

DESCRIPTION OF  
2017-18 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 2017-18 New York State aid programs for elementary and secondary education as provided for primarily in the appropriation and Article VII Budget bills passed by the Legislature in April and June and enacted as Chapters 50, 59 and 61 of the Laws of 2017.

The descriptions provided in this report were prepared for use by school district officials, representatives of educational organizations, State officials, and other persons interested in New York State public school aid. For additional information regarding 2017-18 State aid to public schools, see the April 2017 school aid computer listing entitled "SA171-8" which is based on data supplied by the State Education Department.

Although other aspects of the State's budget may directly or indirectly affect public school districts, except where noted, only appropriations which are administered by the State Education Department are covered in this booklet.

This booklet is also available at the Division of the Budget web site under "Publications/Archive," "Descriptions of School Programs": <http://www.budget.ny.gov>.



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SCHOOL AID OVERVIEW

This bulletin presents a summary of the 2017-18 school aid programs in the appropriation and Article VII bills (S.2000-D/A.3000-D), (S.2009-C/A.3009-C) and (A.40001) which were passed by the Legislature in April and June and subsequently became law as Chapters 50, 59 and 61 of the Laws of 2017.

The 2017-18 State Budget includes a school aid appropriation that, for the 2017-18 school year, provides a total of \$25.73 billion for General Support for Public Schools (GSPS), a year-to-year funding increase of \$1.04 billion or 4.20 percent.<sup>1</sup> The Enacted Budget increases funding for Foundation Aid by \$700.02 million (including a \$50.01 million increase for community schools), includes \$415.56 million for Universal Prekindergarten programs, maintains funding of \$340.00 million for the Statewide Universal Full-Day Prekindergarten program and continues the \$2.00 billion Smart Schools program. The Enacted Budget also passes legislation consolidating the State's existing prekindergarten programs over the next three years and provides additional support for charter schools.

The 2017-18 State Budget provides an overall increase of \$1,037.88 million (4.20 percent) in school aid, including an increase of \$995.40 million (4.10 percent) in formula-based aids. Within formula-based aids, including Building Aids, 613 school districts have aid increases totaling \$1,017.21 million and 61 school districts are projected to have aid decreases based on existing statutory formulas, primarily for expenditure-based aids such as Building Aid, amounting to -\$21.81 million. Grant programs will decrease by -\$7.52 million (-2.56 percent) for a total of \$286.01 million. Additionally, \$194.47 million, a \$50.00 million increase, is provided for competitive grant programs.

Key components of the 2017-18 Enacted Budget include the following:

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<sup>1</sup> No school district shall be eligible for an increase in its GSPS apportionment for the 2017-18 school year unless the district submits documentation approved by the Commissioner of Education by September 1, 2017 demonstrating that it has fully implemented the standards and procedures for conducting annual teacher and principal evaluations in accordance with the requirements of section 3012-d of the Education Law.

- For 2017-18 Foundation Aid, districts statewide, including the State's 205 high need districts, will receive \$17,174.24 million, an increase of \$700.02 million or 4.25 percent.

The Foundation Aid increase continues to be determined annually. For the 2017-18 school year, a district's phase-in factor will be determined based on the type of school district (Big Five city school district or Small City school district), district wealth, metrics of student need, and a district's overall amount of base-year Foundation Aid. All districts are guaranteed a minimum year-to-year phase-in increase of 2.74 percent.

Within Foundation Aid, funding of \$150.01 million -- an increase of \$50.01 million -- will continue to enable failing schools and other higher need schools to be transformed into Community Schools.

- Reflecting the State's multi-year prekindergarten consolidation schedule, funding for Universal Prekindergarten Aid is expected to total \$415.56 million.
- Aids and grants continued at prior-year amounts based on data on file with the State Education Department for the 2017-18 Enacted Budget include:
  - Supplemental Public Excess Cost Aid -- \$4.31 million
  - High Tax Aid -- \$223.30 million
  - Academic Achievement Grant -- \$1.20 million
  - Supplemental Educational Improvement Grant -- \$17.50 million
  - Academic Enhancement Aid -- \$9.57 million.
- Funding is continued under the current statutory formulas for selected aids, primarily expense-based, including High Cost Excess Cost, Private Excess Cost, BOCES, and Transportation Aid.
- Reflective of existing statutory formula calculations and reported expenditures by school districts, High Cost Excess Cost Aid for the 2017-18 school year will total \$607.05 million, a decrease of -\$1.52 million. Private Excess Cost Aid, which provides State reimbursement to school districts for children placed by the school district's Committee on Special Education (CSE) in

private school special education programs and Special Act school districts, will increase by \$12.89 million to a total of \$392.43 million.

- Aid for services provided by the State's 37 BOCES (Board of Cooperative Educational Services) totals \$893.85 million, a year-to-year increase of \$27.30 million.
- An increase of \$96.39 million, for a total of \$1,836.72 million (including summer transportation aid), is provided for expense-based Transportation Aid to reimburse school districts for the cost of transporting approximately 2.7 million students statewide. Statewide, up to \$5.00 million continues to be available for reimbursement of district-operated summer school transportation expenses.
- For the 2017-18 school year, consistent with existing statutory provisions, \$262.29 million, an increase of \$10.79 million, is projected for Special Services Aid for career education programs and school computer services. This aid, which also includes the Academic Improvement Aid category, is provided to both Big Five City school districts and other districts that are not components of BOCES.
- Reflecting the continuation of current formula calculations, Charter School Transitional Aid will provide \$39.31 million, an increase of \$5.93 million, for 23 qualifying school districts that have a concentration of children attending charter schools.
- A total of \$1.74 million, a decrease of -\$2.93 million, is expected based on the current statutory formula for Full-Day Kindergarten Conversion Aid. Beginning with the 2014-15 aid year, a district may not receive Full-Day Kindergarten Conversion Aid if it has received such aid in a prior year unless granted a one-time waiver by the State Education Department.
- The statutory formulas for Textbook and Library Materials Aids are continued for 2017-18. For Textbook Aid, funding of \$178.09 million is provided for the 2017-18 school year. For 2017-18, Library Materials Aid totals \$19.20 million, an increase of \$0.48 million.

- Computer Hardware Aid, calculated based on the existing statutory formula, will increase by \$0.24 million to a total of \$37.97 million.
- Funding for Computer Software Aid will total \$46.01 million, an increase of \$0.55 million.
- Consistent with existing statute (Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2011), the State Budget continues to provide flexibility for school districts to interchange base-year aidable expenses for textbooks, software, hardware and library materials in order to purchase the materials that best fit their needs and to receive State aid.
- Funding for Reorganization Incentive Operating Aid will total \$7.34 million, a decrease of -\$0.29 million.
- For the 2017-18 school year, funding of \$3.08 billion, an increase of \$141.29 million, or 4.81 percent, is provided for Building Aid, including Reorganization Incentive Building Aid.
- A total of \$27.00 million is provided in funding for 2017-18 school year programs to attract, retain and support teachers. The "Teachers of Tomorrow" initiative will be maintained at \$25.00 million. The Teacher-Mentor Intern program is continued at \$2.00 million.
- Funding of \$13.84 million is maintained to support school health services in the Big Four City school districts. Additional funding of \$1.20 million each is available for Rochester and Buffalo.
- A total of \$96.00 million is continued for Employment Preparation Education Aid.
- A total of \$15.50 million is continued for the Bilingual Education Grants categorical aid program.
- The Enacted Budget also provides funding of \$194.47 million for support of competitive grant programs.

## 2017-18 SCHOOL AID PROGRAMS

For the 2017-18 school year, the Enacted Budget includes Foundation Aid funding of \$17,174.24 million and \$415.56 million is provided for Universal Prekindergarten programs. High Tax Aid is continued at \$223.30 million. Other aids, those that are primarily expense-based, are funded under the current statutory formula. The State Budget also increases funding within Foundation Aid to enable failing schools and other higher need schools to be transformed into Community Schools.

The Enacted Budget maintains funding of \$340.00 million for the Statewide Universal Full-Day Prekindergarten program, provides \$194.47 million in Competitive Grants funding and continues the \$2.00 billion Smart Schools program. The Budget also increases State support for charter schools by \$500 per pupil, and includes additional actions to support charter schools in the 2018-19 and 2019-20 school years and beyond.

### A. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS (GSPS)

The 2017-18 State Budget provides total funding of \$25,726.64 million, a \$1,037.88 million or 4.20 percent year-to-year increase. Formula-based aids including Building Aids will increase by \$995.40 million or 4.10 percent to \$25,246.16 million. Grant programs will decrease by -\$7.52 million to \$286.01 million. Competitive grant awards for 2017-18 will total \$194.47 million, a \$50.00 million increase.

#### FORMULA-BASED AIDS

Foundation Aid: The Foundation Aid formula calculates funding based on the cost of education in successful school districts, student need and local ability to pay. For 2017-18, school districts statewide will receive \$17,174.24 million, an increase of \$700.02 million (including \$150.01 million -- an increase of \$50.01 million -- for community schools).

The Foundation Aid increase continues to be determined annually. For the 2017-18 school year, a district's phase-in factor will be determined based on the type of school district (Big Five city school district or Small City school district), district wealth, metrics of student need, and a district's overall amount of base-year Foundation Aid. All districts are guaranteed a minimum year-to-year phase-in increase of 2.74 percent.

Foundation Aid Setaside Requirements: For districts receiving Foundation Aid, the 2017-18 Enacted Budget continues a \$170.30 million Magnet School and a \$67.48 million Teacher Support Aid setaside requirement for selected districts. New York City must set aside an amount from its Foundation Aid that is equal to its base-year funding of \$50.48 million for programs for Attendance Improvement/Dropout Prevention. A Public Excess Cost Aid Setaside totaling \$2.72 billion is also provided for public school district support for children with disabilities. (See Appendix III-B for the Public Excess Cost Aid setaside calculation.)

A \$150.01 million Community Schools setaside requirement will support school-based academic, health, mental health, nutrition, counseling, legal and other services to students and their families in failing schools and other higher need districts.

Universal Prekindergarten Aid: Reflecting the State's multi-year Universal Prekindergarten consolidation schedule, the 2017-18 Enacted Budget provides an expected \$415.56 million in funding for this program which serves approximately 108,000 students throughout the State.

The following aids and grants are continued at prior-year amounts based on data on file with the State Education Department for calculation for the 2017-18 State Budget:

- Supplemental Public Excess Cost Aid: As was the case last year, this aid category will provide \$4.31 million to districts.
- High Tax Aid: Funding for this aid category will total \$223.30 million, the same as last year.
- Education Grants: For the 2017-18 school year, the Yonkers City school district will continue to receive a \$17.50 million Supplemental Educational Improvement Grant. A total of \$1.20 million is maintained for the New York City school district for its Academic Achievement Grant.
- Academic Enhancement Aid: This aid category will continue to total \$9.57 million.

Public Excess Cost High Cost Aid: Public Excess Cost High Cost Aid will continue to be calculated based on the existing statutory formula and will total \$607.05 million in 2017-18, a decrease of -\$1.52 million. This program supports the additional costs of providing resource-intensive public school and BOCES programs for students with disabilities.

Private Excess Cost Aid: This program supports special education programs serving public school children placed by a school district's Committee on Special Education (CSE) in private school settings, Special Act school districts, and the State-operated schools at Rome and Batavia. All existing provisions of law are continued. State funding in 2017-18 will total \$392.43 million, an increase of \$12.89 million.

Charter School Transitional Aid: For the 2017-18 school year, aid calculated by the existing statutory formula will total \$39.31 million, an increase of \$5.93 million. Funding is provided for 23 qualifying districts with a concentration of children attending charter schools. Formula elements target aid to districts based on the percentage of resident pupils enrolled in charter schools or the percentage of payments made to charter schools compared to a district's Total General Fund Expenditures (as reported to the State Education Department on the annual ST-3 form).

Special Services Aid: Special Services Aid funds career education programs, computer services and enhanced academic services for Big Five City and other school districts which are not components of a BOCES. The Career Education Aid ceiling for 2017-18 is continued at \$3,900. Computer Services Aid is based upon an aid ratio multiplied by expenditures up to \$62.30 multiplied by the district's K-12 enrollment. The Career Education and Computer Administration Aid categories are supplemented by an additional wealth-adjusted amount calculated as Academic Improvement Aid. Reflective of per pupil calculations as well as school district reported expenditures, for 2017-18, aid will total \$262.29 million, an increase of \$10.79 million.

BOCES Aid: School districts that are components of a Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) are eligible for BOCES Aid. The State's 37 BOCES provide services upon the request of two or more component school districts with the approval of the Commissioner of Education. Aid is provided for approved service costs, administrative expenditures, and facility rental and construction costs. For 2017-18, aid to

reimburse districts for expenditures for BOCES in the 2016-17 school year will total \$893.85 million, an increase of \$27.30 million.

Transportation Aid: Transportation Aid will total \$1,836.72 million in 2017-18 (including summer transportation aid), an increase of \$96.39 million compared to the previous year. The minimum aid ratio for Transportation Aid continues to be 6.5 percent (dependent on district wealth, aid will range from 6.5 percent to 90 percent of a district's approved transportation expenditures). The aid ratio choice permitting school districts to receive aid based on public and nonpublic enrollments is continued and will benefit districts transporting large numbers of nonpublic school students. Districts will be eligible for reimbursement for capital expenditures based on the assumed useful life of the asset. District expenditures for transportation to and from school district-operated summer classes to improve student performance will be aided up to a maximum of \$5.00 million statewide.

Textbook, Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids: For the 2017-18 school year, the Enacted Budget continues statutory per pupil funding for Textbook Aid, Computer Software Aid, Computer Hardware Aid and Library Materials Aid. As provided for by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2011, the State Budget also continues flexibility for school districts to interchange excess 2016-17 expenditures for these aids in order to receive 2017-18 State aid to purchase the materials that best fit their needs. The following statutory provisions apply:

- Textbook Aid: These funds reimburse school districts for the purchase of textbooks which are loaned to both public and nonpublic pupils. Schools are also able to qualify for reimbursement based on eligible purchases of content-based instructional materials in an electronic format. Districts will be reimbursed for expenses up to \$58.25 per pupil (of this amount, \$15.00 per pupil is funded through the Lottery account and \$43.25 is funded through the General Fund). This aid will total \$178.09 million in 2017-18. Materials purchased under this program and designated for use in public schools are to be loaned on an equitable basis to nonpublic school pupils.
- 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 the Rules of the Board of Regents. For the 2017-18 school year, districts will be reimbursed for expenses up to \$14.98 per pupil based on public and nonpublic school enrollment. For 2017-18, Computer Software Aid will total \$46.01 million, an increase of \$0.55 million.

