

STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

MISSION

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

ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

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

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

The Department's workforce in 1999-2000 will total 3,117 positions, of which approximately 24 percent will be supported by the General Fund. Various dedicated fees and charges and Federal grants will support the remaining staff.

FISCAL BACKGROUND AND BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

In 1999-2000, total funding for the State Education Department will increase by nearly \$1.2 billion or 7.7 percent. This year to year change is largely due to an increase of \$683 million for the STAR program, \$294 million in increased school aid and \$249 million in new Federal funding for such activities as class size reduction, charter schools and services for persons with disabilities.

The taxpayer-supported General Fund provides about 19 percent of SED's operational budget. Federal grants, including programs for the education of individuals with disabilities and disadvantaged pupils account for nearly 51 percent of agency resources. The remainder (30 percent) is derived from fees, charge-backs and other miscellaneous receipts.

The 1999-2000 Executive Budget recommends \$11,718 million in support for public schools, reflecting a State fiscal year increase of \$294 million in school aid, and \$1,387 million for school property tax relief through STAR, reflecting an increase of \$683 million. School aid represents the single largest expenditure item in the State's 1999-2000 General Fund budget.

SCHOOL TAX RELIEF (STAR)

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

School Property Tax Relief and New York City School Tax Reduction

By the 2001-02 State fiscal year, local taxpayers will benefit from \$2.7 billion in annual school tax relief provided through STAR. In 1999-2000, local taxpayer savings will exceed

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\$1.2 billion, including funds for continuing the full exemption for eligible senior citizens and the first year of STAR exemptions for other homeowners. School districts and cities with dependent school districts, including New York City, will be fully reimbursed by the State of New York for these foregone local revenues. A portion of the State personal income tax will be dedicated to the School Tax Relief Fund from which the State reimbursement payments will be made. The school tax relief provisions include:

- **Basic Homestead Exemption:** In 1999-2000, the basic school property tax homestead exemption will begin at \$10,000 for residential owner-occupied primary residences that are not eligible for the enhanced senior citizen exemption. When fully implemented in 2001-02, the basic exemption will provide a school property tax exemption of at least \$30,000 for all owner-occupied primary residences.
- **Senior Citizen Homestead Exemption:** The school property tax exemption of at least \$50,000 (on a "full value" basis) is continued for eligible senior citizens;
- **New York City School Tax Reduction:** The multi-year STAR program provides local personal income tax relief for taxpayers in New York City, where a combination of non-property taxes and property taxes is used to support the City's public schools. In the 1999 tax year, this tax reduction will generate \$217 million in local personal income tax savings. This represents both a tax credit and a rate reduction for all New York City resident personal income taxpayers. When fully implemented in 2001, savings from the New York City School Tax Reduction will total \$470 million. The City of New York will be fully reimbursed by the State for these foregone local revenues; and
- **Property Taxpayers Bill of Rights:** Enacted in 1997, this new Bill of Rights ensures the full disclosure of information to property taxpayers in a more readable and comprehensive format than was previously available. This will enable taxpayers to better understand their property taxes and their rights under the law.

Limiting School Property Tax Increases

To ensure that STAR results in property tax savings to homeowners, and that STAR benefits are not eroded by excessive tax increases, limits will be placed on the amount by which school districts may increase property taxes. School districts will be subject to a levy increase cap if two-year average spending increases exceed the lesser of 4 percent (per year) or 140 percent of the increase in the Consumer Price Index. In such districts, tax levy increases would be limited to the lesser of 4 percent or 120 percent of the increase in the Consumer Price Index.

In school districts subject to the levy cap for the next budget year, the affirmative vote of a majority of those voting on the specific question of allowing the district to exceed the levy cap in the next school year would exempt the district from levy increase limits for that next year, provided that at least 50 percent of those eligible to vote do so. Should voter turnout be below 50 percent, a two-thirds majority would be required to exceed the levy cap.

The same exceptions as currently allowed in calculating the maximum contingency budget would be allowed in calculating both spending increases and allowable tax levy increases. Expenditures for, or tax levy increases directly attributable to, increases in enrollment, capital projects, certified emergencies, court orders, judgments and tax certiorari proceedings would be excluded from the cap.

