Incentive Operating Aid: Reorganization Incentive Aid is provided for operating expenses incurred by those school districts scheduled for reorganization under section 3602 of the Education Law. It is paid as a supplement based on formula Operating Aid when districts meet certain conditions prescribed by law. Beginning in 1992, reorganization incentive operating aid for reorganizing districts was increased to 40 percent for the first five years. The statutory provisions for reorganization incentive operating aid remain unchanged. In total Reorganization Incentive Operating Aid will amount to \$19.25 million in 2002-03, a decrease of \$2.06 million.

Textbook and Computer Aids: For the 2002-03 school year, the following provisions apply:

- 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 \$15.00 per pupil. The general fund portion will be \$42.30 per pupil, for a combined maximum textbook aid payment of \$57.30 per pupil. Schools are also able to qualify for reimbursement based on eligible purchases of content-based instructional materials in an electronic format. This aid will total \$189.89 million in 2002-03, an increase of \$3.94 million.
- 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 2002-03 school year, districts will be reimbursed for expenses up to \$14.98 per pupil based on public and nonpublic school enrollment. For 2002-03, Computer Software Aid will total \$45.43 million, an increase of \$0.49 million.
- Instructional Computer Hardware and Technology Equipment Aid: This aid category provides funding for the lease or purchase of mini- and microcomputers, computer terminals

or technology equipment for instructional purposes and repair and staff development. Computer Hardware Aid equals approved expense (up to \$19.25 per pupil, adjusted by the current year AV/RWADA aid ratio). For the 2002-03 school year, \$27.73 million, an increase of \$0.10 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 2002-03, Library Materials Aid will total \$19.38 million, an increase of \$0.39 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.

Prekindergarten: Beginning in 1998-99, State funds were provided to expand the availability of prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children statewide. For 2002-03, a total of \$204.68 million is continued for State prekindergarten grants. This total amount will be provided through a combination of State funding and Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds.

Early Grade Class Size Reduction Aid: For 2002-03, \$139.97 million is continued to enable school districts to reduce class size in kindergarten and in grades one through three.

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. School districts first offering full-day kindergarten programs in 2002-03 will receive current year formula Operating Aid for any increase in the number of students served in full-day programs in 2002-03 compared to 2001-02. In addition, those districts that first offered programs in the 2001-02 school year, but did not receive aid in the enacted 2001-02 State budget for the increased number of students served in full day programs in 2001-02 compared to 2000-01, will receive that aid in 2002-03. For 2002-03, a total of \$16.18 million, an increase of \$11.30 million, is provided for this program.

Minor Maintenance Aid: For 2002-03, \$49.97 million will be reinstated for support of minor maintenance projects necessary to preserve school facilities statewide. School districts will receive funding based upon the average age of their facilities and upon enrollment growth.

Tax Limitation Aid: For 2002-03, a total of \$25.00 million is provided to school districts through this formula aid calculated using district tax levy from residential property and overall district income.

Summer School Aid: In 2000-01, a new summer school program was established to fund school district courses to improve student performance in required academic subjects or in taking Regents examinations. For 2002-03, this aid will total \$43.20 million, an increase of \$5.78 million. School districts that provided transportation for pupils to district operated summer school programs for the 2001 summer school session may claim Transportation Aid for such services in the 2002-03 school year. Such aid will be capped at a statewide total of \$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.

Building/Reorganization Incentive Building Aid: For 2002-03 Building Aid to support school building projects throughout the State (including Reorganization Incentive Aid for building expenses incurred by those school districts scheduled for reorganization under section 3602 of the Education Law) will total \$1,234.90 million. The 10 percent Building Aid enrichment provided for projects approved July 1, 1998 and thereafter is continued in 2002-03. Projects approved by voters beginning July 1, 2000 receive Building Aid based on the greater of their current year AV/RWADA aid ratio or their 1999-00 Building Aid ratio reduced by 10 percentage points.

Reforms included in Chapter 383 of the Laws of 2001 provide that, beginning July 1, 2002, the State share of all bonded projects, both existing and future, will be paid to school districts on the basis of assumed amortization. The reimbursement period will be tied to the useful life of the project.

The 2002-03 State Budget conforms the payment of State aid for hard dollar projects with the recently enacted reforms for bonded projects. A total of \$140 million in Capital Outlay Transition Grants is made available to school districts to aid in the transition from the previous reimbursement system for hard dollar projects to one based on assumed amortization.

Beginning with Building Aid payable in the 2003-04 school year for school district expenditures made during the 2002-03 school year, aid for hard dollar expenditures will be calculated

based on the useful life of the project (15 years for reconstruction, 20 years for major construction/additions and 30 years for new buildings).

Teacher Support Aid: For the 2002-03 school year, \$67.48 million will be available for this Big Five City school district program.

Growth Aid: Growth Aid to qualifying districts will be paid as a separate apportionment in June 2003. As provided for in Chapter 474 of the Laws of 1996, a district's growth index is calculated based on the change in enrollment rather than the change in average daily attendance. For 2002-03, Growth aid will total \$30.20 million, an increase of \$18.39 million.

GRANT PROGRAMS AND OTHER AID CATEGORIES

Teachers of Tomorrow: For 2002-03, \$25 million will continue to be available for incentives such as awards and stipends to retain and attract teachers into New York's classrooms, particularly in areas where teacher shortages exist. Of available funds, \$15 million, or 60 percent, will go to New York City.

Teacher Resource and Computer Training Centers: General Support for Public School funding of \$30.00 million is available for this program in the 2002-03 school year. Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2002 also appropriates an additional \$1.00 million for this program outside of General Support for Public Schools.

Teacher-Mentor Intern: Under this program, a total of \$5 million in General Support for Public School funds will be provided for 2002-03 to support school-year programs through which new teachers work with an experienced teacher as their mentor. Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2002 also appropriates an additional \$1.00 million for this program outside of General Support for Public Schools.

Categorical Reading Aid: This aid category is provided to the Big Five City school districts to help improve pupil reading skills and academic performance. A total of \$63.95 million in 2002-03, the same amount as last year, is provided 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

Improving Pupil Performance: A total of \$66.35 million, the same amount as last year, is continued 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

Magnet and Demonstration Schools: Magnet schools offer a special curriculum designed to attract students of different racial backgrounds. A total of \$135.65 million, which continues 2001-02 funding levels, is 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 1,410,000
- 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 2002 appropriates \$100,000 for magnet school programs in Poughkeepsie and \$48,000 for programs in Beacon.

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 pupil enrollments that are impacted due to the influx of personnel at the Fort Drum military reservation.

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 as in 2001-02, will be allocated to small city school districts for the 2002-03 school year.

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 2002-03 school year continues to be capped at \$96.18 million and approved claims above such amount will be subject to proration.

Urban-Suburban Transfer: A total of \$1.13 million will be provided in 2002-03 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 2002-03 is estimated at \$4.00 million.

Aid for Incarcerated Youth: A total of \$13 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 2002-03, \$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.

Education of OMH/OMR Pupils: A total of \$15 million, the same as in 2001-02, 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.

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 benefiting nonpublic school students.

Bus Driver Safety: A total of \$400,000 is continued 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.

Prior Year Claims: The 2002-03 State Budget provides funding of \$57 million for payment of statewide prior year claims and/or fiscal stabilization grants including \$33 million for payment to New York City. In addition, the 2002-03 State budget authorizes the Municipal Bond Bank Agency (MBBA) to issue bonds to accelerate payment of prior year aid claims. Eligible school districts include the Big Five City school districts and

other school districts with more than \$1 million in such claims. MBBA financing will permit acceleration of prior year claim payments of nearly \$470 million including \$435 million for New York City.

B. OTHER STATE AID PROGRAMS

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

New York State Center for School Safety: For 2002-03, \$500,000 will continue to 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: In 2000, the Legislature enacted the Safe Schools Against Violence in Education (SAVE) initiative which incorporated recommendations of the Task Force on School Violence chaired by Lieutenant Governor Mary Donohue. For 2002-03, a total of \$500,000 is provided to continue support for the development of curricula in grades K-12 that will instruct children on principles such as honesty, tolerance, personal responsibility, respect for others, observance of laws and rules, courtesy and dignity.

Charter School Stimulus Fund: A total of \$8.15 million is provided by the State for start-up grants to charter schools and administrative and technical support provided by the Charter School Institute for the 2001-02 and 2002-03 school years. In 2002-03, charter schools will enroll nearly 9,000 New York State students in more than 30 charter schools with additional schools expected to open in 2003-04.