- Instructional Computer Hardware and Technology Equipment Aid: This aid category provides reimbursement for eligible expenses up to a wealth-adjusted \$24.20 per pupil for the lease or purchase of mini- and micro-computers, computer terminals and technology equipment for instructional purposes, as well as for repair costs and for staff development. Per pupil aid is based on public and nonpublic pupils. Consistent with current statute, public school districts must loan computer hardware and equipment to nonpublic school students. For the 2017-18 school year, funding of \$37.97 million, an increase of \$0.24 million, is provided.
- Library Materials Aid: Districts are reimbursed for approved expenses up to \$6.25 per pupil based on public and nonpublic school enrollment. For 2017-18, Library Materials Aid will total \$19.20 million, an increase of \$0.48 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.

Full-Day Kindergarten Conversion 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 2017-18 will receive Selected Foundation Aid per pupil for any increase in the number of students served in full-day programs in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17. For 2017-18, the existing statutory formula provides a total of \$1.74 million, a decrease of -\$2.93 million, for this program. Beginning with 2014-15 aid, a district may not receive Full-Day Kindergarten Conversion Aid if it has received such aid in a prior year unless granted a one-time waiver by the State Education Department.

Reorganization Incentive Operating Aid: For 2017-18, aid for operating expenditures incurred by school districts that are scheduled for reorganization will amount to \$7.34 million, a year-to-year decrease of -\$0.29 million. For districts that reorganize after July 1, 2007, Reorganization Incentive

Operating Aid is paid as a supplement based on 2006-07 formula Operating Aid. The Operating Aid enhancement for reorganizing districts will be 40 percent per year for the first five years, after which the percentage of additional operating aid decreases by four percent per year until by the fifteenth year after reorganization a district's aid is zero.

Building/Reorganization Incentive Building Aid: For the 2017-18 school year, Building Aid to support school building projects throughout the State (including Reorganization Incentive Aid for building expenditures incurred by those school districts that reorganize under section 3602 of the Education Law) will total \$3.08 billion, an increase of \$141.29 million, or 4.81 percent. Projects receive aid based on the date of approval by voters with Building Aid based on the greater of their current year AV/RWADA aid ratio or a prior year selected Building Aid ratio. An additional enrichment of up to 10 percent is provided for projects approved July 1, 1998 and thereafter.

For aid payable for projects approved after July 1, 2005, for high need school districts including the Big Five City schools, districts may compute an additional amount equal to .05 times their selected aid ratio. The maximum aid payable is 98 percent of the project's approved costs for these districts.

For projects for which a contract is signed July 1, 2004 or later, the 2005-06 Enacted Budget included changes to the Building Aid formula that address increased costs specific to New York City. These are continued in 2017-18. The New York City cost allowance will include legitimate extraordinary costs related to:

- multi-story construction necessitated by substandard site sizes;
- site security costs;
- difficulties with delivery of construction supplies;
- increased fire resistance and fire suppression costs;
- site acquisition;
- environmental remediation; and,
- building demolition costs.

Payment for new construction projects otherwise eligible for aid continues to be deferred in instances in which the school district did not file a notice that a general construction contract has been signed with the Commissioner of Education by the November 15, 2016 database. A similar provision applies to initial aid payments for New York City. This aligns

the claiming process for New York City more closely with that of districts in the rest of the state.

Chapter 58 of the Laws of 2011 requires school districts to notify the State Education Department (SED) if a school building is sold or ownership transferred and the building is no longer operated by the district. SED will re-compute the district's Building Aid to exclude from aidable cost any revenue received from the transaction.

Also, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 provides that, except for New York City projects, the assumed amortization for projects approved by the Commissioner of Education after July 1, 2011 will begin the later of eighteen months after State Education Department approval or when the final cost report and certificate of substantial completion have been received by SED or upon the effective date of a waiver based on a finding by the Commissioner that the district is unable to submit a final certificate of substantial completion or final cost report due to circumstances beyond its control.

Chapter 296 of the Laws of 2016 mandates that schools across the state test drinking water for lead contamination. The legislation provides that the state will fund a portion of the testing and remediation costs and will reimburse these costs on an expedited schedule in emergency situations.

NY SAFE Act (Chapter 1 of the Laws of 2013): The NY SAFE Act provides that, for projects approved by the commissioner on or after July 1, 2013, additional specified safety system improvements will be eligible for enhanced Building Aid reimbursement (a rate up to 10 percentage points higher than the district's current Building Aid ratio). Eligible expenditures for enhanced aid previously were those incurred in the 2012-13 to 2015-16 school years. The Enacted Budget extends eligible expenditures to include those for the 2016-17 school year.

#### GRANT PROGRAMS AND ADDITIONAL AID CATEGORIES

Teachers of Tomorrow: For the 2017-18 school year, \$25.00 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, up to \$15.00 million, or 60 percent, will go to New York City.

Teacher-Mentor Intern: Under this program, funding of \$2.00 million, the same amount as last year, will be available to support school-year programs through which new teachers work with an experienced teacher as their mentor.

School Health Services: For the 2017-18 school year, \$13.84 million in funding is continued to provide necessary health services to students in the Big Four City school districts. Additional funding of \$1.20 million each is available for Rochester and Buffalo.

Employment Preparation Education (EPE) Aid: EPE funding is available for adult education programs such as literacy, basic skills and high school equivalency programs for persons who are 21 years of age or older who have not received a high school diploma. School districts and BOCES offering such programs are required to submit plans of service to the Commissioner of Education for approval. Total aid will be \$96.00 million for the 2017-18 school year, the same amount as in 2016-17. If approved claims exceed such amount, all claims will be subject to proration. Up to \$2.50 million of the 2017-18 school year total will be available for services to individuals age 21 or older who possess a high school or equivalency diploma but who fail to demonstrate basic educational competencies.

Urban-Suburban Transfer: A total of \$7.90 million, an increase of \$0.26 million, is provided to districts that participate in a voluntary interdistrict transfer between urban and suburban school districts to reduce racial isolation. Related transportation expenses are eligible for Transportation Aid.

Education of Homeless Children: Chapter 348 of the Laws of 1988 amended Section 3602 of the Education Law to institute this program of State aid under which 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 homeless child by deducting an amount equal to the district's basic contribution per pupil<sup>2</sup> from the district's

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<sup>2</sup> A district's basic contribution per pupil is equal to its total base-year property and non-property taxes divided by the base-year (2016-17) public school resident enrollment. For districts other than central high school districts and their components, the tax levy is divided by 2015-16 Total Wealth Pupil Units (TWPU) instead of 2016 resident public enrollment, if the 2015-16 TWPU exceeds 150% of the resident public enrollment.

State aid. For the 2017-18 school year, aid for homeless pupils is estimated at \$30.23 million, an increase of \$4.00 million.

Aid for Incarcerated Youth: A total of \$16.00 million is continued in 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 be provided, and aided, during summer sessions as well as the regular school year.

Bilingual Education Grants: The 2017-18 State Budget continues \$15.50 million in funding for regional bilingual programs at BOCES and to support programs such as innovative Two-Way Bilingual Education Programs. Such courses employ two languages (one of which is English) for the purpose of instruction and involve students whose native language is other than English.

Education of OMH/OPWDD Pupils: A total of \$61.00 million, an increase of \$1.00 million, is provided in the General Support for Public Schools appropriation for apportionment to school districts for the purpose of providing educational services for children who are residents in, and those formerly receiving services from, Office of Mental Health and Office for People with Developmental Disabilities facilities pursuant to Chapter 66 of the Laws of 1978 and subdivision 5 of section 3202 of the Education Law. Aid is also provided for children who reside in intermediate care facilities for pupils with developmental disabilities who receive educational services pursuant to Chapter 721 of the Laws of 1979.

Learning Technology Grants: Learning technology programs, including services benefiting nonpublic school students, will continue to be funded at \$3.29 million. These programs provide both technology and staff development which facilitate student learning.

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

Roosevelt School District: For the 2017-18 school year, \$12.00 million is continued for academic improvement in the Roosevelt Union Free School District located in Nassau County.

Education of Native Americans: Based on projected claims, a total of \$46.20 million, an increase of \$0.71 million, is provided for the 2017-18 school year 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 3,000 children living on 9 reservations and educated across 3 reservation schools and 13 public school districts.

#### COMPETITIVE GRANTS

The 2011-12 Enacted Budget authorized two \$250.00 million competitive grant programs to encourage school districts to implement innovative approaches to achieve academic gains and management efficiency. Grants have been awarded to school districts that exhibited either dramatically improved performance or innovative management. The 2017-18 Enacted Budget continues this effort by providing an additional \$50.00 million to support innovation and student and district enrichment services.

#### OTHER FUNDING AND REFORMS

The Enacted Budget maintains funding of \$340.00 million for the Statewide Universal Full-Day Prekindergarten program and continues the \$2.00 billion Smart Schools program.

## B. OTHER STATE AID PROGRAMS

The aids and 2017-18 appropriation amounts 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.

Children of Migrant Workers: A total of \$89,000, the same as last year, is provided to school districts supplementing Federal funds used to develop educational programs for the children of migrant farm workers.

New York State Center for School Safety: For 2017-18 \$466,000, the same as last year, is 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.

Lunch/Breakfast Programs: A total of \$34.40 million in State funds is continued to subsidize school lunch and school breakfast programs operated by public, charter, and nonpublic schools. The Federal share of the School Lunch and Breakfast Program under the Food and Nutrition Fund will equal \$1.18 billion for the 2017-18 Federal fiscal year.

Health Education Program: For 2017-18, \$691,000 will continue to be available for health-related programs including those providing instruction and supportive services in comprehensive health education or AIDS prevention programs.

Primary Mental Health Project: A total of \$894,000 is continued in 2017-18 for State support for school-based programs for the early detection and prevention of school adjustment and learning problems experienced by children in the primary grades.

Student Mentoring-Tutoring Program: A total of \$490,000 is continued for model programs to improve pupil graduation rates.

Consortium for Worker Education: For the 2017-18 school year, this not-for-profit organization, which provides adult education services to union members and workers in New York City, will be funded at \$13.00 million, the same as last year.

Extended School Day/School Violence Prevention: A total of \$24.34 million awarded through a competitive process is available to fund local school-based intervention programs,

including the establishment of appropriate before- and/or after-school programs.

Academic Intervention for Nonpublic Schools: A total of \$922,000 will continue to support a program of academic intervention services to enhance the educational performance of students attending nonpublic schools.

Nonpublic School Aid: Appropriations totaling \$180.99 million, a year-to-year increase of \$6.96 million, are available to reimburse the actual expenses, as approved by the Commissioner of Education, incurred by nonpublic schools for State-mandated activities, including attendance-taking, State testing and data-collection activities, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 507 and 508 of the Laws of 1974.

Nonpublic School Safety Equipment: The 2017-18 Enacted Budget includes \$15.00 million for nonpublic schools for school safety equipment.

Nonpublic STEM and Immunization Record-Keeping Programs: The 2017-18 Enacted Budget includes \$12.00 million to support nonpublic STEM and immunization record-keeping programs.

Private Schools for the Blind and Deaf: An apportionment of \$103.10 million in State funding, an increase of \$2.30 million, is provided for costs associated with the eight private schools for the deaf, two private schools for the blind, and the Henry Viscardi School for children with multiple disabilities. Nearly 1,500 students attend these schools. This funding includes \$96.20 million in base funding to support the State's share of costs for tuition, maintenance, and debt service for these schools, and \$6.90 million in additional funding.

Preschool Special Education: Pursuant to section 4410 of the Education Law, \$1,035.00 million in State funding is provided for the State's preschool special education program. These funds will support the State's 59.5 percent share of the costs of education for three- and four-year-old children with disabilities. Similar to 2016-17, prior year claims on file with the State Education Department as of April 1, 2017 will receive payment priority. Any remaining claims for which there is insufficient appropriation authority to pay in 2017-18 will receive priority status for payment in 2018-19.



Summer School Program for Disabled Students: An appropriation of \$364.50 million, the same as last year, is provided to meet the State's share of costs of summer school programs for school-age pupils with disabilities pursuant to Section 4408 of the Education Law.

Center for Autism and Related Services: For 2017-18, a total of \$0.74 million in State funds is provided for this SUNY-affiliated resource center that provides evidence-based training and support to families, professionals, school districts and peers of people with autism and related disabilities. As was the case last year, this State support is supplemented by \$500,000 in funding through Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) resources for a total of \$1.24 million.

Summer Food Program: A total of \$3.05 million in State funds is continued to subsidize summer food service programs operating during the 2017-18 school year.

Math and Science High Schools: For the 2017-18 school year, \$1.84 million is provided to support four math/science academies to provide expanded learning opportunities.

Smart Scholars Early College High School Program: As originally recommended by the Governor's New NY Education Reform Commission, these programs partner higher education institutions with public schools to enable students to participate in dual high school and college-level courses for the purpose of increasing high school graduation and college completion rates. The Enacted Budget includes \$1.47 million for full funding of Smart Scholars Early College High School Programs with funding competitively awarded to support and expand such early college high school programs.

Small Government Assistance to School Districts: For the 2017-18 school year, \$1.87 million is continued to school districts impacted by assessment reductions resulting from a forest land management program.

Supplemental Valuation Impact Grants: Chapter 50 of the Laws of 2017 provides one-time funding of \$5.50 million, an increase of \$4.25 million, for certain school districts which have experienced a financial hardship caused by a significant change in the district's taxable property valuation.

District/School Specific Appropriations: In addition to the above programs, \$40.00 million and another \$19.17 million in

district-specific or school-specific appropriations have been added by the Legislature to the State Education Department's Elementary, Secondary Education program in the 2017-18 fiscal year.

## OTHER INITIATIVES

In addition to record funding of state schools, the Enacted Budget maintains funding of \$340.00 million for the Statewide Universal Full-Day Prekindergarten program and continues the \$2.00 billion Smart Schools program. Failing schools and other high need schools will transform into Community Schools and the Budget increases support for charter schools statewide.

### Landmark Increase in Funding for Education

The Budget provides \$25.73 billion in School Aid, the highest amount ever, and \$6.18 billion more than 2011-12. School Aid is increasing by 4.20 percent for the 2017-18 School Year and will have increased by nearly 31.65 percent since 2011-12.