Local Voter Empowerment

The STAR program enacted in 1997 included a series of school budget voting reforms that give local voters a greater role in education spending decisions and in controlling

property tax growth. In 1999-2000, additional reforms will be advanced to increase local accountability by insuring that taxpayers are fully informed prior to school budget votes.

- **Contingency Budget Disclosure:** A school district will be required to demonstrate to voters how a proposed budget would compare (in total and by categories currently required for disclosure — administrative, program and capital components) to the capped contingency budget that would be put in place by statute if the voters were to defeat the proposed budget on two successive votes.
- **Property Tax "Report Card":** Schools will be required to report proposed property tax increases, spending growth and estimated enrollment changes to the State Department of Education prior to the statewide school voting day. A property tax report card will then be compiled and released to the public before school budget votes are held.

Educational Reforms

Governor Pataki's 1999-2000 Budget includes a range of additional education reforms giving taxpayers and school districts greater control over the cost and quality of public education:

- **Charter Schools:** In 1999-2000, New York will join 33 other states and the District of Columbia in establishing charter schools. One of the most significant education reforms in State history, charter schools will strengthen public education by creating innovative school alternatives that give parents a real educational choice and provide an incentive for all schools to improve. The 1999-2000 Budget includes a \$1 million State contribution to the Charter School Stimulus Fund. This funding, combined with new Federal moneys and private sector support, will be used to fund planning grants, facility costs and other expenses necessary to begin opening charter schools during the 1999-2000 school year. In addition, the Department's budget includes \$275,000 for implementation activities related to charter schools.
- **Public School Choice:** In addition to expanded school choice provided through charter schools, parents of children in chronically low performing schools will be given the opportunity to send their children to other public schools within the same school district.
- **"Literacy First" Summer School for 4th Graders:** As part of a new Literacy First initiative, summer school programs will be created to provide intensive remediation services to ensure our young learners have a solid foundation in the reading and writing skills required for academic success. Beginning in the summer of 2000, the State will provide 80 percent funding for school districts that choose to provide six-week summer remediation programs for fourth graders who fail to meet the proficiency requirements of the Regents English Language Arts test. In 2000-01, \$30.0 million will be recommended to fund this initiative.
- **English Immersion:** State funding will also be provided under the Literacy First initiative to support summer programs for children in grades K-2 who have limited English skills. In 2000-01, \$10.0 million will be recommended to fund this initiative.
- **Principal Tenure Reform:** To enhance the ability of school boards to hold school management accountable for educational performance, legislation will be introduced to eliminate tenure for principals and assistant principals.
- **Mandate Relief:** School districts will be provided greater flexibility in managing their operations, including Wicks reform to allow school districts to reduce construction costs. In addition, legislation proposed with this Budget will restrict the Board of Regents from unilaterally issuing rules and regulations which would result in additional costs to school districts.

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SCHOOL AID

State support for public schools in the 1999-2000 State fiscal year will total \$11,718 million. This represents a 1999-2000 fiscal year increase of \$294 million, and supports a 1999-2000 school year increase of \$154.0 million. Since 1997-98, the State will have provided an additional \$1.64 billion in State aid to public schools to enhance educational quality for all students. This increase, together with STAR property tax relief, is responsible for raising the State's share of total education spending from 39.3 percent in 1996-97 to 45.3 percent in 1999-2000.

Major recommendations for the 1999-2000 school year include:

- **Operating Aid:** To help support the cost of operating local schools, all school districts will receive an operating aid increase of at least 1.25 percent. School districts experiencing enrollment growth will receive additional State operating aid up to a maximum of 3.0 percent. As a result of this increase, operating aid will grow by \$124.2 million with 1999-2000 school year.
- **Extraordinary Needs Aid:** A \$12.8 million increase in this aid category is provided to help school districts meet the needs of disadvantaged students.
- **Building Aid:** There will be a net increase of \$120 million in State support for school facilities as school districts begin benefiting from building aid enrichments effective in the 1998-99 school year. To increase equity and target funding to high need school districts, the building aid formula will be reformed to eliminate save harmless provisions for all new building aid projects approved by local voters after July 1, 1999. In addition, a new School Facilities Development Unit within the State Dormitory Authority will be created to provide school districts with lower borrowing and construction costs as well as relief from Wicks Law requirements. Other school facility reforms will provide greater incentives to maintain school facilities and give the Commissioner of Education broader authority to close unsafe schools.
- **Educational Improvement Block Grant:** The 1999-2000 Executive Budget features a new \$200 million block grant that gives school districts the flexibility to determine, at the local level, the specific initiatives necessary to improve educational performance and help students meet higher standards. In place of a myriad of categorical programs with detailed program requirements, school districts will be able to direct additional funding to priority local needs including pre-kindergarten programs, class size reduction, minor maintenance as well as program enhancements to help students meet the Regents new standards.
- **Textbook and Computer Aids:** An additional \$18.6 million is provided to further increase textbook aid, while \$5.5 million in additional funding will support increases in computer hardware/software aid. By 2001-02, textbook aid will more than double from its 1997-98 level and hardware/software aid will experience a five-fold increase.
- **BOCES Reform:** The current BOCES aid formula has given the BOCES a monopoly on shared services activity that discourages school district efforts to seek true cost efficiencies. Following a 25 percent reduction from present law funding levels in 1999-2000, BOCES aid will be consolidated within the regular operating aid formula in the 2000-01 school year.
- **Categorical Aids:** Over \$146 million is eliminated in the 1999-2000 school year for a number of categorical aid categories that duplicate formula-driven aid categories or that are eligible for support under the new Educational Improvement Block Grant. In addition, funding for aid to small cities is reduced by \$6.0 million, consistent with a statutory phase-out of save harmless funding.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

School-Age Special Education

The reauthorization of the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) has reinforced the importance of educating students with special needs in classrooms with their non-disabled peers whenever possible. This Federal law requires states like New York to restructure special education funding formulas that encourage placements in restrictive special education settings.

Beginning in 2000-01, the existing special education formula will be revised to eliminate the current incentive to place disabled children in restrictive settings and will instead distribute available funding based on a school district's share of overall State enrollment and the number of children from disadvantaged households. These changes would allow more flexibility in providing placement options for children and would promote the use of prevention services to avoid inappropriate referrals to special education. In 1999-2000, school district special education funding would be continued at 1998-99 levels, thereby giving school districts an opportunity to make necessary adjustments before the new formula takes effect in 2000-01.

The reformed special education funding formula will also be used to reimburse the cost of summer programs for school-age children beginning in 2000-01. As a result, local cost sharing responsibilities for summer programs will be transferred from counties to school districts.

Preschool Special Education

In 1996-97, the Governor and Legislature enacted fundamental reforms in the preschool special education program to better meet the needs of over 60,000 disabled children, while also controlling rapidly growing program costs. The 1999-2000 Executive Budget continues this preschool reform agenda by eliminating potential conflicts of interest that can occur when program providers also serve as evaluators.

School districts will assume responsibility for conducting preschool special education evaluations, consistent with current practice for school age disabled children. The cost of evaluations performed by school districts will continue to be borne by the State and counties. However, school districts that contract with providers for evaluations would be expected to assume the local share of such costs.

The 1999-2000 recommended level of \$536 million, an increase of \$26 million over 1998-99, will support the State's 59.5 percent share of preschool special education program costs.

ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The State currently supports seventeen categorical education programs intended to address various special needs of schools and communities across the State. In the coming year, these programs will be continued at 1998-99 funding levels.

**Elementary, Middle and Secondary Categorical Programs
1999-2000 State Fiscal Year**

<u>Program</u>	<u>1999-2000 Appropriation</u>
Adult Basic Education	5,000
Adult Literacy Education	3,325
AIDS Education	990

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<u>Program</u>	1999-2000 <u>Appropriation</u>
Apprenticeship Training	1,830
Workplace Literacy	1,376
Comprehensive School Health	525
Extended Day/School Violence	15,200
Missing Children Prevention Education	900
Parenting Education	506
Primary Mental Health Project	570
School Health Demonstration	150
Schools as Community Sites	6,000
Effective Schools	1,889
Transferring Success	630
Youth-at-Risk	5,325
Professional Development	1,500
Irish Potato Famine Curriculum	<u>100</u>
TOTAL	\$45,816

In 1999-2000, \$1 million will be provided for a new Technology Training Partnership initiative that will provide pilot program funding for joint efforts by school districts and the private sector to provide teachers with the training necessary to integrate computers and other educational technology into the classroom.