National Board of Professional Teaching Standards Certification: For 2002-03, \$500,000 is available to fund grants for teachers of up to \$2,500 toward the cost of certification by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

Basic Education for Public Assistance Recipients: For 2002-03, \$5.00 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 2002-03 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 Prekindergarten Program: Prekindergarten programs provide health, psychological and social services to four-year-old children from economically deprived neighborhoods. A total of \$50.20 million, the same as in 2001-02, has been allocated for the 2002-03 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 \$31.70 million in State funds, the same as last year, including support for additional expenses of school breakfast programs for schools with extraordinary needs, is provided 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 \$611.00 million for the 2002-03 Federal fiscal year.

Comprehensive School Health Demonstration Program: A total of \$525,000 is continued for 2002-03 to support local school district and BOCES programs of health education at the elementary grade levels.

School Health Demonstration Project: For 2002-03, \$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 \$15.65 million, an increase of \$0.60 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 and 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 2002-03 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.

Effective Schools Consortia: No funds are provided for this program in the 2002-03 school year.

Transferring Success: For 2002-03, an appropriation of \$629,800, the same as in 2001-02, 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 2002-03 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.

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 \$6.00 million is provided for this program in State fiscal year 2002-03 to continue State support at existing sites.

Workplace Literacy: Under this program, \$1.38 million is provided in 2002-03 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 \$10.66 million in 2002-03, an increase of \$0.66 million.

AIDS Education Program: In 2002-03, 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 2002-03, \$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: No funds are provided for this program in the 2002-03 school year.

Extended School Day/School Violence Prevention: A total of \$30.2 million is continued for 2002-03 to fund local school-based intervention programs, including the establishment of appropriate before- and/or after-school programs. This total amount will be provided through a combination of State funding and Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds.

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

Schools Under Registration Review: A total of \$2 million, the same as in the 2001-02 school year, is available in State aid to these schools.

Nonpublic School Aid: A total of \$70.00 million, an increase of \$4.60 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.

Academic Intervention for Nonpublic Schools: A total of \$1.00 million continues to be available to support a program of academic intervention services to enhance the educational performance of students attending nonpublic schools.

Private Schools for the Blind and Deaf: A total of \$100.67 million is continued for allowances to eight private schools for the deaf, two private schools for the blind, and the Henry Viscardi School for children with multiple disabilities, under Article 85 of the Education Law.

Preschool Special Education: Pursuant to section 4410 of the Education Law, \$552.20 million is continued for the State's 59.5 percent share of the costs of education for three- and four-year old children with disabilities. Similar to 2001-02, prior year claims on file with the State Education Department as of April 1, 2002 will receive priority treatment. Any remaining claims for which there is insufficient appropriation authority to pay in 2002-03 will receive priority status for payment in 2003-04. As was provided for in Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2000

State reimbursement to counties for preschool administration costs continues at \$75 per child.

Summer School Program for Disabled Students: An appropriation of \$173.70 million, the same as last year, 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 2002-03 appropriation will fund prior year liabilities and up to 70 percent of the 2002-03 school year obligations with the remainder to be funded in the subsequent State fiscal year.

Special Education - Federal Medicaid Recovery: For the 2002-03 State fiscal year, Chapter 53 includes a \$170 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.

Targeted Special Education Teacher Salary Supplement: The 2000-01 and 2001-02 enacted State budgets included \$2 million that was awarded to eligible Special Act and 853 Schools to help prevent excessive instructional staff turnover. Funds were provided for two years in order for the salary enhancements to be recognized in base year costs. The 2002-03 budget includes \$2.00 million to fund a new round of awards for eligible schools.

Summer Food Program: A total of \$3.30 million in State funds, the same as last year, is appropriated to subsidize summer food service programs operating during the 2002-03 school year.

Advances to Hurd City School Districts: A total of \$9,775,000 in loan funds (Hurd advances) is appropriated in 2002-03 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/School Specific Appropriations: In addition to the above programs, numerous district-specific or school-specific appropriations have been added to the State Education Department's Elementary, Secondary Education program in the 2002-03 State fiscal year. These programs total \$25,364,800.

Fiscal Stabilization Grants: Chapter 382 of the Laws of 2001 made available \$50 million for the 2001-02 fiscal year for school districts, public libraries and not-for-profit educational institutions. Chapter 83 of the Laws of 2002 makes an additional \$50 million available for the 2002-03 State fiscal year.

SCHOOL TAX RELIEF (STAR) PROGRAM

Chapter 389 of the Laws of 1997 included a multi-year School Tax Relief (STAR) program which will provide nearly \$2.1 billion in 2002-03 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. The property tax component of the STAR program will also 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.

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.

STAR reimbursements in the 2002-03 school year will follow the same accelerated formula as last year. Under the accelerated schedule, 35% of a district's school tax relief aid reimbursement will be paid in October and an additional 35% in November. Ten percent will be paid in December and the balance of STAR due to districts will be paid by the first business day of January. Any increase in STAR aid that occurs as a result of adjustments that are made after the January payment will be paid by March 31, 2003.

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Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) for Senior Income Eligibility: A cost of living adjustment (COLA) will ensure that modest increases in Social Security or other retirement income

will not make seniors who receive Enhanced STAR benefits ineligible in future years. Effective for applications filed in 2003 and later, the \$60,000 income limit will be increased annually in proportion to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Senior Income Verification: The Budget includes legislation which establishes a STAR income verification program for seniors applying for the enhanced exemption. With their 2003-04 application, seniors will have the option of allowing their income eligibility in future years to be verified by the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. Once they have chosen this option, seniors will no longer be required to reapply in subsequent years.

Third Party Notice: School districts will no longer be responsible for administering third party notification for senior STAR recipients. As enacted in Chapter 83 of the Laws of 2002, effective for 2003 STAR applications, local assessors will take over the responsibility of sending renewal notices to designated third parties.

OTHER INITIATIVES

Chapters 53 and 83 of the Laws of 2002, as well as other enacted 2002 legislation, include educational programs and initiatives regarding mandate relief measures, school personnel, extended day child education and teacher quality.

Mandate Relief: Currently, school districts statewide must allocate staff time and resources to the completion of over 50 plans and reports imposed on the districts by the State Education Department (SED). In an effort to reduce this reporting burden, the enacted 2002-03 State budget directs the Commissioner of Education to review all of the plans and reports now required to be completed by school districts. On or before June 1, 2003, the Commissioner must report to the Director of the Budget and to the Legislature on SED's efforts to determine if there is a need for continued annual submission of such reports and on its efforts to reduce excess reporting requirements.

Early Retirement: To help reduce local costs, Chapter 69 of the laws of 2002 provides two early retirement incentive programs for school district and other public employees. School districts may chose to "opt in" to the first, standard retirement incentive program, which allows for the accumulation of one month of additional service credit for each year of employment up to 36 months. An additional, one-time program, will enable anyone aged 55 with 25 years of service to retire without penalty.

Advantage Schools: The Advantage Schools initiative continues to provide a secure and enriching environment for children during those hours after school ends but before many parents are home from work. At over 160 sites statewide, children from kindergarten through 12th grade have opportunities for enriching experiences that complement their education in a safe, supportive program operating in neighborhood schools. The State Budget appropriates \$25.00 million, an increase of \$5.00 million, to the Office of Children and Family Services for Advantage Schools in 2002-03.

New York City School Reform: Chapter 91 of the Laws of 2002 amends the Education Law to give the Mayor of New York City new powers and greater control over City schools, including the power to appoint the New York City Schools Chancellor. The Chancellor will serve at the pleasure of the Mayor and will head a thirteen-member board - expanded from the previous seven-

member board - which will advise the Chancellor on matters of policy. The new law provides the Chancellor with the power to appoint community school district superintendents. The law gives the Mayor sole control of the School Construction Authority (SCA) by authorizing him to appoint two members of the board, with the Chancellor serving as the third member. Effective June 30, 2003, the law also repeals statutory provisions that originally established the existing thirty-two community school boards. A task force will be established to discuss possible models to replace the community school boards, and will submit its recommendations to the Governor and Legislature by February 15, 2003.

Finally, the legislation includes a maintenance of effort provision which requires New York City to maintain its spending on its schools at least in the same amount as was provided in the preceding year. The City may only reduce its contribution to schools if overall City revenues decline.

Roosevelt School District: In response to identified administrative and financial deficiencies in the Roosevelt School District, legislation was enacted in 2002 authorizing the Commissioner of Education to remove the Board of Education and replace it with an interim board. This interim board, under the oversight of the Commissioner, is charged with implementing a corrective action plan to improve both fiscal and academic performance in the district. This board will gradually transition to a locally elected board starting in 2007. In order to alleviate the financial problems faced by the district, the legislation also provided up to \$6 million annually in special academic improvement grants to the Roosevelt School District, extended the payment of the existing \$4 million State aid advance, authorized the issuance of bonds to address deficits in the district's general fund balance, and provided enhanced State assistance for construction of any new buildings deemed necessary.