Foundation Aid is increased by \$700.02 million, or 4.25 percent, including \$150.01 million -- a \$50.01 million increase -- for community schools.

### Prekindergarten

Overall, New York State spends more than \$800 million on public prekindergarten programs for three- and four-year-old children, serving over 123,000 students statewide. This includes funding from the 2014-15 Enacted Budget which committed \$1.50 billion over five years to support the phase-in of full-day prekindergarten for four-year-olds -- \$340.00 million of which will be available for the 2017-18 school year, the same as last year. The Enacted Budget also includes an additional \$5.00 million investment in prekindergarten to expand high quality half-day and full-day prekindergarten programs to three- and four-year-olds in the highest need school districts. Preference for this funding will be given to high-need districts without an existing prekindergarten program.

The 2017-18 Enacted Budget also includes legislation consolidating the State's existing prekindergarten programs into Universal Prekindergarten over the next three years. Beginning in the 2017-18 school year with the consolidation of the \$30.53 million Priority Prekindergarten into the \$385.03 million Universal Prekindergarten program, this legislation merges the 2013-14 Priority Prekindergarten program, the 2015-16 Three- and Four-Year-Old Expanded Prekindergarten program, the 2016-17 Three-Year-Old Prekindergarten program, and the 2017-18 Three- and Four-Year-Old Expanded Prekindergarten program with Universal Prekindergarten.

### Empire State After School

The Budget commits an additional \$35 million for public after-school programs in high need communities, including the New York's 16 Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative (ESPRI) communities. This new funding will create an additional 22,000 spots for students in after-school programs.

### Smart Schools

As approved by voters at the November 2014 General Election, \$2.00 billion in general obligation bond proceeds will be allocated to school districts statewide. Bond proceeds will fund enhanced education technology in schools, with eligible projects including infrastructure improvements to bring high-speed broadband to schools and communities in their school district and the purchase of classroom technology for use by students. Additionally, Smart Schools will enable long-term investments in full-day pre-kindergarten through the construction of new pre-kindergarten classroom space, replace classroom trailers with permanent classroom space and make investments in high-tech school safety projects. The Smart Schools Review Board has approved disbursement of the first \$321.89 million of expenditures for 280 school districts and 13 special education schools.

### Community Schools

The Budget provides a total of \$150.01 million in setaside funding -- a \$50.01 million increase -- to transform failing schools and other high needs schools into community schools. In addition, the Budget requires districts receiving a community schools funding increase of more than \$1.00 million to direct the greater of \$150,000, or ten percent of their increase, to schools with extraordinarily high levels of student need. This will help ensure that issues of poverty can be addressed with communities working together and that every student is prepared, safe, healthy and ready to learn. This investment is critical to providing positive early opportunities for underserved youth. The Budget also provides \$1.20 million to create three regional centers for technical assistance to school districts seeking to enhance and/or expand use of the community schools model.

## Charter Schools

The Budget increases State support for charter schools statewide by \$500 per pupil and increases the reimbursement of rental aid for New York City charter schools.

## Early College High Schools

New York has more than 55 early college high school programs which serve 8,000 students statewide. These programs allow students to get a jump start on college by providing opportunities to earn college credit. To build upon the success of existing programs, the Budget commits an additional \$5.3 million to expand the State's early college high school programs.

## Advanced Placement Test Assistance

New York State has one of the highest rates of participation in Advanced Placement (AP) exams in the country. Unfortunately, Advanced Placement exams can be costly -- approximately \$93 per exam. While partial subsidies exist, the remaining cost can still be a burden for low-income families. Because of this, the 2017-18 Budget provides \$2 million to fund remaining AP exam costs for 68,000 low-income students. This funding will provide further access to advanced coursework for low-income students, and will promote educational equity across the State.

## Master Teachers Program

Building on the success of Governor Cuomo's Master Teacher Program, which has already provided awards to more than 800 teachers, the Budget provides \$2 million to fund an additional cohort of 115 master teachers -- specifically teachers in computer science. Each master teacher is awarded \$15,000 per year for four years (\$60,000 total). Those selected as master teachers will pledge to engage in peer mentoring, participate in and lead professional development activities, work closely with pre-service and early career teachers to foster a supportive environment for the next generation of STEM teachers, and ensure the most innovative teacher practices in STEM are shared across all grades and regions.

### Empire State Excellence in Teaching Awards

To recognize and honor excellence and innovation in the classroom, the Budget commits \$400,000 to fund a second round of Empire State Excellence in Teaching awards. This funding will be awarded on a regional basis and will recognize at least 60 teachers. Awardees receive \$5,000 to use for professional development activities, including coursework to enhance expertise, attendance at a state or national education conference, or enrollment in a summer institute or certification program.

### Technology Funding for Nonpublic Schools

Consistent with spending under the Smart Schools Bond Act, the Budget includes \$25 million in capital funding to enhance classroom technology and connectivity projects that will benefit students attending nonpublic schools. This program will finance improved educational technology and infrastructure such as interactive whiteboards, computer servers, wireless access points, routers, desktop, laptop and tablet computers, and high-speed and wireless internet connectivity.

### Prevent Cyberbullying Initiative

The Budget provides \$300,000 to combat and prevent cyberbullying and other forms of online harassment. Funds will be used to provide a wide array of school-based cyberbullying prevention strategies, including cyberbullying prevention professional development for school counselors.

### East Ramapo

The Budget reauthorizes appointment of up to three monitors to provide assistance related to the educational and fiscal policies of the East Ramapo Central School District and provides \$3 million of additional state aid for the district.

### Securing Communities Against Hate Crimes Grant Program

The Budget provides \$25 million in capital funds to support safety and security projects at New York's nonpublic schools, day care centers, and cultural museums at risk of hate crimes or attacks because of ideology, belief system, or mission. Funding is available for exterior facility hardening, physical security enhancements, and security training to secure facilities at risk of hate crimes.

### Education of Homeless Pupils

The Budget amends State Law related to the education of homeless pupils to conform to changes made to the Federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. These changes will protect the rights of students experiencing homelessness and ensure students have access to school as well as school supports. Changes relate to school selection, services for prekindergarten students, students' best interest determinations, tuition reimbursement and transportation services, dispute resolution procedures, and the confidentiality of homeless students' records.

### Final Agreement of the 2017-18 Legislative Session

The final legislative agreement enacted in June 2017:

- Extends Mayoral Control in New York City for two additional years. The agreement continues provisions established in the 2016-17 Enacted Budget requiring New York City to publish Community School District spending information within their proposed budget and on their website.

## II

### SUMMARY OF 2016-17 SCHOOL YEAR/FISCAL YEAR APPROPRIATIONS

#### School Year/Fiscal Year Impact

There are two time frames to consider when discussing 2017-18 New York State aid programs relating to support for public schools: the 2017-18 school year which runs from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; and the 2017-18 State fiscal year which runs from April 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018. Tables in this section summarize: the school year and State fiscal year State-funded appropriations for school aid and the 2016-17 and 2017-18 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 2017-18. Formula-based aids, including Building Aids, increase by 4.10 percent. The net increase for all GSPS aids is 4.20 percent.
- Table II-B gives the 2016-17 and 2017-18 State fiscal year appropriations from the General Fund, School Tax Relief Fund, and Lottery Fund.



TABLE II-A  
SUMMARY OF AIDS FINANCED THROUGH SCHOOL AID APPROPRIATIONS  
-- 2016-17 AND 2017-18 SCHOOL YEARS -- NEW YORK STATE

AID CATEGORY	2016-17	2017-18	Change	
	School Year	School Year	Amount	Percent
I. Formula-Based Aids:	(----- Amounts in Millions -----)			
Foundation Aid	\$16,474.23	\$17,174.24	\$700.02	4.25 %
Excess Cost - High Cost	608.57	607.05	(1.52)	(0.25)
Excess Cost - Private	379.54	392.43	12.89	3.40
Reorganization Operating Aid	7.63	7.34	(0.29)	(3.75)
Textbooks (Incl. Lottery)	178.09	178.09	0.00	0.00
Computer Hardware	37.74	37.97	0.24	0.63
Computer Software	45.46	46.01	0.55	1.21
Library Materials	18.71	19.20	0.48	2.59
BOCES	866.55	893.85	27.30	3.15
Special Services	251.50	262.29	10.79	4.29
Transportation (Including Summer)	1,740.32	1,836.72	96.39	5.54
High Tax	223.30	223.30	0.00	0.00
Universal Prekindergarten	411.32	415.56	4.24	1.03
Academic Achievement Grant	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00
Supplemental Educational Improvement Grant	17.50	17.50	0.00	0.00
Charter School Transitional Aid	33.38	39.31	5.93	17.75
Full-Day Kindergarten Conversion Aid	4.67	1.74	(2.93)	(62.65)
Academic Enhancement Aid	9.57	9.57	0.00	0.00
Supplemental Public Excess Cost	4.31	4.31	0.00	0.00
Building Aid/Reorganization Building	2,937.15	3,078.45	141.29	4.81
<b>Total Formula-Based Aids</b>	<b>\$24,250.76</b>	<b>\$25,246.16</b>	<b>\$995.40</b>	<b>4.10 %</b>
II. Grant Programs and Additional Aid Categories:				
Teachers of Tomorrow	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
Teacher-Mentor Intern	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
School Health Services	13.84	13.84	0.00	0.00
Roosevelt	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
Urban-Suburban Transfer	7.64	7.90	0.26	3.46
Employment Preparation Education	96.00	96.00	0.00	0.00
Homeless Pupils	26.23	30.23	4.00	15.25
Incarcerated Youth	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00
Bilingual Education	15.50	15.50	0.00	0.00
Education of OMH/OPWDD Pupils	60.00	61.00	1.00	1.67
Special Act School Districts	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00
Chargebacks	(51.50)	(51.75)	(0.25)	NA
BOCES Aid for Special Act Districts	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00
Learning Technology Grants	3.29	3.29	0.00	0.00
Native American Building	18.24	5.00	(13.24)	(72.58)
Native American Education	45.49	46.20	0.71	1.57
Bus Driver Safety	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
	<b>293.53</b>	<b>286.01</b>	<b>(7.52)</b>	<b>(2.56)</b>
<b>Total Formula-Based and Grant Programs</b>	<b>\$24,544.28</b>	<b>\$25,532.16</b>	<b>\$987.88</b>	<b>4.02 %</b>
Competitive Grants	144.47	194.47	50.00	34.61
<b>SCHOOL YEAR TOTAL</b>	<b>\$24,688.76</b>	<b>\$25,726.64</b>	<b>\$1,037.88</b>	<b>4.20 %</b>

Source: State Education Department computer runs of April 10, 2017.

TABLE II-B  
2016-17 AND 2017-18 STATE FISCAL YEAR APPROPRIATIONS FROM GENERAL & SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

State Education Department Aid to Localities Appropriation	2016-17	2017-18	Change	
			Amount	Percent
School Aid and STAR	\$27,033,159,000	\$27,875,607,000	\$842,448,000	3.12 %
General Support for Public Schools	20,256,559,000	21,543,105,000	1,286,546,000	6.35
Homeless Pupils	18,883,000	21,158,000	2,275,000	12.05
Bilingual Education Grants	10,850,000	10,850,000	0	0.00
Learning Technology	2,300,000	2,300,000	0	0.00
Urban-Suburban Transfer	4,438,000	5,533,000	1,095,000	24.67
Native American Building Aid	3,500,000	3,500,000	0	0.00
Incarcerated Youth	12,250,000	11,200,000	(1,050,000)	(8.57)
Education of OMH/OPWDD Pupils	46,200,000	42,700,000	(3,500,000)	(7.58)
Special Act Districts	1,890,000	1,890,000	0	0.00
Bus Driver Training	280,000	280,000	0	0.00
Teacher-Mentor Intern	1,400,000	1,400,000	0	0.00
Special Academic Improvement Grants	8,400,000	8,400,000	0	0.00
Education of Native Americans	33,601,000	32,342,000	(1,259,000)	(3.75)
School Health Services Grants	9,688,000	9,688,000	0	0.00
Teachers of Tomorrow	17,500,000	17,500,000	0	0.00
Employment Preparation Education	96,000,000	96,000,000	0	0.00
Total General Fund	20,523,739,000	21,807,846,000	1,284,107,000	6.26
STAR: School Tax Relief Fund	3,107,440,000	2,625,433,000	(482,007,000)	(15.51)
Lottery - Education	2,359,980,000	2,394,694,000	34,714,000	1.47
Lottery - Video Lottery Aid	961,000,000	966,634,000	5,634,000	0.59
Commercial Gaming Revenue Account	81,000,000	81,000,000	0	0.00
<u>Other Public Elementary and Secondary Education Programs</u>	<u>\$2,116,487,000</u>	<u>\$2,069,995,000</u>	<u>(\$46,492,000)</u>	<u>(2.20) %</u>
Buffalo School Health Services Grants	1,200,000	1,200,000	0	0.00
Rochester School Health Services Grants	1,200,000	1,200,000	0	0.00
Supplemental Basic Charter School Tuition Payments	42,400,000	64,000,000	21,600,000	50.94
Grants to Certain School Districts and Other Programs	54,820,000	40,000,000	(14,820,000)	(27.03)
Expanded 3- & 4-Year-Old Prekindergarten	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	NA
Empire State After School Grants	0	35,000,000	35,000,000	NA
Advanced Placement Fees for Low-Income Students	500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	300.00
Early College High School Programs	0	5,300,000	5,300,000	NA
Computer Science Master Teacher Awards	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	NA
Empire State Excellence in Teaching Awards	0	400,000	400,000	NA
Prevent Cyberbullying Initiative	0	300,000	300,000	NA
East Ramapo Central School District	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	200.00
Independent Receivers	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	NA
Community Schools Regional Technical Assistance Centers	0	1,200,000	1,200,000	NA
My Brother's Keeper Initiative	18,000,000	18,000,000	0	0.00
Targeted Prekindergarten	1,303,000	1,303,000	0	0.00
Teacher Resource Centers	14,260,000	18,278,000	4,018,000	28.18
Children of Migrant Workers	89,000	89,000	0	0.00
Lunch/Breakfast Programs	34,400,000	34,400,000	0	0.00
Nonpublic School Aid	174,027,000	180,988,000	6,961,000	4.00
Additional Nonpublic School Aid	60,000,000	0	(60,000,000)	(100.00)
Academic Intervention Services for Nonpublic Schools	922,000	922,000	0	0.00
Nonpublic School Safety Equipment	15,000,000	15,000,000	0	0.00
Nonpublic STEM	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	NA
Nonpublic Immunization	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	NA
Private Schools for the Blind & Deaf (General Fund)	100,800,000	103,100,000	2,300,000	2.28
Private Schools for the Blind & Deaf (Lottery)	20,000	20,000	0	0.00
Henry Viscardi School	903,000	903,000	0	0.00
New York School for the Deaf	903,000	903,000	0	0.00
Summer School Special Education	364,500,000	364,500,000	0	0.00
Preschool Special Education	1,035,000,000	1,035,000,000	0	0.00
Costs Associated with Section 652 of the Labor Law	1,100,000	6,200,000	5,100,000	463.64
Prior Year Claims/Fiscal Stabilization Grants	45,068,000	45,068,000	0	0.00
New York State Center for School Safety	466,000	466,000	0	0.00
Health Education Program	691,000	691,000	0	0.00
Extended School Day/School Violence Prevention	24,344,000	24,344,000	0	0.00
County Vocational Education and Extension Boards	932,000	932,000	0	0.00
Primary Mental Health Project	894,000	894,000	0	0.00
Math and Science High Schools	1,843,000	1,843,000	0	0.00
Say Yes to Education Program	350,000	350,000	0	0.00
Center for Autism and Related Disabilities - SUNY Albany	1,240,000 (a)	1,240,000 (a)	0	0.00
New York State Historical Association -- National History Day	100,000	125,000	25,000	25.00
Postsecondary Aid to Native Americans	598,000	598,000	0	0.00
Additional Grants to Certain School Districts and Other Programs	24,995,000	19,169,000	(5,826,000)	(23.31)
Summer Food Program	3,049,000	3,049,000	0	0.00
Consortium for Worker Education	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0.00
Charter School Start Up Grants	4,837,000	4,837,000	0	0.00
Smart Scholars Early College High School Program	1,465,000	1,465,000	0	0.00
Student Mentoring and Tutoring Program	490,000	490,000	0	0.00
Small Government Assistance to School Districts	1,868,000	1,868,000	0	0.00
Supplemental Valuation Impact Grants	1,250,000	5,500,000	4,250,000	340.00
New York City Community Learning Schools Initiative	750,000	500,000	(250,000)	(33.33)
BOCES New Technology School Initiative	200,000	200,000	0	0.00
Executive Leadership Institute	475,000	475,000	0	0.00
Just for Kids - SUNY Albany	235,000	235,000	0	0.00
Humanities New York	0	200,000	200,000	NA
Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0.00
Enhanced Credential CWE	0	250,000	250,000	NA
NYC Student Assistance for Specialized High Schools Admissions Test	2,000,000	0	(2,000,000)	(100.00)
Community Schools	75,000,000	0	(75,000,000)	(100.00)
Less: Consortium for Worker Education Offset	(13,000,000)	(13,000,000)	0	0.00
<b>FISCAL YEAR TOTAL</b>	<b>\$29,149,646,000</b>	<b>\$29,945,602,000</b>	<b>\$795,956,000</b>	<b>2.73 %</b>