For the 1999-2000 school year, \$5.2 million is provided to support collaborative educational programs in New York City which were formerly funded through the City University of New York (CUNY). These programs are partnerships between the New York City Board of Education and CUNY to provide unique educational opportunities for high school students.

Funding for Teacher Resource and Computer Training Centers will be limited to remaining obligations totaling \$10.0 million for the 1998-99 school year. Experimental prekindergarten program funding is recommended at \$50.2 million and will preserve services at 1998-99 levels.

HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM

To permit the State Education Department to focus on its primary mission of overseeing elementary and secondary education, the administration of higher education programs will be transferred and consolidated within the Higher Education Services Corporation. In addition, statutory changes are proposed to devolve the primary decision-making responsibilities for higher education to the institutions themselves. Reviews of program quality by national and regional accreditation bodies and professional associations would replace centralized State oversight.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Budget recommendations for 1999-2000 will continue to provide \$88.5 million in Library Aid; maintain \$13.8 million in Aid for Public Broadcasting; and continue General Fund support for the High School Equivalency exam and summer enrichment programs in arts, science and mathematics. In addition, State support for vocational rehabilitation case services, independent living centers, and supported employment will be continued at prior funding levels.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

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

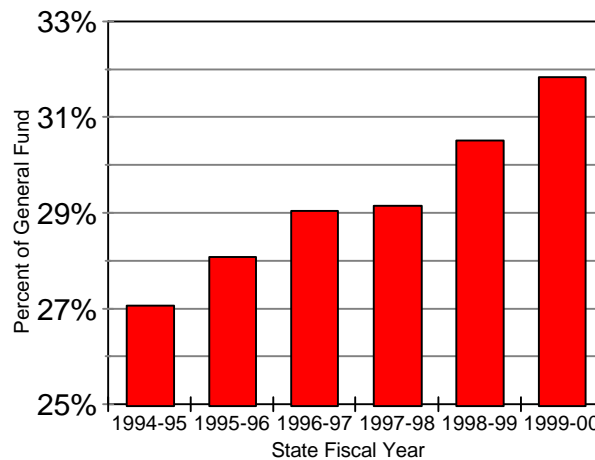
SCHOOL AID

New York currently provides \$11.8 billion in school aid to nearly 700 school districts throughout the State for educational programs serving nearly 2.9 million students. State school aid increases and property tax relief provided in the 1999-2000 Executive Budget will increase total State spending on public education in grades kindergarten through twelve to \$13.1 billion in the school year. This major investment will increase the State's share of projected total education spending from 39.3 percent in 1996-97 to 45.3 percent in 1999-2000. As a percentage of State General Fund spending, support for education has grown from 27 percent in 1994-95 to nearly 32 percent in 1999-2000.

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

- Operating Aid, which provides support for general operational costs of school programs and accounts for approximately 50 percent of overall school aid;
- Excess Cost Aid, which helps school districts fund the cost of providing educational services to disabled students. This aid category has grown more than 180 percent over the past 10 years and now represents almost 14.5 percent of overall school aid;
- Transportation Aid and Building Aid, which provide support to school districts for student transportation and the construction and preservation of school facilities. These two aid categories account for approximately 15 percent of overall school aid; and
- State assistance is also provided through specialized aid and grant programs that address specific educational needs, ranging from textbooks to adult education programs. Notable program recommendations for 1999-2000 include \$135.0 million in grants for magnet school programs in 18 cities throughout the State and \$96.2 million to support literacy services for 150,000 adults enrolled in the Employment Preparation Education program.

State Support for Education
Share of General Fund Spending



School Tax Relief (STAR)

When fully implemented in 2001-2002, New York's taxpayers will benefit from a total of \$2.7 billion in STAR tax savings from School Property Tax Relief and the New York City School Tax Reduction. School districts and cities with dependent school districts,

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including the City of New York, will be fully reimbursed by the State for these foregone local revenues. The State's reimbursement payments will be made from the School Tax Relief Fund to which a portion of the personal income tax is dedicated.