Stabilization Grants: In addition to the State aid formula amounts calculated for school districts, the May 2002 computer listing entitled "SA020-3" and provided by the State Education Department in support of the 2002-03 enacted State budget includes \$7.76 million in Stabilization Grant funds to 56 non-Big Five City school districts statewide.

SUMMARY OF 2002-03 SCHOOL YEAR/FISCAL YEAR APPROPRIATIONS

School Year/Fiscal Year Impact

There are two time frames to consider when discussing 2002-03 New York State aid programs relating to support for public schools: the 2002-03 school year which runs from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003; and the 2002-03 State fiscal year which runs from April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003. Tables in this section summarize: the school year and State fiscal year State-funded appropriations for General Support for Public Schools and 2001-02 and 2002-03 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 2002-03. Computerized aids increase by 3.09 percent.
- Table II-B gives the 2001-02 and 2002-03 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
-- 2001-02 AND 2002-03 SCHOOL YEARS -- NEW YORK STATE

AID CATEGORY	2001-02	2002-03	Change	
	School Year	School Year	Amount	Percent
I. Computerized Aids:	(----- Amounts in Millions -----)			
Comprehensive Operating Aid	\$6,810.48	\$6,869.92	\$59.44	0.87 %
Extraordinary Needs Aid	677.05	718.75	41.70	6.16
Operating Standards Aid	137.58	212.21	74.63	54.24
Gifted & Talented	14.38	15.35	0.97	6.75
ERSSA	70.08	73.54	3.46	4.94
Limited English Proficiency	70.01	68.60	(1.41)	(2.01)
Excess Cost - Public	1,853.05	2,074.78	221.73	11.97
Excess Cost - Private	145.84	172.73	26.89	18.44
BOCES	455.27	510.91	55.64	12.22
Special Services (Career Ed./Computer Admin.)	131.51	128.39	(3.12)	(2.37)
Textbooks (Incl. Lottery)	185.95	189.89	3.94	2.12
Computer Software	44.94	45.43	0.49	1.09
Computer Hardware	27.63	27.73	0.10	0.36
Library Materials	18.99	19.38	0.39	2.05
Summer School	37.42	43.20	5.78	15.45
Transportation (Including Summer)	938.64	1,017.67	79.03	8.42
Reorganization Incentive (Operating)	21.31	19.25	(2.06)	(9.67)
Fund for Innovation/Academic Support Aid	15.00	24.92	9.92	66.13
Prekindergarten	201.86	204.68	2.82	1.40
Class Size Reduction	139.97	139.97	0.00	0.00
Full-Day K	4.88	16.18	11.30	231.56
Tax Limitation Aid	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
Minor Maintenance	49.98	49.97	(0.01)	(0.02)
Comprehensive Operating and Other Aids	<u>\$12,076.82</u>	<u>\$12,668.44</u>	<u>\$591.62</u>	<u>4.90 %</u>
Building/Reorganization Building	1,424.89	1,234.90 (a)	(189.99)	(13.33)
Growth Aid	11.81	30.20	18.39	155.72
Teacher Support Aid	67.48	67.48	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Computerized Aids	<u>\$13,581.00</u>	<u>\$14,001.02</u>	<u>\$420.02</u>	<u>3.09 %</u>
II. Grant Programs and Other Aid Categories:				
Teachers of Tomorrow	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
Teacher Centers	30.00	30.00 (b)	0.00	0.00
Teacher-Mentor Intern	5.00	5.00 (c)	0.00	0.00
PreK Expansion	2.71	0.00	(2.71)	(100.00)
Categorical Reading	63.95	63.95	0.00	0.00
Improving Pupil Performance	66.35	66.35	0.00	0.00
Magnet Schools	135.65	135.65	0.00	0.00
Aid to Small City School Districts	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	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00
Bilingual	11.20	11.20	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	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
Special School Districts	2.20	2.20	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	0.68	0.68	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	8.52	2.00	(6.52)	(76.53)
Bus Driver Safety	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
Prior Year Claims	57.00	57.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal	<u>610.31</u>	<u>601.08</u>	<u>(9.23)</u>	<u>(1.51)</u>
SCHOOL YEAR TOTAL	<u>\$14,191.30</u>	<u>\$14,602.09</u>	<u>\$410.79</u>	<u>2.89 %</u>

(a) The 2002-03 Building Aid total includes nearly \$140 million in capital outlay transition grants to be provided through bond proceeds.

(b) Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2002 includes an additional \$1.0 million in 2002-03 funding for teacher centers.

(c) Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2002 includes an additional \$1.0 million in 2002-03 funding for teacher-mentor intern programs.

Source: For additional information see the 2002-03 school aid computer listing entitled "SA020-3" (State Education Department, May 2002) and the "Report of the Fiscal Committees on the Executive Budget" for the fiscal year 2002-03.

TABLE II-B
2001-02 AND 2002-03 STATE FISCAL YEAR APPROPRIATIONS FROM GENERAL & SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

State Education Department Aid to Localities Appropriation	2001-02	2002-03	Change	
			Amount	Percent
School Aid and STAR	\$16,567,163,000	\$17,028,031,000	\$460,868,000	2.78 %
General Support for Public Schools	11,381,437,000	11,641,483,750	260,046,750	2.28
BOCES	456,297,000	470,781,250	14,484,250	3.17
Employment Preparation Education	96,180,000	96,180,000	0	0.00
School Capital Needs	14,993,000	35,000,000	20,007,000	133.44
Pre-Kindergarten Programs	44,358,000	143,500,000	99,142,000	223.50
Class Size Reduction Programs	42,000,000	98,000,000	56,000,000	133.33
Fund for Innovation	10,500,000	0	(10,500,000)	(100.00)
Small City School Districts	48,517,000	0	(48,517,000)	(100.00)
Improving Pupil Performance	46,445,000	0	(46,445,000)	(100.00)
Categorical Reading	44,765,000	0	(44,765,000)	(100.00)
Magnet Schools	94,955,000	0	(94,955,000)	(100.00)
Other GSPS Programs	22,236,000	0	(22,236,000)	(100.00)
Prior Year Claims	57,000,000	0	(57,000,000)	(100.00)
Total General Fund	12,359,683,000	12,484,945,000	125,262,000	1.01
STAR: School Tax Relief Fund	2,646,000,000	2,700,000,000	54,000,000	2.04
Lottery Fund	1,561,480,000	1,843,086,000	281,606,000	18.03
Other Public Elementary and Secondary Education Programs	\$229,053,700	\$252,759,800	\$23,706,100	10.35 %
Prekindergarten	50,200,000	50,200,000	0	0.00
Children of Migrant Workers	90,000	90,000	0	0.00
Teacher Resource & Computer Training Centers (a)	0	0	0	NA
Teacher-Mentor Intern (b)	0	0	0	NA
New York City Peer Intervention Program	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	NA
National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification Program	0	500,000	500,000	NA
Effective Schools Consortia	1,889,200	0	(1,889,200)	(100.00)
Transferring Success	629,800	629,800	0	0.00
Adult Basic Education	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0.00
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	0	(5,325,500)	(100.00)
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	15,650,000	603,000	4.01
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	500,000	500,000	0	0.00
Civility, Citizenship and Character Education Curriculum	0	500,000	500,000	NA
Academic Intervention for Nonpublic Schools	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.00
Extended School Day/School Violence Prevention	30,200,000	30,200,000	0	0.00
School Health Demonstration Project	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
Consortium for Worker Education	10,000,000	10,655,000	655,000	6.55
Poughkeepsie Magnet School	0	100,000	100,000	NA
Beacon Magnet School	0	48,000	48,000	NA
Charter School Start Up Grants	6,000,000	8,150,000	2,150,000	35.83
North Shore Child and Family Guidance Center	0	125,000	125,000	NA
Grants-in-aid for Certain School Districts	0	17,476,600	17,476,600	NA
Stabilization Grants for 2002-03	0	7,763,200	7,763,200	NA
Fiscal Stabilization Grants	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0.00

Other School Programs	2001-02	2002-03	Change	
			Amount	Percent
	<u>\$676,991,000</u>	<u>\$718,591,000</u>	<u>\$41,600,000</u>	<u>6.14 %</u>
Nonpublic School Aid	65,400,000	70,000,000	4,600,000	7.03
Private Schools for the Blind & Deaf (G.F.)	100,671,000	100,671,000	0	0.00
Private Schools for the Blind & Deaf (Lott.)	20,000	20,000	0	0.00
Special Education Targeted Adjustment Aid	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0.00
Preschool Handicapped	552,200,000	552,200,000	0	0.00
Summer School Handicapped	173,700,000	173,700,000	0	0.00
Less: Special Education Medicaid Offset	(207,000,000)	(170,000,000)	37,000,000	(17.87)
Less: Consortium for Worker Education Offset	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	0	0.00
Fiscal Year Total (excluding Hurd Loans)	<u>\$17,473,207,700</u>	<u>\$17,999,381,800</u>	<u>\$526,174,100</u>	<u>3.01 %</u>
Advances to Hurd City School Districts (c)	<u>10,900,000</u>	<u>9,775,000</u>	<u>(1,125,000)</u>	<u>(10.32)</u>
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	<u>\$17,484,107,700</u>	<u>\$18,009,156,800</u>	<u>\$525,049,100</u>	<u>3.00 %</u>

(a) Funding for Teacher Resource and Computer Training Centers is displayed with 2001-02 and 2002-03 school aid on Table II-A. The 2001-02 and 2002-03 separate fiscal year appropriations for this program are \$20,000,000 and \$26,700,000. Additional amounts are included within the General Support for Public Schools appropriation.