(a) An additional \$500,000 in Federal funding is provided to support this program.

Source: Chapter 50 Laws of 2017, 2017-18 Enacted Budget.

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

Enacted school aid provisions, including funding for Building Aids, will increase payments to 613 major school districts by a total of \$1,017.21 million in the 2017-18 school year. There are 61 districts that are projected to have aid decreases based on existing statutory formulas, primarily for expenditure-based aids such as Building Aid, amounting to -\$21.81 million. The combined total of increases and reductions produce a net formula aid increase statewide of \$995.40 million, or 4.10 percent.

- Table II-C lists the aid amounts allocated to each of the Big Five City school districts. The aids analyzed are those shown in Table II-A and include formula aids and selected other General Support for Public Schools programs.
- Table II-D lists changes in all General Support for Public Schools individual aid categories for New York City. The net increase for all aids is 3.93 percent.
- In Table II-E, major 2017-18 formula 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 4.10 percent. The 368 districts in the 18 most populous counties contain 46.37 percent of the State's public school pupils. These districts will receive 42.84 percent of the 2017-18 combined aids total. Districts in the 18 most populous counties will have an average increase in combined aids of 4.30 percent. Districts in the rest of the State, exclusive of New York City, will have an average increase of 3.97 percent and will receive 16.88 percent of the 2017-18 combined aids total.

TABLE II-C  
SUMMARY OF SELECTED AIDS TO THE BIG 5 CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS FINANCED THROUGH  
SCHOOL AID APPROPRIATIONS: 2016-17 AND 2017-18

AID CATEGORY	New York City		Buffalo		Rochester		Syracuse		Yonkers	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
I. Formula-Based Aids:										
Foundation Aid	\$7,116.45	\$7,453.25	\$494.33	\$510.90	\$406.90	\$422.25	\$259.19	\$271.68	\$187.78	\$195.71
Community Schools Aid Setaside	\$28.49	\$60.49	\$12.52	\$15.47	\$7.62	\$9.94	\$10.19	\$11.71	\$4.29	\$5.43
Special Education - High Cost	284.80	259.51	2.20	4.05	6.81	8.42	5.49	5.53	4.25	4.50
Special Education - Private	174.51	176.58	24.77	26.28	8.51	9.99	0.47	0.41	9.25	9.05
Textbooks	75.39	75.35	2.60	2.63	2.02	2.03	1.34	1.32	1.86	1.89
Computer Hardware	14.29	14.10	0.95	0.94	0.71	0.70	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.42
Computer Software	19.49	19.53	0.67	0.66	0.51	0.50	0.34	0.32	0.45	0.45
Library Materials	8.13	8.15	0.28	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.19
Special Services	187.54	195.32	17.23	18.72	8.63	8.49	11.95	12.49	14.40	14.89
Transportation (Including Summer)	518.60	522.88	43.84	46.32	62.09	62.66	18.21	19.17	21.71	24.28
Universal Prekindergarten	234.86	234.86	13.92	13.97	20.79	20.79	7.43	7.43	4.27	4.27
Academic Achievement Grant/SSEIP	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	17.50
Charter School Transitional Aid	0.00	0.00	4.68	7.29	13.69	15.72	1.59	1.83	0.91	1.10
Academic Enhancement Aid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	2.33	0.00	0.00
Supplemental Public Special Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55
Building Aid	1,148.39	1,209.74	115.37	115.83	51.25	54.78	19.09	18.34	11.27	14.46
<b>Total Formula-Based Aids</b>	<b>\$9,783.66</b>	<b>\$10,170.47</b>	<b>\$720.84</b>	<b>\$747.87</b>	<b>\$582.13</b>	<b>\$606.55</b>	<b>\$328.02</b>	<b>\$341.44</b>	<b>\$274.80</b>	<b>\$289.26</b>
Change from 2016-17 School Year		\$386.81		\$27.03		\$24.43		\$13.42		\$14.46
Percent		3.95%		3.75%		4.20%		4.09%		5.26%
II. Grant Programs and Additional Aid Categories:										
Teachers of Tomorrow	15.00	15.00	1.06	1.06	2.60	2.60	0.51	0.51	2.16	2.16
Teacher-Mentor Intern	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
School Health Services	0.00	0.00	5.30	5.30	6.29	6.29	1.08	1.08	1.17	1.17
Subtotal	15.89	15.89	6.36	6.36	8.89	8.89	1.59	1.59	3.33	3.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,799.55</b>	<b>\$10,186.36</b>	<b>\$727.20</b>	<b>\$754.23</b>	<b>\$591.02</b>	<b>\$615.44</b>	<b>\$329.61</b>	<b>\$343.03</b>	<b>\$278.13</b>	<b>\$292.59</b>
Change from 2016-17 School Year		\$386.81		\$27.03		\$24.43		\$13.42		\$14.46
Percent		3.95%		3.72%		4.13%		4.07%		5.20%

Source: State Education Department computer runs of April 10, 2017.

TABLE II-D  
SUMMARY OF AIDS FINANCED THROUGH SCHOOL AID APPROPRIATIONS  
-- 2016-17 AND 2017-18 SCHOOL YEARS -- NEW YORK CITY

AID CATEGORY	2016-17	2017-18	Change	
	School Year	School Year	Amount	Percent
I. Formula-Based Aids:	(----- Amounts in Millions -----)			
Foundation Aid	\$7,116.45	\$7,453.25	\$336.80	4.73 %
Community Schools Aid Setaside	\$28.49	\$60.49	31.99	112.29
Excess Cost - High Cost	284.80	259.51	(25.30)	(8.88)
Excess Cost - Private	174.51	176.58	2.07	1.19
Textbooks (Incl. Lottery)	75.39	75.35	(0.04)	(0.05)
Computer Hardware	14.29	14.10	(0.19)	(1.34)
Computer Software	19.49	19.53	0.04	0.21
Library Materials	8.13	8.15	0.02	0.21
Special Services	187.54	195.32	7.78	4.15
Transportation (Including Summer)	518.60	522.88	4.27	0.82
Universal Prekindergarten	234.86	234.86	0.00	0.00
Academic Achievement Grant	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00
Building Aid	1,148.39	1,209.74	61.35	5.34
Total Formula-Based Aids	<u>\$9,783.66</u>	<u>\$10,170.47</u>	<u>\$386.81</u>	<u>3.95 %</u>
II. Grant Programs and Additional Aid Categories:				
Teachers of Tomorrow	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
Teacher-Mentor Intern	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00
Employment Preparation Education	32.00	32.00	0.00	0.00
Bilingual Education	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00
Education of OMH/OPWDD Pupils	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
Chargebacks	(7.50)	(7.50)	0.00	NA
Learning Technology Grants	1.79	1.79	0.00	0.00
Subtotal	<u>59.67</u>	<u>59.67</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
SCHOOL YEAR TOTAL	<u>\$9,843.33</u>	<u>\$10,230.14</u>	<u>\$386.81</u>	<u>3.93 %</u>

Source: State Education Department computer runs of April 10, 2017.

TABLE II-E  
CHANGE IN SCHOOL AID (a) FOR 2016-17 AND 2017-18 SCHOOL YEARS:  
18 MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES, NEW YORK CITY AND REST OF STATE

Area	No. of Dtrs.	Percent of Total State TAFPU (b)	2017-18 Combined Aids		Percent of State Total	Change in Aid from 2016-17 to 2017-18		Number of Districts	
			2016-17 Combined Aids	Amount		Amount	Percent	With Aid Increases	With Aid Decreases
(----- Dollar Amounts in Thousands -----)									
Albany	12	1.40	\$272,587	\$285,767	1.13	\$13,180	4.84	9	3
Broome	12	0.99	\$299,742	\$311,484	1.23	11,742	3.92	12	0
Chautauqua	18	0.67	\$249,192	\$267,583	1.06	18,391	7.38	18	0
Dutchess	13	1.47	\$296,167	\$311,882	1.24	15,715	5.31	13	0
Erie	28	4.51	\$1,329,638	\$1,377,330	5.46	47,692	3.59	23	5
Monroe	18	3.87	\$1,142,947	\$1,180,915	4.68	37,968	3.32	13	5
Nassau	56	7.29	\$1,042,265	\$1,098,680	4.35	56,415	5.41	51	5
Niagara	10	1.06	\$318,158	\$329,170	1.30	11,011	3.46	8	2
Oneida	15	1.23	\$395,080	\$421,386	1.67	26,306	6.66	15	0
Onondaga	18	2.52	\$698,225	\$723,897	2.87	25,672	3.68	17	1
Orange	17	2.20	\$584,236	\$606,117	2.40	21,881	3.75	15	2
Rensselaer	11	0.76	\$207,706	\$211,875	0.84	4,169	2.01	8	3
Rockland	8	1.47	\$232,965	\$237,493	0.94	4,528	1.94	6	2
Saratoga	12	1.19	\$223,556	\$232,059	0.92	8,503	3.80	12	0
Schenectady	6	0.80	\$195,141	\$213,953	0.85	18,813	9.64	6	0
Suffolk	65	8.78	\$1,937,409	\$2,009,998	7.96	72,590	3.75	63	2
Ulster	9	0.87	\$200,984	\$216,559	0.86	15,574	7.75	9	0
Westchester	40	5.29	\$743,168	\$778,952	3.09	35,784	4.82	32	8
18 Most Populous Counties	368	46.37	\$10,369,165	\$10,815,100	42.84	\$445,935	4.30	330	38
New York City	1	41.53	9,783,660	10,170,473	40.29	386,813	3.95	1	0
Rest of State	305	12.10	4,097,933	4,260,584	16.88	162,651	3.97	282	23
TOTAL STATE	674	100.00	\$24,250,757	\$25,246,157	100.00	\$995,400	4.10	613	61

(a) 2017-18 school district aid as calculated for the computer listing entitled "SA171-8" released in April 2017 with the 2017-18 Enacted Budget. Includes foundation aid, public high cost and private excess cost aids, BOCES, textbook library materials, special services, transportation (including summer), computer software, computer hardware, high tax, full-day k, universal prekindergarten, education grants, academic enhancement aid, charter school transitional aid, operating reorganization aid, supplemental public excess cost aid, building and reorganization incentive building aids.

(b) The Selected TAFPU for payment pupil count for Foundation Aid.

Source: State Education Department computer runs of April 10, 2017.

### III

#### APPENDICES

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

- Appendix III-A summarizes the School Aid categories and adjustments enacted for 2017-18 and compares them with the 2016-17 enacted aid categories.
- Appendix III-B provides the mathematical formulas for computing 17 different aids for 2017-18 school aid payments.

For High Tax Aid a district will receive aid as calculated for the 2016-17 school year. Reflecting the State's multi-year prekindergarten consolidation schedule, for Universal Prekindergarten Aid a district will receive aid as calculated for 2016-17 plus the amount awarded to school districts for the priority full-day prekindergarten and expanded half-day prekindergarten grant program for high need students pursuant to chapter 53 of the laws of 2014.

- Appendix III-C describes the pupil counts used in aid formulas other than Foundation Aid.
- Appendix III-D describes weightings used to calculate pupil needs for aid and district wealth for Foundation Aid.
- Appendix III-E provides the regional cost indices used for the Foundation Aid formula.