School Property Tax Relief

- In 1999-2000, approximately 770,000 senior homeowners will be eligible to receive an enhanced exemption of at least \$50,000 (on a "full value" basis) with a statewide average benefit exceeding \$800. To be eligible, senior citizen residential property owners must be at least 65 years of age and have incomes of \$60,000 or less (combined incomes of the owners and their spouses who reside on the premises). A new, more simple definition of senior citizen income using federal Adjusted Gross Income will be utilized in 1999 to determine eligibility for the STAR program;
- In 1999-2000, the school property tax exemption will begin for owner-occupied primary residences that are not eligible for the senior citizen enhanced exemption. Nearly 3 million homeowners will be eligible to receive a full value equivalent homestead exemption of at least \$10,000. When fully implemented in 2001-2002, these residential property taxpayers will receive a full value equivalent exemption of at least \$30,000, with an average statewide tax savings of approximately \$600.
- The exemptions provided to homeowners (seniors and non-seniors alike) living in a county whose median home sale price exceeds the statewide median will be adjusted upward to account for the variation in property values for similar homes in different regions of the State.

New York City School Tax Reduction

- In the 1999 tax year, all of New York City's nearly 3 million resident personal income taxpayers will receive a flat refundable credit and a rate reduction. Total local taxpayer savings in 1999-2000 will be \$217 million.
- In subsequent years, the credit will increase for non-senior citizens and the tax rates will be reduced to provide even greater savings to New York City taxpayers. When fully implemented in 2001, the personal income tax credit and changes in the tax rates will reduce the New York City personal income tax by about 10 percent.

PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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

With special education State funding provided within school aid, school districts and BOCES serve 380,000 school-age children in classroom settings. An additional 9,600 students who require particularly intensive programs are served by 140 private schools, 16 Special Act School Districts and 11 State-supported schools for blind and deaf students.

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

ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

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

Major programs include:

- **School Lunch and Breakfast Program:** State funds supplement federal support to provide free and reduced-price meals for low-income students. Approximately 1.7 million lunches and 440,000 breakfasts are served daily under this program;
- **Summer Food Program:** State funds supplement federal support to provide free meals for low-income students participating in summer recreation programs. There are approximately 300 sponsors of summer programs serving almost 340,000 students;
- **Experimental Prekindergarten Programs:** In addition, New York State will continue funding for more than 20,000 disadvantaged three- and four-year old children enrolled in existing State-funded experimental prekindergarten programs. These programs are provided by some 100 school districts and BOCES, and are designed to provide disadvantaged children with a sound educational foundation for future success; and
- **Nonpublic School Aid:** The State reimburses 1,326 nonpublic schools for costs incurred in administering pupil evaluations and other data collection efforts.

CULTURAL EDUCATION

Cultural Education programs administered by the Department include support for public broadcasting stations and aid to public libraries and library systems. The State Library, the State Museum and the State Archives are located in the Cultural Education Center in Albany and are also administered by agency staff.

The State Library is the largest of its kind in the nation, providing reference information and other coordinated library services to State agencies, businesses and the public. The State Library also charters all libraries in the State and distributes State and Federal aid to local libraries.

The State Museum is the largest state-operated museum in the nation and contains exhibits on New York's cultural and natural history. The Museum is also a major research center and the home of the Geological Survey, Biological Survey, Anthropological Survey and the Historical Survey. Each of these surveys is involved with developing and maintaining the collections and exhibits of the State Museum. The State Museum also administers the Cultural Resource Survey which oversees the handling and preservation of artifacts found at construction sites.

The State Archives is responsible for the maintenance and preservation of important State and local government records. In addition to its operations in the Cultural Education Center, the State Archives also operates a regional Records Center at the Harriman State Office Campus in Albany.

REGULATION OF THE PROFESSIONS

The Office of the Professions licenses and regulates 38 professions pursuant to Title VIII of the Education Law which include: Nursing, Optometry, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine, Social Work, Architecture, Civil Engineering and Public Accountancy. The Office is also responsible for enforcing standards of practice, codes of conduct and professional discipline. Its main purpose is to protect the public by ensuring the quality and integrity of the services provided to consumers. This program became self-supporting in 1987 through the collection of fees and fines.

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The Office also operates the Foreign Medical School Evaluation Program that provides program reviews to foreign institutions to determine whether they meet New York State's standards. This program is fully supported by fees received from the foreign institutions requesting review.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The Vocational and Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities (VESID) program provides job training, counseling and placement services for disabled persons throughout New York. Using its network of 15 district offices across the State, VESID provides vocational rehabilitation services to disabled clients tailored to their individual goals, capabilities and needs. This program arranges job placements for over 15,000 individuals annually from an active caseload of 57,000.