(b) Funding for the Teacher-Mentor Intern program is displayed with 2001-02 and 2002-03 school aid on Table II-A. The 2001-02 and 2002-03 separate fiscal year appropriations for this program are \$1,500,000 and \$4,500,000. Additional amounts are included within the General Support for Public Schools appropriation.

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

Source: Laws of the State of New York: Chapters 53, 149, 382 and 383, Laws of 2001; Chapters 53 and 83, Laws of 2002.

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

Enacted school aid provisions will increase payments to 435 major school districts by \$579.00 million in the 2002-03 school year. There are 245 districts that are projected to have losses of \$158.98 million. The combined total of increases and losses produce a net increase statewide of \$420.02 million, or 3.09 percent.

- Table II-C lists the aid amounts allocated to each of the Big Five city school districts under selected General Support programs. The aids analyzed are those shown in Table II-A.
- Table II-D lists changes in all General Support individual aid categories for New York City. The net increase for all aids is 3.11 percent.
- In Table II-E, major 2002-03 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 3.09 percent. The 371 districts in the 18 most populous counties contain 48.06 percent of the State's public school pupils. These districts will receive 43.29 percent of the 2002-03 combined aids total. Districts in the 18 most populous counties will have an average combined aids increase of 4.05 percent. Districts in the rest of the State, exclusive of New York City, will have an average increase of 0.76 percent and will receive 19.52 percent of the 2002-03 combined aids total.

TABLE II-C
SUMMARY OF SELECTED AIDS TO THE BIG FIVE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS FINANCED THROUGH
GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPROPRIATIONS: 2001-02 AND 2002-03

AID CATEGORY	New York City		Buffalo		Rochester		Syracuse		Yonkers	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
I. Computerized Aids:	(----- Amounts in Millions -----)									
Comprehensive Operating Aid	\$2,434.40	\$2,458.74	\$174.90	\$176.64	\$114.33	\$115.47	\$76.62	\$77.40	\$30.08	\$30.08
Extraordinary Needs Aid	404.84	435.72	21.34	21.65	22.69	23.13	8.14	8.14	8.09	8.09
Operating Standards Aid	71.55	83.03	3.74	8.90	3.01	7.14	1.28	3.69	0.77	0.77
Gifted & Talented	5.46	5.45	0.23	0.23	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
ERSSA	34.27	36.15	2.17	2.20	1.95	2.00	1.00	1.02	0.59	0.61
Limited English Proficiency	51.92	47.60	1.82	2.27	1.97	2.21	0.81	0.88	1.28	1.33
Excess Cost - Public	690.46	776.98	42.09	54.82	43.78	56.63	24.07	27.86	16.31	19.22
Excess Cost - Private	63.79	73.94	10.26	11.92	7.59	7.71	0.24	0.25	2.59	2.71
Special Services (Career Ed/Comp Admin.)	103.28	95.79	12.38	10.78	6.02	5.44	5.79	6.03	4.04	4.40
Software, Library, Textbooks	105.95	104.37	4.34	4.22	2.64	3.04	1.78	1.81	2.51	2.54
Computer Hardware	11.38	11.29	0.67	0.70	0.50	0.46	0.31	0.31	0.21	0.22
Summer School	30.95	34.89	0.56	0.90	0.97	1.10	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.14
Transportation (Including Summer)	269.26	285.79	21.88	24.61	25.14	31.11	9.02	8.98	11.17	11.29
Fund for Innovation/Academic Support Aid	9.00	12.82	2.00	2.10	1.82	2.02	1.06	2.28	1.13	5.70
Prekindergarten	146.53	146.53	7.10	7.10	5.90	7.06	3.22	3.22	2.60	2.60
Class Size Reduction	88.84	88.84	4.97	4.97	5.25	5.25	3.30	3.30	4.60	4.60
Full-Day K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tax Limitation Aid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minor Maintenance	33.33	33.33	0.62	0.61	0.45	0.44	0.27	0.27	0.33	0.34
Comprehensive Operating and Other Aids	\$4,555.20	\$4,731.26	\$311.08	\$334.61	\$244.20	\$276.56	\$137.07	\$145.62	\$86.49	\$94.77
Building Aid	425.22	412.38	14.14	11.14	25.38	12.06	8.41	6.08	5.81	2.89
Growth Aid	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.39
Teacher Support Aid	62.71	62.71	1.74	1.74	1.08	1.08	0.81	0.81	1.15	1.15
Subtotal Computerized Aids	\$5,043.13	\$5,206.35	\$327.43	\$347.49	\$270.66	\$289.70	\$146.29	\$152.51	\$93.90	\$99.20
Change from 2001-02 School Year		\$163.22		\$20.06		\$19.04		\$6.22		\$5.30
Percent		3.24%		6.13%		7.03%		4.25%		5.64%
II. Grant Programs and Other Aid Categories:										
Teachers of Tomorrow	15.00	15.00	1.05	1.05	2.57	2.57	0.80	0.80	2.90	2.90
Teacher Centers	11.25	11.25	0.71	0.71	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.28	0.28
Teacher-Mentor Intern	2.00	2.00	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Categorical Reading	29.95	29.95	17.50	17.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00
Improving Pupil Performance	36.20	36.20	10.50	10.50	6.95	6.95	3.60	3.60	9.10	9.10
Magnet Schools	48.18	48.18	17.03	17.03	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	29.50	29.50
Subtotal	142.58	142.58	46.94	46.94	26.73	26.73	21.96	21.96	46.88	46.88
SCHOOL YEAR TOTAL SELECTED AIDS	\$5,185.71	\$5,348.93	\$374.37	\$394.43	\$297.39	\$316.43	\$168.25	\$174.47	\$140.78	\$146.08
Change from 2001-02 School Year		\$163.22		\$20.06		\$19.04		\$6.22		\$5.30
Percent		3.15%		5.36%		6.40%		3.70%		3.76%

Source: For additional information see the 2002-03 school aid computer listing entitled "SA020-3" (State Education Department, May 2002) and the "Report of the Fiscal Committees on the Executive Budget" for the fiscal year 2002-03.