APPENDIX III-A

COMPARISON OF 2016-17 AND 2017-18 GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS PROGRAMS

<u>Category</u>	<u>2016-17 School Year</u>	<u>2017-18 School Year</u>
<u>FOUNDATION AID</u> <sup>3</sup>		
Foundation Aid Increase	A district's phase-in factor will be determined based on the type of school district (Big Five city school district or Small City school district), district wealth, SED need/resource-capacity, and the overall amount of base-year Foundation Aid and GEA. All qualifying districts are guaranteed a minimum year-to-year phase-in increase of 0.47 percent.	A district's phase-in factor will be determined based on the type of school district (Big Five city school district or Small City school district), district wealth, metrics of student need, and a district's overall amount of base-year Foundation Aid. All districts are guaranteed a minimum year-to-year phase-in increase of 2.74 percent.

<sup>3</sup> For the 2017-18 school year, a district's Combined Wealth Ratio for Foundation Aid (FACWR) is equal to:  $(.5 \times \text{Pupil Wealth Ratio}) + (.5 \times \text{Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio})$ . The Pupil Wealth Ratio for Foundation Aid is equal to:

$$\frac{\text{Selected Actual Valuation/2015-16 TWPU}}{\$558,500} ; \text{ and the}$$

Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio for Foundation Aid is equal to:

$$\frac{\text{Selected District Income/2015-16 TWPU}}{\$193,000}$$

Selected Actual Valuation is the lesser of 2014 Actual Valuation or the average of 2013 Actual Valuation and 2014 Actual Valuation as reported by the Office of the State Comptroller. A district's Actual Valuation is the sum of the taxable full value of real property in the school district. Selected District Income is the lesser of 2014 Adjusted Gross Income or the average of 2013 Adjusted Gross Income and 2014 Adjusted Gross Income. Adjusted Gross Income is the Adjusted Gross Personal Income of a school district, as reported by the Department of Taxation and Finance, including the results of the statewide computerized income verification process.

For Foundation Aid pupil counts for aid and wealth calculations, see Appendix III-D. The Foundation State Sharing Ratio is the greatest of:

- 1.37 -  $(1.230 \times \text{Foundation Aid Combined Wealth Ratio})$
- 1.00 -  $(0.640 \times \text{FACWR})$
- 0.80 -  $(0.390 \times \text{FACWR})$
- 0.51 -  $(0.173 \times \text{FACWR})$

An additional amount is available for high need school districts equal to .05 times their Foundation State Sharing Ratio. The maximum Foundation State Sharing Ratio continues to be .90. For a district of average wealth (FACWR = 1.000), the aid ratio is .41.



Base Amount	A district's 2015-16 Foundation Aid.	A district's 2016-17 Foundation Aid.
Minimum/Maximum Increase	All eligible districts are guaranteed a minimum phase-in factor of 0.47 percent.  The maximum allowed total is 1.15 times 2015-16 Foundation Aid.	All eligible districts are guaranteed a minimum increase of 2.74 percent.  No maximum.
<u>URBAN-SUBURBAN TRANSFER SUPPLEMENTATION</u>	Qualifying districts that receive pupils from another district for the purpose of promoting diversity are eligible for an apportionment based on Selected Foundation Aid per pupil.	Same
Apportionment	Selected Foundation Aid x (Number of Pupils Received - Formula Pupil Margin)	Same
Formula Pupil Margin	Formula Pupil Margin = .365 x (Total Foundation Aid - Total Foundation Aid Base)/Total Foundation Aid/Selected TAFPU	Same

PUBLIC EXCESS COST HIGH COST AID

Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same <sup>4</sup>
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<sup>4</sup> For the 2017-18 school year, for aids other than Foundation Aid, a district's Combined Wealth Ratio is equal to: (.5 x Pupil Wealth Ratio) + (.5 x Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio). The district's Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to:

$$\frac{2014 \text{ Actual Valuation}/2015-16 \text{ TWP}}{\$567,400} \quad ; \text{ and the}$$

$$\text{Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to: } \frac{2014 \text{ District Income}/2015-16 \text{ TWP}}{\$201,000}$$

For the 2016-17 school year, for aids other than Foundation Aid, a district's Combined Wealth Ratio is equal to: (.5 x Pupil Wealth Ratio) + (.5 x Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio). The district's Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to:

$$\frac{2013 \text{ Actual Valuation}/2014-15 \text{ TWP}}{\$559,300} \quad ; \text{ and the}$$

$$\text{Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to: } \frac{2013 \text{ District Income}/2014-15 \text{ TWP}}{\$188,200}$$

State Share	.49	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.25	Same
High Cost Eligibility	Lesser of 4 x AOE/TAPU for Expenditure or \$10,000	Same
<u>PRIVATE EXCESS COST AID:</u>		
Ceiling Range for Aid	Tuition - Deduct	Same
Deduct	Local Levy/Enrollment	Same
Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
State Share	.85	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.50	Same
Pupils	Attending private or State-run schools	Same
<u>FULL-DAY K CONVERSION AID</u>		
Eligible Districts	A district that offers Full-Day Kindergarten to all students is eligible for aid if in 1996-97 <u>and</u> 2015-16 it had half-day kindergarten enrollment <u>or</u> if it had no kindergarten enrollment in 1996-97 <u>and</u> 2015-16.	A district that offers Full-Day Kindergarten to all students is eligible for aid if in 1996-97 <u>and</u> 2016-17 it had half-day kindergarten enrollment <u>or</u> if it had no kindergarten enrollment in 1996-97 <u>and</u> 2016-17.
	Beginning with 2014-15 aid, a district may not receive Full-Day Kindergarten Aid if it has received such aid in a prior year unless granted a one-time waiver by the State Education Department.	Same
Pupil Count	2016-17 full-day kindergarten enrollment minus 2015-16 full-day kindergarten enrollment	2017-18 full-day kindergarten enrollment minus 2016-17 full-day kindergarten enrollment
Aid Per Pupil	Selected Foundation Aid per pupil.	Same
<u>TRANSPORTATION AID</u>		
Wealth Measure	Actual Valuation/Full Year Attendance RWADA, a district's Combined Wealth Ratio or AV/enrollment.	Same

State Share	The greatest of: 1.01 - (.46 * AV/RWADA wealth ratio) or 1.263 * State Sharing Ratio or (NYC excepted): 1.01 - (.46 * AV/public + nonpublic enrollment wealth ratio)	Same
State Sharing Ratio	The greatest of: 1.37 - (1.23 x CWR) 1.00 - (0.64 x CWR) 0.80 - (0.39 x CWR) 0.51 - (0.22 x CWR) The maximum aid ratio is 0.90. For a district of average wealth (CWR = 1.000), aid ratio is 0.41.	Same
Sparsity Adjustment	21 - 2014-15 public enrollment/square mile)/317.88	Same except for the use of 2015-16 public enrollment.
Minimum Aid Ratio	.065	Same
Maximum Aid Ratio	.90	Same
Base	Approved Expenditures	Same
Urban-Suburban Transfer	Approved expenditures of transportation of pupils in voluntary interdistrict programs.	Same
<u>BOCES AID</u>		
Wealth Measure	Actual Valuation/ RWADA	Same
State Share	.49	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.36	Same
Millage Formula	8 mills	Same
Salary Ceiling	\$30,000	Same
Save-Harmless	100% of 1967-68 Aid	Same

BUILDING AID

Wealth Measure	Actual Valuation/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.	Same
	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.	Same
	School districts with a pupil wealth ratio greater than 2.50 and an alternate pupil wealth ratio less than .850 in the school year in which the project was approved and the approval date was between 7/1/00 and 6/30/04 may select an aid ratio equal to 1.263 multiplied by the district's State sharing ratio.	Same
	School districts with a pupil wealth ratio greater than 2.50 and an alternate pupil wealth ratio less than .850 in the 2000-01 school year and the voter approval date was between 7/1/05 and 6/30/08 may select an aid ratio equal to 1.263 multiplied by the district's State sharing ratio.	Same
HNSBAR	High Need Supplemental Building Aid Ratio: For aid payable in the 2005-06 school year and after for projects approved after July 1, 2005, high need school districts, including the Big Five City schools,	Same

may compute an additional amount equal to .05 times their selected aid ratio. The maximum aid payable is 98% of the approved costs.

Base	Approved Expenditures	Same
Additional Adjustments	For aid payable in 1998-99 and after for new projects approved by the voters after 7/1/98, districts will receive an additional 10% 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
New York City Data	In order to align the claiming process for New York City more closely with that of districts in the rest of state, aid on debt service in excess of that based on estimates submitted by New York City before November 15 of the base year will be considered payable in the following year.	Same
Sale of School Building	Chapter 58 of the Laws of 2011 requires school districts to notify the State Education Department if a school building is sold or ownership transferred and the building is no longer operated by the district. SED will re-compute the district's Building Aid to exclude from aidable cost any revenue received from the transaction.	Same
Aid Start Date	Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 provides that, except for New York City projects, the assumed amortization for projects approved by the Commissioner of Education after July 1, 2011 will begin the later	Same

of eighteen months after State Education Department (SED) approval or when the final cost report and certificate of substantial completion have been received by SED or upon the effective date of a waiver based on a finding by the Commissioner that the district is unable to submit a final certificate of substantial completion or final cost report due to circumstances beyond its control.

School Safety

For projects approved by the commissioner on or after July 1, 2013, specified safety system improvements will be eligible for a reimbursement rate up to 10 percentage points higher than a district's current building aid ratio. Eligible expenditures will be those incurred in the 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16 school years.

For the 2017-18 school year, eligible expenditures are extended to include those for the 2016-17 school year.

Lead Testing

For specified lead testing and remediation expenses incurred on or after January 1, 2015, districts will be eligible for a reimbursement rate equal to a district's building condition survey aid ratio multiplied by approved expenses.

For specified lead testing and remediation expenses incurred on or after January 1, 2016, districts will be eligible for a reimbursement rate equal to a district's building condition survey aid ratio multiplied by 2016-17 approved expenses.

REORGANIZATION INCENTIVE

BUILDING AID

Prior to July 1, 1983:

Building Aid:

Additional Percentage	25%	Same
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Effective July 1, 1983:

Building Aid:

Additional Percentage	30%	Same
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Eligibility Date:		
New Projects	Approved by voters within ten years of reorganization.	Same
<u>REORGANIZATION INCENTIVE</u>		
<u>OPERATING AID</u>		
Eligibility Date:	School districts that reorganize after July 1, 2007.	Same
Operating Aid:		
Additional Percentage (5 years)	40%	Same
Taper	4%/9 years	Same
<u>SPECIAL SERVICES AID/</u>		
<u>ACADEMIC IMPROVEMENT AID</u>		
Eligible Districts	Big Five City school districts and other districts that are non-components of BOCES.	Same
Career Education Aid:		
State Share	.41	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.36	Same
Ceiling	\$3,900	Same
Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
Pupil Count	Grade 10-12 ADA in a Career Education Sequence + (.16 x Business Sequence ADA)	Same
Computer Administration Aid:		
State share	.49	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.30	Same
Ceiling	\$62.30/pupil	Same
Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
Pupil Count	Fall Public Enrollment (Attendance)	Same
Academic Improvement Aid:		
State Share	.41	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.36	Same
Ceiling	\$100 + (\$1,000 divided by a district's Combined Wealth Ratio but not less than \$1,000)	Same

Wealth Measure	Combined Wealth Ratio	Same
Pupil Count	Career Education Pupils	Same
<u>TEXTBOOK AID</u>	Up to \$58.25 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of residence).	Same
	Aid cannot exceed the amount of base-year textbook expenditures.	Same
	For Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids, if a district exceeds its maximum allocation in any of the above aids, the 2015-16 expenditure over the maximum allocation can be designated as an expenditure for 2016-17 aid in one or more of the other aid categories, with the exception of Library Materials expenditures.	For Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids, if a district exceeds its maximum allocation in any of the above aids, 2016-17 expenditure over the maximum allocation can be designated as an expenditure for 2017-18 aid in one or more of the other aid categories, with the exception of Library Materials expenditures.
<u>COMPUTER SOFTWARE AID</u>	Up to \$14.98 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of attendance).	Same
	Aid cannot exceed the amount of base-year software expenditures.	Same
	For Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids, if a district exceeds its maximum allocation in any of the above aids, the 2015-16 expenditure over the maximum allocation can be designated as an expenditure for 2016-17 aid in one or more of the other aid categories, with the exception of Library Materials expenditures.	For Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids, if a district exceeds its maximum allocation in any of the above aids, 2016-17 expenditure over the maximum allocation can be designated as an expenditure for 2017-18 aid in one or more of the other aid categories, with the exception of Library Materials expenditures.



INSTRUCTIONAL COMPUTER  
HARDWARE AND TECHNOLOGY  
EQUIPMENT AID

Based on approved expenditures up to an amount equal to \$24.20 x public and nonpublic pupils (district of attendance) x current year Building Aid ratio.

Same

Aid cannot exceed the amount of base-year approved expenditures.

Same

For Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids, if a district exceeds its maximum allocation in any of the above aids, the 2015-16 expenditure over the maximum allocation can be designated as an expenditure for 2016-17 aid in one or more of the other aid categories, with the exception of Library Materials expenditures.

For Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids, if a district exceeds its maximum allocation in any of the above aids, 2016-17 expenditure over the maximum allocation can be designated as an expenditure for 2017-18 aid in one or more of the other aid categories, with the exception of Library Materials expenditures.

LIBRARY MATERIALS AID

Up to \$6.25 per public and nonpublic pupil (district of attendance).

Same

Aid cannot exceed the amount of base-year library expenditures.

Same

For Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids, if a district exceeds its maximum allocation in any of the above aids, 2015-16 expenditure over the maximum allocation can be designated as an expenditure for 2016-17 aid in one or more of the other aid categories, with the exception of Library Materials expenditures.

For Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids, if a district exceeds its maximum allocation in any of the above aids, 2016-17 expenditure over the maximum allocation can be designated as an expenditure for 2017-18 aid in one or more of the other aid categories, with the exception of Library Materials expenditures.

UNIVERSAL PREKINDERGARTEN  
AID

A district will be eligible for the same aid as was

For 2017-18 a district will be eligible for

calculated for 2015-16.

the same aid as was calculated for 2016-17 plus the amount awarded to school districts for the priority full-day prekindergarten and expanded half-day prekindergarten grant program for high need students pursuant to chapter 53 of the laws of 2014.

PREKINDERGARTEN GRANTS

An additional \$22.00 million will be available for 2016-17 for programs for three-year-olds in high need districts.

An additional \$5.00 million will be available for 2017-18 for programs for three- and four-year-olds in high need districts.

STATEWIDE UNIVERSAL FULL-DAY PREKINDERGARTEN GRANTS

Multiyear funding of \$1.50 billion for universal, full-day prekindergarten (\$340.00 million will be available for the 2016-17 school year).