TABLE II-D

SUMMARY OF AIDS FINANCED THROUGH GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPROPRIATIONS
-- 2001-02 AND 2002-03 SCHOOL YEARS -- NEW YORK CITY

AID CATEGORY	2001-02	2002-03	Change	
	School Year	School Year	Amount	Percent
(----- Amounts in Millions -----)				
I. Computerized Aids:				
Comprehensive Operating Aid	\$2,434.40	\$2,458.74	\$24.34	1.00 %
Extraordinary Needs Aid	404.84	435.72	30.88	7.63
Operating Standards Aid	71.55	83.03	11.48	16.04
Gifted & Talented	5.46	5.45	(0.01)	(0.18)
ERSSA	34.27	36.15	1.88	5.49
Limited English Proficiency	51.92	47.60	(4.32)	(8.32)
Excess Cost - Public	690.46	776.98	86.52	12.53
Excess Cost - Private	63.79	73.94	10.15	15.91
Special Services (Career Ed/Comp Admin)	103.28	95.79	(7.49)	(7.25)
Textbooks (Incl. Lottery)	77.05	76.35	(0.70)	(0.91)
Computer Software	20.83	20.01	(0.82)	(3.94)
Computer Hardware	11.38	11.29	(0.09)	(0.79)
Library Materials	8.07	8.01	(0.06)	(0.74)
Summer School	30.95	34.89	3.94	12.73
Transportation (Incl. Summer)	269.26	285.79	16.53	6.14
Fund for Innovation/Academic Support Aid	9.00	12.82	3.82	42.44
Prekindergarten	146.53	146.53	0.00	0.00
Class Size Reduction	88.84	88.84	0.00	0.00
Tax Limitation Aid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Full-Day K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minor Maintenance	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00
Comprehensive Operating and Other Aids	<u>\$4,555.20</u>	<u>\$4,731.26</u>	<u>\$176.06</u>	<u>3.87 %</u>
Building	425.22	412.38	(12.84)	(3.02)
Growth Aid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Teacher Support Aid	62.71	62.71	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Computerized Aids:	<u>\$5,043.13</u>	<u>\$5,206.35</u>	<u>\$163.22</u>	<u>3.24 %</u>
II. Grant Programs and Other Aid Categories:				
Teachers of Tomorrow	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
Teacher Centers	11.25	11.25	0.00	0.00
Teacher-Mentor Intern	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
Categorical Reading	29.95	29.95	0.00	0.00
Improving Pupil Performance	36.20	36.20	0.00	0.00
Magnet Schools	48.18	48.18	0.00	0.00
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
Education of OMH/OMR Pupils	1.60	1.60	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	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00
	<u>208.61</u>	<u>208.61</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
SCHOOL YEAR TOTAL	<u>\$5,251.74</u>	<u>\$5,414.96</u>	<u>\$163.22</u>	<u>3.11 %</u>

Source: For additional information see the 2002-03 school aid computer listing entitled "SA020-3" (State Education Department, May 2002) and the "Report of the Fiscal Committees on the Executive Budget" for the fiscal year 2002-03.

TABLE II-E

CHANGE IN COMBINED MAJOR AIDS (a) FOR 2001-02 AND 2002-03 SCHOOL YEARS:
18 MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES, NEW YORK CITY AND REST OF STATE

AREA	No. of Dts.	Percent of Total State TAPU (b)	2002-03 Combined Aids		Change in Aid from 2001-02 to 2002-03		Number of Districts		
			2001-02 Combined Aids	Amount	Percent of State Total	Amount	Percent	With Aid Increases	With Aid Decreases
(----- Dollar Amounts in Thousands -----)									
Albany	13	1.46%	\$142,482	\$148,462	1.06%	\$5,980	4.20%	11	2
Broome	12	1.14	171,647	179,050	1.28	7,403	4.31	9	3
Chautauqua	18	0.86	183,497	177,469	1.27	(6,028)	(3.29)	8	10
Dutchess	13	1.58	173,360	188,196	1.34	14,836	8.56	10	3
Erie	28	4.97	725,973	756,038	5.40	30,065	4.14	19	9
Monroe	18	4.23	603,255	632,274	4.52	29,019	4.81	12	6
Nassau	56	7.22	538,438	557,446	3.98	19,008	3.53	42	14
Niagara	10	1.24	214,867	219,199	1.57	4,332	2.02	5	5
Oneida	15	1.32	228,194	241,262	1.72	13,068	5.73	11	4
Onondaga	18	2.72	385,115	392,983	2.81	7,868	2.04	13	5
Orange	17	2.24	303,141	320,398	2.29	17,257	5.69	14	3
Rensselaer	11	0.81	136,235	138,398	0.99	2,163	1.59	8	3
Rockland	8	1.46	131,301	128,608	0.92	(2,693)	(2.05)	3	5
Saratoga	12	1.23	160,907	168,276	1.20	7,369	4.58	8	4
Schenectady	6	0.78	103,645	102,294	0.73	(1,351)	(1.30)	0	6
Suffolk	67	8.91	1,176,804	1,231,392	8.80	54,588	4.64	53	14
Ulster	9	0.98	122,147	130,753	0.93	8,606	7.05	9	0
Westchester	40	4.89	324,253	348,818	2.49	24,565	7.58	35	5
18 Most Populous Counties	371	48.06%	\$5,825,261	\$6,061,316	43.29%	\$236,055	4.05%	270	101
New York City	1	37.16	5,043,130	5,206,350	37.19	163,220	3.24	1	0
Rest of State	308	14.78	2,712,611	2,733,357	19.52	20,746	0.76	164	144
TOTAL STATE	680	100.00%	\$13,581,002	\$14,001,023	100.00%	\$420,021	3.09%	435	245

(a) 2002-03 aids include comprehensive operating, extraordinary needs, operating standards, gifted and talented, educationally related support services, limited english proficiency, public and private excess cost aids, BOCES, special services, textbook, computer software, computer hardware, library materials, summer school, transportation (including summer), reorganization incentive (operating and building), academic support, prekindergarten, class size reduction, full-day k, tax limitation, minor maintenance, building, growth and teacher support aid.

(b) The TAPU for payment pupil count used for 2002-03 formula operating aid.

Source: For additional information see the 2002-03 school aid computer listing entitled "SA020-3" (State Education Department, May 2002) and the "Report of the Fiscal Committees on the Executive Budget" for the fiscal year 2002-03.

III

APPENDICES

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

- Appendix III-A summarizes the School Aid categories and adjustments enacted for 2002-03 and compares them with the 2001-02 aid categories.
- Appendix III-B provides the mathematical formulas for computing 25 different aids for 2002-03 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 2002-03 school year.

APPENDIX III-A

COMPARISON OF 2001-02 AND 2002-03 GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS PROGRAMS

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
<u>COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING AID</u>	<p align="center">None</p> <p>Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Operating Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.</p>	<p>No district will receive less than the Flex Aid amount allocated for each district in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget minus the 2000-01 school year amounts payable for Extraordinary Needs Aid, Minor Maintenance Aid, Public and Private Excess Cost Aid, Limited English Proficiency Aid, Gifted and Talented Aid, Educationally Related Support Services Aid and Operating Standards Aid.</p> <p>Districts with a Combined Wealth Ratio³ less than 1.000 will receive an additional one percent in Comprehensive Operating Aid.</p>
<u>GROWTH AID⁴</u>	<p>A district's apportionment for 2001-02 Growth Aid was based on data on file with the commissioner of education for preparation of the 2001-02 Executive Budget</p>	<p>Growth Index in excess of 1.004 * Formula Operating Aid⁵</p>

³ A district's Combined Wealth Ratio for 2002-03 is equal to: $(.5 \times \text{District Pupil Wealth Ratio}) + (.5 \times \text{District Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio})$. The district Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to: $\frac{(1999 \text{ Actual Valuation})}{2000-01 \text{ TWPU}}$ $\frac{\$264,200}{}$; and the

Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to: $\frac{1999 \text{ District Income}}{2000-01 \text{ TWPU}}$ $\frac{\$110,100}{}$

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 2002-03 school year, 1999 Actual Valuation and Adjusted Gross Income will be used.

⁴ 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>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
<u>EXTRAORDINARY NEEDS AID</u>	None	
Formula Ceiling	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Extraordinary Needs Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	A minimum of 11% of the Formula 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 Formula Operating Aid ceiling. The calculation for Formula Operating Aid is described in subdivision 12 of Section 3602 of the Education Law.
Wealth Measure		Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio
State Share		.60
Save-Harmless		100% of 2000-01 aid
Pupil Count		The sum of the percentage of eligible K-6 free and reduced price lunch applicants times 2001 enrollment, plus the number of Limited English Proficiency Students, plus a sparsity factor based on a calculation of enrollment per square mile times 2001 enrollment.
<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.	Qualifying districts will receive the same aid that they would have received in the 2000-01 school year.

⁵ Where appropriate to the aid category calculation, such as for Growth Aid, Formula Operating Aid (as cited in subdivision 13 of Section 3602 of the Education Law) will be used.

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
<u>GIFTED AND TALENTED AID</u>	None	
Pupil Count	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Gifted and Talented	3% of ADA
Ceiling	Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	\$196
<u>LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AID</u>	None	
Weighting	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Limited English Proficiency Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget. School districts must set aside a portion of their 2001-02 State aid equal to their 2000-01 LEP aid to ensure continuation of Limited English Proficiency programs.	.199

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
<u>EXCESS COST AID FOR DISABLED PUPILS</u>	None	
Public Excess Cost Aid:		
Disabled Pupil Classifications	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Public Excess Cost	Three
Ceiling Range for Aid Wealth Measure	Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million	\$2,000 - \$7,400 Combined Wealth Ratio
State Share	amount set forth for	.49
Minimum Aid Ratio	school districts in the	.25
High Cost Eligibility	school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	4 x AOE/TAPU or \$10,000
Save-Harmless		95% of 2000-01 aid as of the "BT032-1" computer listing (including declassification aid)
Integrated Settings Aid (not subject to save-harmless):		
Ceiling	None	Basic Excess Cost Aid per pupil x 0.50
Pupil Count	None	Year prior to base year pupils who received special education services in a general education setting at least 60 percent of the time
Private Excess Cost Aid:	None	
Ceiling Range for Aid Deduct	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Private Excess Cost	Tuition - Deduct Local Levy/Enrollment
Wealth Measure	Aid was provided in the	Combined Wealth Ratio
State Share	\$12,076.82 million	.85
Minimum Aid Ratio	amount set forth for	.50
Pupils	school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	Attending private schools or State run schools
State School Taper Ratio		(1-CWR)/.75
<u>DECLASSIFICATION SUPPORT SERVICES AID</u>	None	
Ceiling		Basic Excess Cost aid Per Pupil x 0.50
Pupil Count		Base Year Pupils in Need

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
<u>EDUCATIONALLY RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES AID</u>		
	None	
Ceiling(s) Wealth Measure State Shares	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 ERSSA Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	\$365.00/\$635.00 Combined Wealth Ratio Formula Operating Aid Ratio and Public Excess Cost Aid Ratio
Minimum Aid Ratio		.25
Pupil Counts		9% of Selected TAPU and 15% of Selected TAPU times Extraordinary Needs percent in excess of 60%
<u>BOCES AID</u>		
	None	
Wealth Measure	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 BOCES Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget. BOCES were required to set aside from payments received pursuant to \$3609-d an amount equal to the State aid received for career education in 2000-01 and were required to use such amount for career education programs in 2001-02.	Actual Valuation/Full Year Attendance RWADA
State Share		.49
Minimum Aid Ratio		.36
Salary Ceiling		\$30,000
Millage Formula		8 mills
Save-Harmless Provision		100% of 1967-68 Aid
<u>FULL-DAY K INCENTIVE AID</u>		
	None	
Eligible Districts	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Full-Day Kindergarten Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer	A district that offers Full-Day Kindergarten to all students is eligible for aid if in 1996-97 <u>and</u> 2001-02 it had half-day kindergarten enrollment <u>or</u> if it had no kindergarten

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
	listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	enrollment in 1996-97 <u>and</u> 2001-02. For the 2002-03 school year aid will also be provided to school districts that offered full-day programs in 2001 but were not included on the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget.
Pupil Count		2002-03 Estimated Full-Day K Enrollment - 2001-02 Full-Day K Enrollment
Aid Per Pupil		A district's Formula Operating Aid per pupil.
<u>TRANSPORTATION AID</u>		
Wealth Measure	None	Actual Valuation/Full Year Attendance RWADA or a district's Combined Wealth Ratio
State Share	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Transportation Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	The greater of: 1.01 - (.46 * AV/RWADA wealth ratio) or 1.263 * State Sharing Ratio or (NYC excepted): 1.01 - (.46 * AV/enrollment wealth ratio).
Sparsity Adjustment		(21 - enrollment/square mile)/317.88
Minimum Aid Ratio		.065
Maximum Aid Ratio		.90
Base		Approved Expenditures

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
Urban-Suburban Transfer	Approved expenditures of transportation of pupils in voluntary interdistrict programs.	Same
<u>BUILDING AID</u>		
Wealth Measure	Actual Valuation/Full Year Attendance RWADA	Same
Aid Ratio Choice	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 district's current-year building aid ratio or the 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 State sharing ratio.	Same
Base	Approved Expenditures	Same

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
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>	None	
Prior to July 1, 1983 Operating Aid: Additional Percentage (5 years) Taper	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Reorganization Incentive Operating Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	10% 1%/9 years
Building Aid: Additional Percentage		25%
Effective July 1, 1983 Operating Aid: Additional Percentage (5 years) Taper		20% 2%/9 years
Building Aid: Additional Percentage	Reorganization Incentive Building Aid was allocated based on the existing formula in Section 3602 (14) of the Education Law.	30%
Effective July 1, 1992 Operating Aid: Additional Percentage (5 years) Taper		40% 4%/9 years
Eligibility Date: New Projects	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2004 or approved by voters within ten years of reorganization.

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
<u>SPECIAL SERVICES AID</u>		
Eligible Districts	None	Big Five City school districts and other districts that are non-components of BOCES
Career Education Aid:	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Career Education and Computer Administration Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget. Districts that received Career Education Aid in 2000-01 are deemed to have received the same amount for 2001-02 and must use that amount to support Career Education programs.	
State Share		.41
Minimum Aid Ratio		.36
Ceiling		\$3,720
Wealth Measure		Combined Wealth Ratio
Computer Administration Aid:		
State share		.49
Minimum Aid Ratio		.30
Ceiling		\$62.30/pupil
Wealth Measure		Combined Wealth Ratio
<u>INSTRUCTIONAL COMPUTER HARDWARE AND TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT AID</u>	None	Based on approved expense (up to an amount equal to \$19.25 x TAPU x current year building aid ratio)
	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Instructional Computer Hardware Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
<u>TEXTBOOK AID</u>	None Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Textbook Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	Up to \$57.30 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of residence)
<u>COMPUTER SOFTWARE AID</u>	None Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Computer Software Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	Up to \$14.98 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of attendance)
<u>LIBRARY MATERIALS AID</u>	None Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Library Materials Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	Up to \$6 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of attendance)

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
<u>PREKINDERGARTEN EXPANSION AID</u>	None Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Prekindergarten Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	A district is eligible to receive the same aid for 2002-03 as was calculated for the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget plus a supplemental amount. For 2002-03 Prekindergarten Aid will total \$204.67 million.
<u>CLASS SIZE REDUCTION</u>	None Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Class Size Reduction Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget. School districts must set aside a portion of their 2001-02 State aid equal to 2000-01 aid to ensure continuation of Class Size Reduction programs.	\$139.97 million. A district will receive the same aid for 2002-03 as was calculated for the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget.
<u>OPERATING STANDARDS AID</u>	None	
Formula Ceiling	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Operating Standards Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	\$8.50 plus the product of \$61.50 times the State Share
Wealth Measure		Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio
Expenditure Measure		Approved Operating Expense per pupil
State Share		$1.00 - (.66 * (.5 * APWR) + (.5 * \frac{AOE}{TAPU}))$ \$6,058
Minimum Aid Ratio		.078
Pupils		Selected TAPU (Selected

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
		TAPU times 1.26 for districts with an Extraordinary Needs percent in excess of 60% or by 2.60 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 1998-99 to 1999-00 is greater than 5%
<u>ADDITIONAL OPERATING STANDARDS AID</u>	None	
Eligibility		Combined Wealth Ratio less than .700
Formula Ceiling		\$174.80
Pupils		Selected TAPU
State Share		Transportation sparsity adjustment + (1.00 - Combined Wealth Ratio)
<u>OSA SAVE-HARMLESS</u>	None	100% of 2000-01 Operating Standards Aid
<u>CATEGORICAL READING AID</u>	\$63.95 million	Same
<u>GRANTS FOR IMPROVING PUBLIC PERFORMANCE</u>	\$66.35 million	Same
<u>FORT DRUM GRANTS</u>	\$2.63 million	Same
<u>MAGNET SCHOOL AID</u>	\$135.65 million	Same
<u>TEACHER SUPPORT AID</u>	\$67.48 million	Same
<u>FUND FOR INNOVATION/ACADEMIC SUPPORT AID</u>	\$15.00 million	\$24.92 million

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
<u>MINOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR AID</u>	None	
Maximum District Aid	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Minor Maintenance Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	A district's 2001-02 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 \$16,670.00.
Minimum District Aid	None	\$2,000
<u>SUMMER SCHOOL AID</u>	None	
Formula Ceiling		\$200.00 x summer session index
Index	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Summer School Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	Formula Operating Aid ratio x concentration factor (based on district's extraordinary needs percent)
Pupils		2001-02 unweighted summer school ADA for pupils in programs to improve student performance
<u>TAX LIMITATION AID⁶</u>	None	
Eligible Districts		A district's 1999 tax levy on residential real property including condominium property must be greater than 3.9% of the district's 1999 adjusted gross income. In addition, the district must have a Pupil Wealth Ratio less than 2.0
State Share	Funding in lieu of 2001-02 Tax Limitation Aid was provided in the \$12,076.82 million amount set forth for school districts in the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget and which was included by the Legislature in the enacted budget.	.50
Wealth Measure		Combined Wealth Ratio

⁶ For the 2002-03 school year, total aid is limited to \$25.0 million.