Multiyear funding of \$1.50 billion for universal, full-day prekindergarten (\$340.00 million will be available for the 2017-18 school year).

HIGH TAX AID

A district will receive the same aid as was calculated for 2013-14 by the State Education Department on computer run SA131-4.

A district will receive the same aid for 2017-18.

TEACHER-MENTOR INTERN

\$2.00 million

Same

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

\$13.84 million is continued. The Enacted Budget includes an additional \$2.4 million appropriation for Buffalo and Rochester.

Same

INCARCERATED YOUTH

\$16.75 million

\$17.50 million

LEARNING TECHNOLOGY

\$3.29 million

Same

EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION EDUCATION AID

Ceiling

\$13.90/contact hour

\$14.30/contact hour<sup>5</sup>

Wealth Measure

AV/TWPU

Same

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<sup>5</sup> For the 2017-18 school year, a \$96.00 million funding limit is provided, the same as for the 2016-17 school year.

State Share	.60	Same
Minimum Aid Ratio	.40	Same
Pupil Count	Contact Hours	Same
<u>BUS DRIVER SAFETY</u>	\$.40 million	Same
<u>CHARTER SCHOOL TRANSITIONAL AID</u>		
Total Aid	The sum of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 aid.	Same
Tier 1 Aid		
Eligible Districts (Enrollment or TGFE <sup>6</sup> )	2015-16 charter school enrollment (excluding enrollment in schools chartered by the board of education) greater than 2 percent of resident public school enrollment <u>or</u> 2015-16 charter school payments greater than 2 percent of 2015-16 total general fund expenditures.	2016-17 charter school enrollment (excluding enrollment in schools chartered by the board of education) greater than 2 percent of resident public school enrollment <u>or</u> 2016-17 charter school payments greater than 2 percent of 2016-17 total general fund expenditures.
Basic Tuition <sup>7</sup>	0.8 x 2015-16 charter school basic tuition per pupil.	0.8 x 2016-17 charter school basic tuition per pupil.
Pupils	Increase in charter school enrollment from 2014-15 to 2015-16.	Increase in charter school enrollment from 2015-16 to 2016-17.

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<sup>6</sup> Expenditures and transfers from a district's total general and debt service funds as reported to the State Education Department on the annual ST-3 form.

<sup>7</sup> The 2016-17 charter school basic tuition per pupil is equal to (1) for districts where the 2010-11 charter school basic tuition is greater than the 2016-17 unfrozen charter school basic tuition, the 2010-11 charter school basic tuition or (2) for all other districts, the sum of the 2010-11 charter school basic tuition plus the supplemental basic tuition.

The 2016-17 unfrozen charter school basic tuition per pupil is the product of the district's 2014-15 Approved Operating Expenditures (AOE) per TAPU for Expenditure multiplied by the percentage increase of the total statewide AOE from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (110.1 percent).

The 2016-17 supplemental basic tuition is equal to (1) for districts where the 2010-11 charter school basic tuition is greater than the 2016-17 charter school basic tuition, the difference of the 2010-11 charter school basic tuition less the 2016-17 unfrozen charter school basic tuition and (2) for all other districts, \$500.

Tier 2 Aid Eligible Districts (Enrollment or TGFE)	2014-15 charter school enrollment (excluding enrollment in schools chartered by the board of education) greater than 2 percent of resident public school enrollment <u>or</u> 2014-15 charter school payments greater than 2 percent of 2014-15 total general fund expenditures.	2015-16 charter school enrollment (excluding enrollment in schools chartered by the board of education) greater than 2 percent of resident public school enrollment <u>or</u> 2015-16 charter school payments greater than 2 percent of 2015-16 total general fund expenditures.
Basic Tuition	0.6 x 2015-16 charter school basic tuition per pupil.	0.6 x 2016-17 charter school basic tuition per pupil.
Pupils	Increase in charter school enrollment from 2013-14 to 2014-15.	Increase in charter school enrollment from 2014-15 to 2015-16.
Tier 3 Aid Eligible Districts (Enrollment or TGFE)	2013-14 charter school enrollment (excluding enrollment in schools chartered by the board of education) greater than 2 percent of resident public school enrollment <u>or</u> 2013-14 charter school payments greater than 2 percent of 2013-14 total general fund expenditures.	2014-15 charter school enrollment (excluding enrollment in schools chartered by the board of education) greater than 2 percent of resident public school enrollment <u>or</u> 2014-15 charter school payments greater than 2 percent of 2014-15 total general fund expenditures.
Basic Tuition	0.4 x 2015-16 charter school basic tuition per pupil.	0.4 x 2016-17 charter school basic tuition per pupil.
Pupils	Increase in charter school enrollment from 2012-13 to 2013-14.	Increase in charter school enrollment from 2013-14 to 2014-15.
<u>SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN</u>	\$17.50 million	Same
<u>ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT GRANT</u>	\$1.20 million	Same

SUPPLEMENTAL PUBLIC EXCESS  
COST AID

\$4.31 million. A district will receive the same aid as that for 2008-09 calculated by the State Education Department based on data on file for the computer run "SA0910" for the 2009-10 enacted budget.

Same

ACADEMIC ENHANCEMENT AID

\$9.57 million

Same

APPENDIX III-B  
MATHEMATICAL EXPLANATION OF AID FORMULAS

The mathematical formulas for calculating 2017-18 foundation aid, public high cost and private excess cost aids, BOCES aid, textbook aid, library materials aid, special services including academic improvement aid, transportation aid, computer software aid, instructional computer hardware and technology equipment aid, employment preparation education aid, incarcerated youth aid, building aid, reorganization incentive building aid, reorganization incentive operating aid, full-day kindergarten conversion aid and charter school transitional aid are presented in this appendix.

For aids other than Foundation Aid, the State average wealth measures used in the calculation of 2017-18 aid ratios are:

2014 Actual Valuation/2015-16 TWP	\$567,400
2014 Adjusted Gross Income/2015-16 TWP	\$201,000
2014 Actual Valuation/2015-16 RWADA	\$702,400

Note that all aid ratios are assumed to have a minimum of 0.000 and a maximum of 1.000 unless otherwise stated.

Details of pupil counts for Foundation Aid are included in Appendix III-D.

Pupil counts for other 2017-18 aids appear in Appendix III-C. Pupil count abbreviations frequently used in this appendix include:

TAFP...Total Aidable Foundation Pupil Units  
TWFP...Total Wealth Foundation Pupil Units

TWP...Total Wealth Pupil Units  
ADA...Average Daily Attendance  
RWADA...Resident Weighted Average Daily Attendance

## FOUNDATION AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 4

### Foundation Aid for the 2017-18 School Year

For 2017-18, a district will receive aid equal to the sum of its Foundation Aid Base Amount, a Phase-In Factor, and the sum of Tiers A, B, C, and D Aid.

#### Foundation Aid Base Amount

A district's 2016-17 Foundation Aid.

#### 2017-18 Minimum Guarantee

For 2017-18, no district will receive less than a 2.74 percent increase above its 2016-17 Foundation Aid amount. In addition, qualifying districts are guaranteed a minimum year-to-year Foundation Aid increase equal to the greater of:

- (i) Districts with a percentage of students aged 5-17 in poverty as of the 2000 census greater than 11.90 percent will be eligible for a minimum increase of 3.35 percent.
- (ii) All districts are eligible for an increase equal to 1.18 multiplied by the BT171-8 Foundation Aid increase amount.
- (iii) All districts are eligible for an increase equal to the product of 0.4475 multiplied by the SA171-8 Total Foundation Aid Amount minus the Foundation Aid Base Amount.

#### Foundation Aid Phase-In Factor:

A district will be eligible for a phase-in factor if its remaining calculated Foundation Aid Amount is positive as calculated for the computer listing entitled "SA171-8" released in April 2017.

A district's phase-in factor will be determined based on the type of school district (Big Five city school district or Small City school district), district wealth, metrics of student need, and a district's overall amount of base-year Foundation Aid.

New York City's phase-in factor will be 17.77 percent.

The phase-in factor for Buffalo is 12.69 percent, for Rochester 10.60 percent, for Syracuse 19.108 percent and for Yonkers 10.78 percent.

Districts with a percentage of students aged 5-17 in poverty as of the 2000 census greater than or equal to 26.00 percent will have a 10.30 percent phase-in factor.

Districts with a positive remaining calculated Foundation Aid Amount as calculated for the computer listing entitled "SA171-8" released in April 2017 will have a 4.87 percent phase-in factor.

Foundation Aid Tiers:

Tier A Aid: Districts other than New York City will be eligible for Tier A Aid if their Combined Wealth Ratio is less than 2.00, and the number of English Language Learner pupils served in 2016-17 is greater than 2.00 percent of their 2016-17 enrollment, or if their increase in English Language Learner pupils served between the 2015-16 and 2016-17 school years divided by 2015-16 enrollment is greater than 0.10 percent. For eligible districts, Tier A Aid will equal:

$$(2 - \text{CWR}) \times \$100 \times \text{2016-17 English Language Learner pupils served}$$

Tier B Aid: A district will be eligible for Tier B Aid if its Combined Wealth Ratio for Total Foundation Aid is greater than 1.00 and its 2007-08 "25% Limit Cap on Increase" amount on the April 2007 School Aid run entitled "SA070-8" is less than 0.00. For eligible districts, Tier B Aid will equal the sum of their remaining calculated Foundation Aid Amount as computed for the April 2017 computer listing entitled "SA171-8" minus the Executive Budget Foundation Aid increase as computed on the January 2017 School Aid run entitled "BT171-8" multiplied by 10.20 percent.

Tier C Aid: Small City districts with a Combined Wealth Ratio for Total Foundation Aid less than 1.00, or districts with a Sparsity Factor greater than 0.00 and a Combined Wealth Ratio for Total Foundation Aid less than 1.00, will be eligible for Tier C Aid. For Small City districts, Tier C Aid will equal the greater of:

$$\$167.40 \times \text{2016-17 Enrollment, or}$$

For eligible districts with a Sparsity Factor greater than 0.00, Tier C Aid will equal:

$$\$188.00 \times \text{2016-17 Enrollment}$$

Tier D Aid: Districts with a Selected Poverty Rate greater than 18 percent will be eligible for Tier D Aid. For eligible districts, Tier D Aid will equal:

$$\$240.00 \times \text{Selected Poverty Rate} \times \text{2016-17 Enrollment}$$

For New York City, Tier D Aid will equal:

$$\$0.29 \times \text{Selected Poverty Rate} \times \text{2016-17 Enrollment}$$

For the Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers City school districts, Tier D Aid will equal:

$$\$344.00 \times \text{Selected Poverty Rate} \times \text{2016-17 Enrollment}$$

Selected Poverty Rate: For school districts with high concentrations of nonpublic students, the greater of the census 2000 poverty rate or the three-year average census small area income and poverty estimate poverty rate. For all other districts, the three-year average census small area income and poverty estimate rate. A school district is considered to have a high concentration of nonpublic students if its three-year average census small area income and poverty estimate rate is greater than 10 percent, and its quotient of (a) 2016-17 resident nonpublic and additional public school enrollment divided by (b) 2016-



17 resident public, nonpublic, and additional public school enrollment is greater than 15 percent.

Foundation Aid

A district is eligible to receive aid equal to the greater of:

- (i) \$500 x Selected Total Aidable Foundation Pupil Units, or
- (ii) Foundation Formula Aid per pupil x Selected Total Aidable Foundation Pupil Units

Foundation Formula Aid per pupil is the greater of:

- (i) (2017-18 Foundation Amount x RCI x PNI) - the Expected Minimum Local Contribution, or
- (ii) (2017-18 Foundation Amount x RCI x PNI) x Foundation State Sharing Ratio

\$6,422 Foundation Amount: The product of \$6,340, the consumer price index (1.013) and the phase-in foundation percent (1.000), \$6,422 for the 2017-18 school year.

Regional Cost Index: The regional cost index, calculated by the State Education Department, is generated following a wage-based methodology. It is based on median salaries in fifty-nine professional occupations (excluding education-related ones). Index values range from 1.000 for North Country/Mohawk Valley counties to 1.425 for New York City and Long Island. (See Appendix III-E for county regional cost indices.)

Pupil Need Index = 1.0 + (Extraordinary Needs Percent)

Minimum: 1.0; Maximum: 2.0

$$\text{Extraordinary Needs Percent} = \frac{\text{Extraordinary Needs Pupil Count}}{2016-17 \text{ Public Enrollment}}$$

Extraordinary Needs Pupil Count = The sum of the following:

- (i) 2016-17 public enrollment (including charter school enrollment) x the three-year average percentage of students in grades K-6 who are eligible for the free and reduced price lunch program (2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16) x .65,  
  
and  
  
2016-17 public enrollment (including charter school enrollment) x the percentage of students aged 5-17 in poverty as of the 2000 census (National Center for Education Statistics - NCES) x .65, and
- (ii) The number of English Language Learner pupils x .50, and

- (iii) For districts operating a K-12 program, a sparsity count equal to 2016-17 public enrollment x

$$\frac{25 - 2016-17 \text{ Public Enrollment/Square Mile}}{50.9}$$

with no maximum

Expected Minimum Local Contribution per pupil

The expected minimum local contribution per pupil is based on an assumed district tax rate that for 2017-18 ranges from a minimum of \$10.53 per \$1,000 of full value for low income districts up to maximum of \$32.40 per \$1,000 of full value for wealthier districts.

$$\text{Adjusted Tax Rate} \times \frac{\text{Selected Actual Valuation/2015-16 Total Wealth Foundation}}{\text{Pupil Units}}$$

$$\text{Adjusted Tax Rate} = \frac{\text{3-Year Adj. Statewide Avg. Tax Rate (.0162)}}{\text{Income Wealth Index}} \times$$

Adjusted Tax Rate The product of the ratio of a district's income per pupil compared to the state average income per pupil multiplied by the 3-year adjusted statewide average tax rate. Low income districts are assumed to levy less (a minimum of \$10.53 per \$1,000 of full value) and wealthier districts more (a maximum of \$32.40 per \$1,000 of full value).

3-Year Adjusted Statewide Average Tax Rate The statewide average school district tax rate for the current and previous two school years times 90 percent (i.e., the assumed relation between Foundation-related expenditures and total expenditures) which for 2017-18 is \$16.20 per \$1,000 of full value.

$$\text{Income Wealth Index} = \frac{\text{District 2014 Adjusted Gross Income/2015-16 TWFPU}}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$261,100)}$$

Minimum: 0.65, Maximum 2.00

2014 Adjusted Gross Income The 2014 Adjusted Gross Personal Income of the district, as reported by the Department of Taxation and Finance, including the results of the statewide computerized income verification process.

Selected Actual Valuation The lesser of the 2014 Actual Valuation or the average of 2013 Actual Valuation and 2014 Actual Valuation as reported by the Office of the State Comptroller. A district's Actual Valuation is the sum of the taxable full value of real property in the school district.

Foundation State Sharing Ratio

The greatest of the following but not less than zero nor more than .90. High need districts, including the Big Five City schools, may compute an additional amount equal to .05 times their ratio up to a maximum of .90.

- 1.37 - (1.230 x FACWR)
- 1.00 - (0.640 x FACWR)
- 0.80 - (0.390 x FACWR)
- 0.51 - (0.173 x FACWR)

For the 2017-18 school year, a district's Combined Wealth Ratio for Total Foundation Aid (FACWR) is equal to: (.5 x Pupil Wealth Ratio) + (.5 x Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio).

The Pupil Wealth Ratio for Foundation Aid is equal to:

$$\frac{\text{Selected Actual Valuation/2015-16 TWPU}}{\$558,500} ; \text{ and the}$$

Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio for Foundation Aid is equal to:

$$\frac{\text{Selected District Income/2015-16 TWPU}}{\$193,000}$$

Selected Actual Valuation is the lesser of 2014 Actual Valuation or the average of 2013 Actual Valuation and 2014 Actual Valuation as reported by the Office of the State Comptroller. A district's Actual Valuation is the sum of the taxable full value of real property in the school district.

Selected District Income is the lesser of 2014 Adjusted Gross Income or the average of 2013 Adjusted Gross Income and 2014 Adjusted Gross Income. Adjusted Gross Income is the Adjusted Gross Personal Income of a school district, as reported by the Department of Taxation and Finance, including the results of the statewide computerized income verification process.

Foundation Aid Pupil Counts

Selected TAFPU for Payment

The greater of 2016-17 Total Aidable Foundation Pupil Units (TAFPU) or the average of 2015-16 and 2016-17 TAFPU. Pupils counted are those served by a given district whether or not they are residents of that district.

TAFPU is based on average daily membership which includes equivalent attendance of students under the age of 21 who are not on a regular day school register in programs leading to a high school diploma or high school equivalency diploma, students with disabilities attending BOCES programs full time, resident pupils attending charter schools and dual enrolled nonpublic students.

An additional weighting of 1.41 is provided for public school students with disabilities (district of attendance), 0.50 for declassification students, 0.12 for summer school and dual enrollment pupils with disabilities are further weighted at 1.41.

### Total Wealth Foundation Pupil Units (TWFPU)

TWFPU is based on average daily membership. The TWFPU count is used to measure the relative wealth of a district. Pupils who are residents of the district are counted.

See Appendix III-D for additional Foundation Aid pupil count detail. Average Daily Membership (ADM) is a measure of average enrollment over the school year. It is the total possible aggregate daily attendance of all pupils in the district divided by the days of session.

For basic pupil weightings, see Appendix III-C. Pupil counts for aids other than Foundation Aid include adjusted average daily attendance and additional weightings for aidable pupils with special educational needs, aidable summer school pupils, dual enrollment pupils and secondary school pupils.

### New York City

For New York City, all Foundation Aid calculations will be on a city-wide basis.

### Foundation Aid Setaside Requirements

For districts receiving Foundation Aid, the 2017-18 Enacted Budget continues a \$170.30 million Magnet School and a \$67.48 million Teacher Support Aid setaside requirement for selected districts. New York City must set aside an amount from its Foundation Aid that is equal to its base-year funding of \$50.48 million for programs for Attendance Improvement/Dropout Prevention. A Public Excess Cost Aid Setaside totaling \$2.72 billion is also provided for public school district support for children with disabilities. (See page 54 for the Public Excess Cost Aid setaside calculation.)

A \$150.01 million Community Schools setaside requirement will support school-based academic, health, mental health, nutrition, counseling, legal and other services to students and their families in failing schools and other higher need districts.

### CHARTER SCHOOL TRANSITIONAL AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 41

A district's Charter School Transitional Aid equals the sum of Tier 1, 2 and 3 aid.

Tier 1 Aid: Districts are eligible for Tier 1 Aid if their number of resident pupils enrolled in charter schools (excluding enrollment in schools chartered by the board of education) in the 2016-17 school year was greater than 2.0 percent of total resident public school enrollment or payments made to charter schools in the 2016-17 school year exceed 2.0 percent of the district's 2016-17 total general fund expenditures.

The Tier 1 formula = (0.80 x 2016-17 charter school total basic tuition) x the increase in the number of resident pupils enrolled in a charter school between the 2015-16 and 2016-17 school years.

Tier 2 Aid: Districts are eligible for Tier 2 Aid if their number of resident pupils enrolled in charter schools (excluding enrollment in schools chartered by the board of education) in the 2015-16 school year was greater than 2.0 percent of total resident public school enrollment or payments made to charter schools in the 2015-16 school year exceed 2.0 percent of the district's 2015-16 total general fund expenditures.

The Tier 2 formula = (0.60 x 2016-17 charter school total basic tuition) x the increase in the number of resident pupils enrolled in a charter school between the 2014-15 and 2015-16 school years.

Tier 3 Aid: Districts are eligible for Tier 3 Aid if their number of resident pupils enrolled in charter schools (excluding enrollment in schools chartered by the board of education) in the 2014-15 school year was greater than 2.0 percent of total resident public school enrollment or payments made to charter schools in the 2014-15 school year exceed 2.0 percent of the district's 2014-15 total general fund expenditures.

The Tier 3 formula = (0.40 x 2016-17 charter school total basic tuition) x the increase in the number of resident pupils enrolled in a charter school between the 2013-14 and 2014-15 school years.

Charter school basic tuition: The 2016-17 charter school basic tuition per pupil is equal to (1) for districts where the 2010-11 charter school basic tuition is greater than the 2016-17 unfrozen charter school basic tuition, the 2010-11 charter school basic tuition or (2) for all other districts, the sum of the 2010-11 charter school basic tuition plus the supplemental basic tuition.

The 2016-17 unfrozen charter school basic tuition per pupil is the product of the district's 2014-15 Approved Operating Expenditures (AOE) per TAPU for Expenditure multiplied by the percentage increase of the total statewide AOE from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (110.1 percent).

The 2016-17 supplemental basic tuition is equal to (1) for districts where the 2010-11 charter school basic tuition is greater than the 2016-17 charter school basic tuition, the difference of the 2010-11 charter school basic tuition less the 2016-17 unfrozen charter school basic tuition and (2) for all other districts, \$500.

#### PUBLIC EXCESS COST HIGH COST AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 5

A district receives Public Excess Cost High Cost Aid for pupils with disabilities educated in resource intensive programs run by public school districts or BOCES. Public High Cost Special Education 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 for Expenditure (without limits)

Per Pupil Calculation:

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

$$\text{AOE/TAPU} = \frac{\text{2015-16 Approved Operating Expenditure (AOE)}}{\text{2015-16 TAPU for Expenditure}}$$

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

Minimum: .250

For the 2017-18 school year, for aids other than Foundation Aid, a district's Combined Wealth Ratio is equal to: (.5 x Pupil Wealth Ratio) + (.5 x Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio). A district's Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to:

$$\frac{\text{2014 Actual Valuation/2015-16 TWPU}}{\$567,400} ; \text{ and the}$$

$$\text{Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to: } \frac{\text{2014 District Income/2015-16 TWPU}}{\$201,000}$$

PUBLIC EXCESS COST SETASIDE

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 4, paragraph c

All school districts are required to setaside a portion of their Foundation Aid to support the education of students with disabilities and to ensure that federal maintenance of effort requirements regarding spending for students with disabilities are met.

Public Excess Cost Aid Setaside =

(2006-07 Supplemental Public Excess Cost Aid Base - 2006-07 High Cost Aid)

X

1 + percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) between the current year and 2006-07 (1.2290 for 2017-18)

EXCESS COST AID FOR PRIVATE SCHOOL PUPILS

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

A district receives Private Excess Cost Aid for pupils with disabilities in private school settings and the two State-operated schools at Rome and Batavia. The aid is computed on a student-by-student basis with districts receiving private excess cost aid for each student.

Private Excess Cost Aid

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

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

Basic Contribution = A district's basic contribution per pupil is equal to its total base-year property and non-property taxes divided by the base-year (2016-17) public school resident enrollment. For districts other than central high school districts and their components, the tax levy is divided by 2015-16 Total Wealth Pupil Units (TWPU) instead of

2016 resident public enrollment, if the 2015-16 TWPU exceeds 150% of the resident public enrollment.

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

Minimum: .50

#### SPECIAL SERVICES AID/ACADEMIC IMPROVEMENT AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 10

Districts that are non-components of a BOCES, including the Big Five City school districts, are eligible to receive Career Education Aid, Computer Administration Aid and Academic Improvement Aid.

$$\text{Career Education Aid} = \text{Ceiling} \times \text{Aid Ratio} \times \text{Career Ed Pupils}$$

$$\text{Ceiling} = \$3,900$$

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

Minimum: .360

$$\text{Career Education Pupils} = 2016-17 \text{ Grade 10-12 ADA in a Career Education Trade Sequence} + (.16 \times \text{Business Sequence ADA})$$

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

$$\text{Enrollment} = \text{Fall 2016 public enrollment attending in the district}$$

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

Minimum: .300

$$\text{Academic Improvement Aid} = \text{Ceiling} \times \text{Aid Ratio} \times \text{Career Ed Pupils} \\ \$100 \text{ plus } \$1,000 \text{ divided by a district's}$$

$$\text{Ceiling} = \text{Combined Wealth Ratio. No eligible district will receive less than } \$1,100$$

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

Minimum: .360

#### TRANSPORTATION AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 7

Districts are allotted reimbursement for transportation expenditures through the transportation aid formula. Districts will be eligible for reimbursement for capital expenditures based on the assumed useful life of the asset.

Transportation Aid = [Aid Ratio + Sparsity Factor] x Approved Expenditures

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

(i) 1.263 x State Sharing Ratio

(ii)  $1.010 - \frac{(2014 \text{ AV}/2015-16 \text{ RWADA} \times .46)}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$702,400)}$

(iii)  $1.010 - \frac{(2014 \text{ AV}/2015-16 \text{ Resident Public}+\text{Nonpublic Enrollment} \times .46)}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$637,200)}$

Minimum: .065, Maximum: .900

State Sharing Ratio = The greatest of the following but not less than zero nor more than .90:

1.37 - (1.23 x CWR)

1.00 - (0.64 x CWR)

0.80 - (0.39 x CWR)

0.51 - (0.22 x CWR)

Sparsity Factor =

$\frac{21.00 - 2015-16 \text{ Public Enrollment}/\text{Square Mile}}{317.88}$

Approved Transportation Expenditures include:

- Health and life insurance
- Collision insurance
- Equipment
- Uniforms
- Driver and mechanic salaries
- Supervisor and other salaries
- Operating and maintenance expenditures
- Social Security payments on all salaries
- Approved contract expenditures
- 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 district-operated summer classes to improve student performance will be aided up to a maximum of \$5.00 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 expenditures exceeding the State contract price



BOCES AID

Education Law, Section 1950, Subdivision 5

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

BOCES Operating Aid = Base Year Approved Expenditures x Aid Ratio

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

Aid Ratio = greater of:

- (i)  $1 - \frac{.008 (.003 \text{ for Central High Schools and Component Districts})}{\text{District Actual Valuation Tax Rate (Local Revenue/2014 Actual Valuation)}}$
- (ii)  $1 - \frac{(2014 \text{ Actual Valuation}/2015-16 \text{ RWADA} \times .51)}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$702,400)}$

Minimum: .360 (for approved service costs and administrative expenditures); Maximum: .900

BOCES Capital Aid = 2017-18 Capital Expenditures x RWADA Aid Ratio  
(Maximum: .900)

BOCES Rental Aid = 2017-18 Rental Expenditures x RWADA Aid Ratio  
(Maximum: .900)

Save-Harmless Provision

A district may receive the greater of:

- (i) 2017-18 BOCES Operating, Capital and Rental Aids, or
- (ii) BOCES aid received during 1967-68

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. Payment for new construction projects otherwise eligible for aid is deferred in instances in which the school district other than New York City did not file a notice that a general construction contract has been signed with the Commissioner of Education by the November 15, 2016 database. A similar provision applies to aid payments for New York City.

Building Aid = Selected Aid Ratio x Approved Building Expenditures

Current AV/RWADA Aid Ratio =

$$1 - \frac{(2014 \text{ Actual Valuation}/2015-16 \text{ RWADA} \times .51)}{\text{Statewide Average } (\$702,400)}$$

Approved Building Expenditures:

For projects associated with any existing bonds, bond anticipation notes (BANs) and 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, the term of borrowing and an assumed interest rate. New projects subject to prospective assumed amortization are those that were either approved by the Commissioner of Education 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.

Starting in 2005-06, for projects in New York City for which a contract is signed July 1, 2004 or later, the cost allowance will include legitimate extraordinary costs related to:

- multi-story construction necessitated by substandard site sizes,
- site security costs,
- difficulties with delivery of construction supplies,
- increased fire resistance and fire suppression costs,
- site acquisition,
- environmental remediation, and
- building demolition costs.

The State share of financing costs associated with refinancings for borrowings which had principal remaining as of July 1, 2002 is reimbursed in full to districts. In addition, districts are reimbursed for lease expenses and on a one year lag for costs of metal detectors, building condition surveys conducted once in five years, and capital outlay exception.

Selected Aid Ratio:

For the 2017-18 school year, 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 after 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 in the school year in which the project was approved and the voter approval date was between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2004 may select an aid ratio equal to 1.263 multiplied by the district's State Sharing Ratio.

School districts with a pupil wealth ratio greater than 2.50 and an alternate pupil wealth ratio less than .850 in the 2000-01 school year and the voter approval date was between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2008,

may select an aid ratio equal to the product of 1.263 multiplied by the district's State Sharing Ratio.

For aid payable in the 2005-06 school year and after for projects approved after July 1, 2005, for high need school districts including the Big Five City schools, may compute an additional amount equal to .05 times their selected aid ratio. The maximum aid payable is 98 percent of the project's approved costs.