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001-02 School Year</u>	<u>2002-03 School Year</u>
Formula Ceiling		.0410 multiplied by the 1999 residential tax levy per pupil
<u>INCARCERATED YOUTH</u>	\$13.0 million	Same
<u>LEARNING TECHNOLOGY</u>	\$3.29 million	Same
<u>COMPTROLLER AUDITS</u>	\$.25 million	Same
<u>BUS DRIVER SAFETY</u>	\$.40 million	Same
<u>SMALL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT AID</u>	\$81.88 million. For the 2001-02 school year a district's <u>Hurd</u> aid was the same as its 2000-01 aid	\$81.88 million. For the 2002-03 school year a district's <u>Hurd</u> aid was the same as its 2001-02 aid
<u>EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION EDUCATION AID</u>		
Ceiling	\$6.90/contact hour	\$7.40/contact hour ⁷
Wealth Measure	AV/TWPU	Same
State Share	.60	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.40	Same
Pupil Count	Contact Hours	Same

⁷ For the 2002-03 school year, total aid is limited to \$96.18 million, the same as in 2001-02.

APPENDIX III-B
MATHEMATICAL EXPLANATION OF AID FORMULAS

The mathematical formulas for calculating comprehensive operating aid, extraordinary needs aid, 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, operating standards aid, 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 2002-03 school year payments are:

1999 Actual Valuation/2000-01 TWPU	\$264,200
1999 Adjusted Gross Income/2000-01 TWPU	\$110,100
1999 Actual Valuation/2000-01 RWADA	\$316,900

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

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 12-b

A district's Comprehensive Operating Aid is determined by the calculation below. Each district will receive the sum of the following:

- (i) The Flex Aid amount allocated for each district in the January 2001 computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which was provided by the State Education Department in support of the 2001-02 Executive Budget minus the 2000-01 aids listed below:
 - Gifted and Talented Aid
 - Minor Maintenance Aid
 - Public Excess Cost Aid
 - Private Excess Cost Aid
 - Educationally Related Support Services Aid
 - Extraordinary Needs Aid
 - Operating Standards Aid
 - Limited English Proficiency Aid

- (ii) Districts with a Combined Wealth Ratio less than 1.000 will receive an additional one percent in Comprehensive Operating Aid

GROWTH AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 13

For the 2002-03 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.

$$\text{Growth Aid} = (\text{Growth Index} - 1.004) \times \text{Formula Operating Aid}^8$$

$$\text{Growth Index} = \frac{\text{2002-03 Estimated Enrollment}}{\text{2001-02 Enrollment}}$$

EXTRAORDINARY NEEDS AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 12

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

$$\text{Ceiling Adjustment} = \text{The district's adjustment for Formula Operating Aid}$$

$$\text{Extraordinary Needs Aid Ratio} = 1 - (\text{Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio} \times .40)$$

$$\text{Extraordinary Needs Count} = \text{The sum of:}$$

- (i) 2001-02 public enrollment (including charter school) x percentage of K-6 eligible applicants for the free and reduced price lunch program as of October 2000.

- (ii) Limited English Proficiency students

⁸ Where appropriate to the aid category calculation, such as for Growth Aid, Formula Operating Aid (as cited in subdivision 13 of Section 3602 of the Education Law) will be used.

(iii) For districts operating a K-12 program, a sparsity count equal to 2001-02 enrollment times:

$$\frac{(25 - 2001-02 \text{ Enrollment/Square Mile})}{58}$$

and has no maximum

$$\text{Concentration Factor} = 1 + \frac{((\text{Extraordinary Needs Count}/2001-02 \text{ Enrollment}) - .745)/.387}$$

The Concentration Factor may not be less than 1.

Save-Harmless Provision: 100% of 2000-01 aid.

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.

$$\text{Gifted and Talented Aid} = \$196 \times 3\% \text{ of } 2001-02 \text{ K-12 Adjusted ADA}$$

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.

$$\text{LEPA} = .199 \times 2002-03 \text{ formula Operating Aid per TAPU} \times 2001-02 \text{ Program Participants}$$

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 costs excess cost aid provides aid for students in resource intensive programs. A save-harmless provision also applies.

Basic Excess Cost Aid

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

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

$$\text{Aidable Expense} = \frac{2000-01 \text{ Approved Operating Expenses (AOE)}}{2000-01 \text{ TAPU for Expense}}$$

Minimum: \$2,000

Maximum: The maximum aidable expense is \$7,400.
(The State average is \$7,400.)

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

Minimum: .250

Weighted Pupils: Base year 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 1.68
At least 20% of the week or five periods
(at least 180 minutes) per week 0.90
Direct/Indirect Consultant Teacher 0.90

An additional 0.50 weighting is provided for those children who require special education services at least 60 percent of the time and who received these services in a general education setting in the year prior to the base year. Such integrated settings aid is not subject to the Public Excess Cost Aid save-harmless calculation.

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

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 2001-02 Pupils
Services Aid Aid Per Pupil in Need

Save-Harmless Provision

A district is eligible to receive the greater of:

- (i) 2002-03 Basic Excess Cost Aid + High Cost Aid + Declassification Support Services Aid
- (ii) 95 percent of 2000-01 Total Public Excess Cost Aid

Save-harmless funding does not include apportionments generated by the 0.50 pupil weighting for year prior to base year pupils who received services at least 60 percent of the time in a general education setting.

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 setting 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.

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

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

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

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 Formula 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

Districts that are non-components of a BOCES, including the 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

$$\text{Career Education Pupils} = 2001-02 \text{ Grade 10-12 ADA in a Career Education Trade Sequence} + .16 \times \text{Business Sequence ADA}$$

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

Enrollment = Fall 2001 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.

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

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) $1 - \frac{(1999 \text{ Actual Valuation}/2000-01 \text{ RWADA})}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$316,900)} \times .51$

Minimum: .360
Maximum: .900

BOCES Capital Aid = 2002-03 Capital Expense x RWADA Aid Ratio

BOCES Rental Aid = 2002-03 Rental Expense x RWADA Aid Ratio

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

- (i) 2002-03 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 = [Aid Ratio + Sparsity Factor] x 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) $1.263 \times \text{Formula Operating Aid Ratio}$
- (ii) $1.010 - \frac{(1999 \text{ AV}/2000-01 \text{ RWADA}) \times .46}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$316,900)}$
- (iii) $1.010 - \frac{(1999 \text{ AV}/2000-01 \text{ Resident Public \& Nonpublic Enrollment}) \times .46}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$272,000)}$

Minimum: .065
Maximum: .900

Sparsity Factor =

$\frac{21.00 - 2000-01 \text{ Public Enrollment (including charter school)}/\text{Square Mile}}{317.88}$

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
- 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 with approved building projects may receive building aid to be paid according to an assumed amortization schedule. 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 =

$$1 - \frac{(1999 \text{ Actual Valuation}/2000-01 \text{ RWADA} \times .51)}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$316,900)}$$

Approved Building Expenses =

For projects associated with any existing bonds, bond anticipation notes (BANs) or lease-purchase agreements that have principal remaining as of July 1, 2002, an assumed amortization will be applied to determine building and reorganization incentive building aid. The assumed amortization is based on approved project costs, term of borrowing and an assumed interest rate. New projects subject to prospective assumed amortization are those that are either approved by the Commissioner on or after December 1, 2001, or, for which debt (bonds, BANs, and capital notes) is first issued on or after such date. Each project is assigned a useful life, cost allowance and assumed interest rate.

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 Formula 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, 2004 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.

$$\underline{\text{Computer Software Aid}} = 2001-02 \text{ Cost of Software (up to \$14.98)} \times \text{Enrollment}$$

Enrollment = Fall 2001 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.

$$\text{Textbook Aid} = \frac{2001-02 \text{ Cost of Textbooks, not to exceed } \$57.30 \times 2001-02 \text{ Resident Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment}}{\text{Resident Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment}}$$

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.

$$\text{Hardware Aid} = \frac{2001-02 \text{ Approved Expenses (up to } \$19.25 \times \text{ Selected TAPU for Payment} \times \text{ Current Year Building Aid Ratio)}}{\text{Current Year Building Aid Ratio}}$$

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.

$$\text{Library Materials Aid} = \frac{2001-02 \text{ Cost of Library Materials (up to } \$6.00) \times \text{ Enrollment}}{\text{Enrollment}}$$

Enrollment = Fall 2001 public and private school enrollment for the district of attendance plus BOCES and private school pupils in full-time programs for children with disabilities.

FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN INCENTIVE AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 12-a

Eligibility for Full-Day K Incentive Aid: If in 1996-97 and 2001-02 a district had half-day kindergarten enrollment or if a district had no kindergarten enrollment in 1996-97 and 2001-02.

School districts offering full-day kindergarten programs will receive current year formula operating aid in 2002-03 for any increase in the number of students served in full-day programs in 2002-03 compared to 2001-02. For the 2002-03 school year aid will also be provided to school districts that offered full-day programs in 2001-02

but were not included on the school aid computer listing entitled "BT032-1" which accompanied the 2001-02 Executive Budget.

Full-Day K Incentive Aid =

(2002-03 Estimated Full-Day K Enrollment - 2001-02 Full-Day K Enrollment)
x Formula 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 TWPUs 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 = \$7.40 x EPE Aid Ratio x EPE Hours

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

Minimum: .400

Pupil Wealth Ratio = 1999 Actual Valuation/2000-01 TWPUs
State Average (\$264,200)

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 2002-03 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 equals the lesser of:

- (i) = 2000-01 AOE/TAPU x Number of full-day program pupils¹ +
([.5 x (AOE/TAPU)] x Number of half-day program pupils)
- (ii) Actual total instructional cost for the incarcerated youth program plus approved administrative costs (which may not exceed five percent of total instructional costs)

¹ 2000-01 AOE/TAPU x 1.25 x pupils in 10 month programs or 2000-01 AOE/TAPU x 1.50 x pupils in 12 month programs.

MINOR MAINTENANCE AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 6-d

For Districts Other Than New York City Maximum District Aid =

$$\frac{\text{District 2001-02 Enrollment} \times \text{Age of Facility Index} \times \text{Long-Term Growth Index}}{\text{Sum of Statewide Values (Without New York City)}} \times \$16,670,000 = \$1,906,019$$

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 2002-03 school year, New York City's aid may not exceed \$33.33 million. Total aid is limited to \$50.00 million.

OPERATING STANDARDS AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 38

Operating Standards Aid = (\$8.50 + (\$61.50 x Aid Ratio)) x Pupil Count

Aid Ratio =

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

Minimum: .078

Pupil Count = Selected TAPU for Payment:

(i) if a school district's Extraordinary Needs percentage is greater than 60 percent, the district's Selected TAPU for Payment is multiplied by 1.26; or (ii) if the district's percentage is greater than 85 percent, Selected TAPU for Payment is multiplied by 2.60.

A district will receive an additional .20 multiplied by its Selected TAPU if the percentage of high school graduates with Regents diplomas in 1999-00 is 5 percent greater than that for 1998-99.

Additional Operating Standards Aid

Districts are eligible for additional Operating Standards Aid if their Combined Wealth Ratio is less than .700.

$$\text{Additional Aid} = \$174.80 \times \text{Selected TAPU} \times (\text{Transportation sparsity adjustment} + (1.0 - \text{CWR}))$$

Save-Harmless Provision 100% of 2000-01 aid.

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.

$$\text{Tax Limitation Aid} = \text{Formula Ceiling} \times \text{Aid Ratio} \times \text{Selected TAPU}$$

$$\text{Formula Ceiling} = .0410 \times 1999 \text{ residential tax levy per pupil} \\ \text{(Selected TAPU)}$$

$$\text{Tax Effort Ratio} = 1999 \text{ tax levy on residential real property (including} \\ \text{condominiums)}/1999 \text{ adjusted gross income}$$

$$\text{Tax Limitation Aid Ratio} = 1 - (\text{Combined Wealth Ratio} \times .50)$$

For the 2002-03 school year, total aid is limited to \$25.0 million.

SUMMER SCHOOL AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 39

$$\text{Summer School Aid} = \$200.00 \times \text{Summer Session Index} \times \text{Aidable Pupils}$$

$$\text{Summer Session Index} = \text{Concentration Factor} \times \text{Formula Operating Aid Ratio}$$

Minimum: .400

$$\text{Concentration Factor} = \frac{1 + ((\text{Extraordinary Needs Count}/2001-02 \text{ Enrollment}) - .58)}{.400}$$

Aidable Pupils = 2001-02 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 2002-03 SCHOOL YEAR

I. Average Daily Attendance/Average Daily Membership^a

- 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 Formula 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 2002-03	2000-01	2001-02 or Two-year Average (2000-01 and 2001-02) ^b	2000-01	2000-01
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

Basic Weightings

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	--	--

^a 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).

^b The 2001-02 TAPU is based on 2000-01 ADA, adjusted by the enrollment index (change between 2000-01 and 2001-02 enrollment). The 2000-01 TAPU is based on 1999-00 ADA, adjusted by the enrollment index (change between 1999-00 and 2000-01 enrollment).

	<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>
<u>Additional Weightings</u>				
Secondary (including PSEN ^c but excluding students with disabilities (swd) in 1.7 & .9 public excess cost categories)	.25	.25	.25	--
PSEN K-12 (including swd)	.25	.25	.25	--
SWD in public schools for:				
60% of school day (special class)	1.70	--	1.70	--
20% of school week (resource room) ^d	.90	--	.90	--
Direct/Indirect Consultant Teacher	.90	--	.90	--
Private School	--	--	--	--
Summer/Extra School	.12	.12	--	--

^c PSEN (Pupils with Special Educational Needs) are determined by multiplying district average daily attending 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.

^d Or five periods (at least 180 minutes) per week.

APPENDIX III-D
STATE AID PAYMENT SCHEDULE TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Section 3609-a of the Education Law 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 aids which are covered under the Section 3609-b (Excess Cost) payment schedule and Section 3609-d (BOCES Aid) payments as well as Textbook, Software and Library Materials aids. Growth Aid and Full Day Kindergarten Aid will not be paid until June 2003. Building Aid will be paid based on an assumed amortization for the 2002-03 aid year. Small Cities Aid is covered by Section 3609-c. In addition Section 3609-e of the Education Law 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.

For GSPS aid payable in the 2002-03 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 "SA020-3" which was released in May 2002 with issuance of the 2002-03 Budget. Any remaining unpaid amount of aid due to a school district will be paid on the first business day of September, 2003. The payment schedule has several features:

GSPS Aids

- Lottery Aid will continue to be paid in full on or before September 1.
- 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.
- "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.
- "Individualized" payments will be calculated for the months of January through June. January through May payments are based on school district State Aid claims or data available to the Commissioner as of December 1. The June payment is based on data available to the Commissioner as of May 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 2003. 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.

- Sustaining advance payments and a final payment for the State Fiscal Year will be paid to school districts on or before 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.
- Any aid payable for Growth Aid and Full Day Kindergarten Aid will be paid in addition to any remaining balance of the June General Aid payment on the first business day in June. Building Aid will be paid based on an assumed amortization for the 2002-03 aid year. In addition the total of such aid payable through June for Growth Aid and Full Day Kindergarten Aid cannot exceed the total of such aid as it appears on the computer listing "SA020-3."
- Any excess of actual General Aid apportionments over the sum of such apportionments as reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA020-3" will be paid on the first business day of September, 2003.

STAR Aid

- 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.
- STAR reimbursements in the 2002-03 school year will follow the same accelerated formula as last year. Under the accelerated schedule, 35% of a district's school tax relief aid reimbursement will be paid in October and an additional 35% in November. Ten percent will be paid in December and the balance of STAR due to districts will be paid by the first business day of January. Any increase in STAR aid that occurs as a result of adjustments that are made after the January payment will be paid by March 31, 2003.
- Payment amounts will be based on current data on file at the time of each payment through January.
- 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.
- Any increase in STAR aid that occurs as a result of adjustments that occur after the January payment will be paid by March 31, 2003.

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 "SA020-3" which was released in May 2002 with issuance of the 2002-03 Budget.

- The positive remainder of 25 percent of Excess Cost Aids minus any State share monies paid in the months of August-November, 2002 will be paid on or before December 15.
- 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 2002-February 2003 will be paid on or before March 15.
- 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 2002-May 2003 will be paid on or before June 15.
- 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 2002-July 2003 will be paid on or before August 15.
- Any excess of actual Excess Cost Aids payable over the sum of such aids as reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA020-3" will be paid on the first business day of September, 2003.

BOCES Aid

- 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 "SA020-3" which was released in May 2002 with issuance of the 2002-03 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.
- 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.
- An additional payment will be made to the BOCES on or before February 1st 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 district as reported in the school aid computer listing entitled "SA020-3" 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.

- 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 "SA020-3" 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 BOCES behalf.
- 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 "SA020-3" will be paid to the BOCES on the first business day of September, 2003.

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 October 2002 to the first business day of June, 2003 each eligible small city school district will receive an amount, not to exceed in total 100 percent of the amount provided for this aid category in the 2002-03 Budget.