Incentive:

For aid payable in 1998-99 and after for new projects approved by the voters after July 1, 1998, 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 except that, for projects approved in high need districts, by the voters or the board of education in the Big Four dependent districts or the chancellor in New York City, on or after July 1, 2005, the sum of the incentive and the selected aid ratio, including the high-need supplemental Building Aid ratio, may not exceed .980.

In addition, cost allowances on all contracts awarded after July 1, 1998 will be adjusted to reflect regional costs for school districts in high cost areas of the State.

New York City Data Submission:

In order to align the claiming process for New York City more closely with that of districts in the rest of state, aid on debt service in excess of that based on estimates submitted by New York City before November 15 of the base year will be considered payable in the following year.

Sale of School Building:

Pursuant to Chapter 58 of the Laws of 2011, school districts are required to notify the State Education Department if a school building is sold or ownership transferred and the building is no longer operated by the district. SED will re-compute the district's Building Aid to exclude from aidable cost any revenue received from the transaction.

Aid Start Date:

Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 provides that, except for New York City projects, the assumed amortization for projects approved by the Commissioner of Education after July 1, 2011 will begin the later of eighteen months after State Education Department (SED) approval or when the final cost report and certificate of substantial completion have been received by SED or upon the effective date of a waiver based on a finding by the Commissioner that the district is unable to submit a final certificate of substantial completion or final cost report due to circumstances beyond its control.

School Safety: For projects approved by the commissioner on or after July 1, 2013, additional specified safety system improvements will be eligible for an enhanced Building Aid reimbursement (a rate up to 10 percentage points higher than the district's current Building Aid ratio). Eligible expenses for enhanced aid are those incurred in the

2012-13 to 2015-16 school years. The Enacted Budget extends eligible expenditures to include those for the 2016-17 school year.

REORGANIZATION INCENTIVE BUILDING AID

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

An eligible district may receive Reorganization Incentive Building Aid in addition to its regular Building Aid.

For districts reorganizing prior to July 1, 1983,

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

For districts reorganizing after July 1, 1983,

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

REORGANIZATION INCENTIVE OPERATING AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 14, paragraphs d and d-1

School districts that reorganize after July 1, 2007, are eligible to receive reorganization incentive operating aid for 14 years beginning with the first school year of operating as a reorganized district. The reorganization percentage will be 40 percent for a period of five years, to be reduced by 4 percent per year for nine years. By the fifteenth year after reorganization a district's aid is zero.

For the first five years, Reorganization Incentive Operating Aid =

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{2006-07 Selected} \\ \text{Operating Aid per Pupil} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Total Aidable Pupil} \\ \text{Units} \end{array} \times 40\%$$

The amount calculated as 2006-07 Selected Operating Aid per Pupil x Total Aidable Pupil Units will not be recalculated during the 14 years that a districts receives aid. The 2006-07 Selected Operating Aid per Pupil x Total Aidable Pupil Units amount is frozen as of the date upon which a data file was created for the February 15, 2007 State Aid estimates. The sum of 2006-07 Operating Aid and Incentive Operating Aid is limited to 95 percent of 2015-16 Approved Operating Expense.

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. Textbooks are loaned to both public and nonpublic pupils. A district's 2017-18 aid cannot exceed the amount of its base-year approved expenditures.

The existing formulas for Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids are continued. For 2017-18 aid is based on 2016-17 expenditures. If a district exceeds its maximum allocation in any of the above aids, the 2016-17 expenditures over the maximum allocation can be designated as an expenditure for aid in one or more of the other aid categories, with the exception of Library Materials Aid.

Textbook Aid = 2016-17 Cost of Textbooks, not to exceed \$58.25 (\$43.25 per pupil for Regular Textbook Aid plus \$15.00 per pupil for Lottery Textbook Aid) x 2016-17 Resident Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

#### 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. Software programs designated for use in public schools are to be loaned on an equitable basis to nonpublic school pupils pursuant to the Rules of the Board of Regents. A district's 2017-18 aid cannot exceed the amount of its base-year approved expenditures.

Regarding flexibility in how 2016-17 expenditures for Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids may be claimed for 2017-18 aid, see Textbook Aid above.

Computer Software Aid = 2016-17 Cost of Software (up to \$14.98 x Enrollment)

Enrollment = Fall 2016 public and private school enrollment for the district of attendance plus BOCES and private school pupils in full-time programs for children with disabilities.

#### INSTRUCTIONAL COMPUTER HARDWARE AND TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT AID

Education Law, Section 753

A district may be eligible for Computer Hardware Aid to purchase or lease micro- and/or mini-computer 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. Consistent with current statute, public school districts must loan computer hardware and equipment to nonpublic school pupils.

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.

Regarding flexibility in how 2016-17 expenditures for Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids may be claimed for 2017-18 aid, see Textbook Aid above.

Hardware Aid = 2016-17 Approved Expenditures (up to \$24.20 x Enrollment) x Current Year Building Aid Ratio

Aid cannot exceed the amount of base-year approved expenditures.

Enrollment = Fall 2016 public and private school enrollment for the district of attendance plus BOCES and private school pupils in full-time programs for children with disabilities.

#### 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 public and nonpublic schools within such district. A district's 2017-18 aid cannot exceed the amount of its base-year approved expenditures.

Regarding flexibility in how 2016-17 expenditures for Textbook, Computer Software, Computer Hardware and Library Materials Aids may be claimed for 2017-18 aid, see Textbook Aid above.

Library Materials Aid = 2016-17 cost of Library Materials (up to \$6.25 x Enrollment)

Enrollment = Fall 2016 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 CONVERSION AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 9

Eligibility for Full-Day K Conversion Aid: If in 1996-97 and 2016-17 a district had half-day kindergarten enrollment or if a district had no kindergarten enrollment in 1996-97 and 2016-17.

A district may not receive Full-Day Kindergarten Conversion Aid if it has received such aid in a prior year unless granted a one-time waiver by the State Education Department.

Eligible school districts offering full-day kindergarten programs to all kindergarten students will receive Selected Foundation Aid per pupil for any increase in the number of students served in full-day programs in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17.

Full-Day Kindergarten Conversion Aid =

(2017-18 Full-Day K Enrollment minus 2016-17 Full-Day K Enrollment)  
x Selected Foundation Aid per pupil

EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION EDUCATION (EPE) AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 11

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.

Since 1991-92, aid paid directly to BOCES for approved BOCES EPE programs has been based on component districts' aid ratios. Beginning in 1995-96, the BOCES EPE aid ratio has been based on the aggregate actual valuation and TWPU of the component districts of the BOCES. Adults can register with BOCES for participation at a BOCES site. Since 1996-97, the BOCES EPE aid ratio has been 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 = \$14.30 x EPE Aid Ratio x EPE Hours

EPE Aid Ratio = 1 - (Pupil Wealth Ratio x .40) Minimum: .400

Pupil Wealth Ratio = 2014 Actual Valuation/2015-16 TWPU  
State Average (\$567,400)

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 2017-18 school year, total aid is limited to \$96.00 million. Up to \$2.50 million of the 2017-18 school year total is available for services to individuals age 21 or older who possess a high school or equivalency diploma but who fail to demonstrate basic educational competencies.

INCARCERATED YOUTH AID

Education Law, Section 3602, Subdivision 13

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) 2015-16 AOE/TAPU for Expenditure x Number of full-day program pupils (2015-16 AOE/TAPU x 1.25 x pupils in 10 month programs or 2015-16 AOE/TAPU x 1.50 x pupils in 12 month programs) + ([.5 x (AOE/TAPU for Expenditure)] x Number of half-day program pupils) or
- (ii) Actual total instructional cost for the incarcerated youth program plus approved administrative costs (which may not exceed five percent of total instructional costs)

APPENDIX III-C

DESCRIPTION OF PUPIL COUNTS USED IN AID FORMULAS FOR THE 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR

- I. Average Daily Attendance/Average Daily Membership<sup>a</sup>
- A. Average Daily Attendance (ADA) is the average number of pupils present on each regular school day in a given period. The 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. For Foundation Aid pupil counts for wealth and aid, see Appendix III-D.
- III. TAPU for Expenditure, RWADA, and TWPU

Short Title	Total Aidable Pupil Units For <u>Expenditure</u>	Resident Weighted Average Daily <u>Attendance</u>	Total Wealth Pupil Units
	TAPU for Expense	RWADA	TWPU
Year used for aid payable in 2017-18	2015-16	2015-16	2015-16
Attendance Periods	Full Year	Full Year	Full Year
Students: Based on:	Served 100% ADA	Resident 100% ADA	Resident 100% ADA
<hr/>			
<u>Basic Weightings</u>			
Half-Day Kindergarten	.50	.50	.50
Kindergarten-Grade 6	1.00	1.00	1.00
Grades 7-12	1.00	1.25	1.00
Dual Enrollment	1.00	--	--

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



	Total Aidable Pupil Units For <u>Expenditure</u>	Resident Weighted Average Daily <u>Attendance</u>	Total Wealth <u>Pupil Units</u>
<u>Additional Weightings</u>			
Secondary (including PSEN <sup>b</sup> but excluding students with disabilities (swd) in 1.7 & .9 public excess cost categories)	.25	--	.25
PSEN K-12 (including swd)	.25	--	.25
SWD in public schools for:			
60% of school day (special class)	1.70	--	1.70
20% of school week (resource room) <sup>c</sup>	.90	--	.90
Direct/Indirect Consultant Teacher	.90	--	.90
Private School	--	--	--
Summer/Extra School	.12	--	--

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

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

APPENDIX III-D  
FOUNDATION AID PUPIL UNITS

Total Wealth Foundation Pupil Units (TWFPU)

The sum of:

- (i) Average daily membership for the year prior to the base year,
- (ii) The full-time equivalent enrollment of resident pupils attending public school elsewhere, less the full-time equivalent enrollment of nonresident pupils, and
- (iii) The full-time equivalent enrollment of resident pupils attending a board of cooperative educational services full time.

Selected Total Aidable Foundation Pupil Units (TAFPU)

For the purposes of computing Foundation Aid, districts may select the TAFPU calculated for the current aid year, or the average of the TAFPU calculated for the current year and the TAFPU calculated for the base year. In determining the average TAFPU, current year TAFPU definitions are used for both years.

Total Aidable Foundation Pupil Units (TAFPU) =

(2015-16 Average Daily Membership (ADM) x Base Year Enrollment Index) +  
(2015-16 Summer ADM x .12) + 2015-16 Weighted Foundation Pupils with  
Disabilities (WFPWD)

Average Daily Membership (ADM) =

- Possible aggregate attendance of students in kindergarten through grade 12 (or equivalent ungraded programs), which is the total of the number of enrolled students that could have attended school on all days of session divided by the number of days of session;
- Possible aggregate attendance of non-resident students (in-state and out of state) attending the district full time but not resident students enrolled full time in another district;
- Possible aggregate attendance of Native American students that are residents of any portion of a reservation located wholly or partially in New York State;
- Possible aggregate attendance of students living on federally owned land or property;
- Possible aggregate attendance of students receiving home or hospital instruction (not home-schooled students, including students receiving instruction through a two-way telephone communication system);
- Full-time-equivalent enrollment of resident pupils attending a charter school;
- Full time equivalent enrollment of pupils with disabilities in BOCES programs;
- Equivalent attendance of students under the age of 21, not on a regular day school register in programs leading to a high school diploma or high school equivalency diploma;
- Average daily attendance of dual enrolled nonpublic school students in

career education, gifted and talented, and special education programs of the public school district as authorized by Section 3602-c of the Education Law. Attendance is weighted by the fraction of the school day that the student is enrolled in the public school programs. Dual Enrolled students with disabilities are further weighted at 1.41.

Enrollment Index for the base year =

$$\frac{2016-17 \text{ Public School Enrollment}}{2015-16 \text{ Public School Enrollment}}$$

Summer Average Daily Membership =

Possible aggregate attendance (in hours) of pupils who attend programs of instruction operated by the district during the months of July and August, other than pupils with disabilities in twelve month programs, divided by the number of hours summer school was in session.

Weighted Foundation Pupils With Disabilities (WFPWD) =

The full-time equivalent enrollment of pupils with disabilities determined by a school district committee on special education to require any of the services listed below, and who receive such services from the school district of attendance during the year prior to the base year will be multiplied by 1.41. (A weighting based on a Regents' analysis of special education and general education costs in successful school districts):

- Placement for 60 percent or more of the school day in a special class;
- Home or hospital instruction for a period of more than sixty days;
- Special services or programs for more than 60 percent of the school day;
- Placement for 20 percent or more of the school week in a resource room or requiring special services or programs including related services for 20% or more of the school week, or in the case of pupils in grades seven through twelve or a multi-level middle school program as defined by the commissioner or in the case of pupils in grades four through six in an elementary school operating on a period basis, the equivalent of five periods per week, but not less than the equivalent of one hundred eighty minutes in a resource room or in other special services or programs including related services, or
- At least two hours per week of direct or indirect consultant teacher services

PLUS

0.50 multiplied by the full time equivalent enrollment of declassified pupils. (Declassified pupils are pupils in their first year in a full-time regular education program after having been in a special education program.)

APPENDIX III-E  
REGIONAL COST INDEX

Counties in each region - Regional Cost Index

Capital District - 1.124	Mohawk Valley - 1.000
Albany	Fulton
Columbia	Herkimer
Greene	Madison
Rensselaer	Montgomery
Saratoga	Oneida
Schenectady	Schoharie
Warren	
Washington	
Central New York - 1.103	North Country - 1.000
Cayuga	Clinton
Cortland	Essex
Onondaga	Franklin
Oswego	Hamilton
	Jefferson
	Lewis
	St. Lawrence
Finger Lakes - 1.141	Southern Tier - 1.045
Genesee	Broome
Livingston	Chemung
Monroe	Chenango
Ontario	Delaware
Orleans	Otsego
Seneca	Schuyler
Wayne	Steuben
Wyoming	Tioga
Yates	Tompkins
Hudson Valley - 1.314	Western - 1.091
Dutchess	Allegany
Orange	Cattaraugus
Putnam	Chautauqua
Rockland	Erie
Sullivan	Niagara
Ulster	
Westchester	
Long Island/New York City - 1.425	
New York City	
Nassau	
Suffolk	

NOTE: School districts are assigned to counties based on the location of the district's central office. The regional cost indices are based on a Regents' study of median salaries for 59 professional, non-teaching, occupations in nine labor force regions.

Thank you, Dr. Burke.