Program	School Aid (Millions)			
	School Year Payments			
	Estimated 1998-99	Recommended 1999-00	Change Amount	Change Percent
Formula-based Aids:				
Core Operating Aid	\$6,128.62	\$6,252.83	\$124.21	2.03
Extraordinary Needs	653.20	665.96	12.76	1.95
Limited English Proficiency	58.56	58.22	(0.34)	(0.58)
Gifted & Talented	13.88	13.88	.....	.....
Textbooks	132.72	151.33	18.61	14.02
Computer Hardware	17.06	18.14	1.08	6.33
Computer Software	14.11	18.50	4.39	31.11
Library Materials	12.71	13.09	0.38	2.99
ERSSA	60.17	60.71	0.54	0.90
Excess Cost - Public	1,576.33	1,576.33	.....	.....
Excess Cost - Private	124.42	129.03	4.61	3.71
Transportation	755.68	795.24	39.56	5.24
Building	850.09	980.32	130.23	15.32
Special Services: (Career Ed./Computer Admin.)	143.63	143.00	(0.63)	(0.44)
Reorganization Incentive (Operating + Bldg.)	43.29	42.92	(0.37)	(0.85)
Growth Aid	31.10	14.53	(16.57)	(53.28)
BOCES	390.59	310.33	(80.26)	(20.55)
Operating Standards	81.91	81.91	.....	.....
Educational Improvement Aid	0.00	200.00	200.00	NA
Subtotal Formula-based Aids	\$11,088.07	\$11,526.28	\$438.21	3.95
Other Aids:				
Full-Day K	12.93	0.00	(12.93)	(100.00)
Pre-Kindergarten Expansion	58.88	0.00	(58.88)	(100.00)
Minor Maintenance	49.97	0.00	(49.97)	(100.00)
Shared Services for Big 5	3.50	0.00	(3.50)	(100.00)
Education Technology Incentive	9.00	9.00	.....	.....
Employment Preparation Education (EPE)	96.18	96.18	.....	.....
Aid to Small City School Districts	81.88	75.84	(6.04)	(7.38)
Urban-Suburban Transfer	1.13	1.13	.....	.....
Homeless Pupils	4.00	4.00	.....	.....
Incarcerated Youth	10.50	10.50	.....	.....
Reorganization Study Grants	1.28	0.00	(1.28)	(100.00)
Bilingual	11.20	0.00	(11.20)	(100.00)
Categorical Reading	63.95	0.00	(63.95)	(100.00)
Improving Pupil Performance	66.35	0.00	(66.35)	(100.00)
Fort Drum	2.63	2.63	.....	.....
Comptroller's Audits	0.25	0.25	.....	.....
Magnet Schools	134.67	134.97	0.30	0.22
Education of OMH/OMR Pupils	22.00	20.00	(2.00)	(9.09)
CIMS	2.50	0.00	(2.50)	(100.00)
AI/DP Grants	0.95	0.00	(0.95)	(100.00)
Special School Districts	1.70	1.70	.....	.....
Chargebacks	(18.00)	(18.00)	.....	.....
CVEEB	0.91	0.91	.....	.....
Building Aid Reform	0.00	(10.00)	(10.00)	NA
BOCES Aid for Special Act Districts	0.66	0.50	(0.16)	(24.24)
Tuition Adjustment	1.18	1.18	.....	.....
Native American Building	1.70	1.70	.....	.....
Learning Technology Grants	3.29	3.29	.....	.....
Shared Services Incentive	0.20	0.20	.....	.....
Bus Driver Safety	0.40	0.40	.....	.....
New York City Collaborative Programs	0.00	5.20	5.20	NA
Prior Year Adjustments	40.00	40.00
Grand Total	\$11,753.86	\$11,907.86	\$154.00	1.31

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ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS

Category	Available	Appropriations	Change	Reappropriations
	1998-99	Recommended 1999-00		Recommended 1999-00
State Operations	\$294,740,600	\$303,634,800	+ \$8,894,200	\$151,006,700
Aid To Localities	15,059,780,937	16,247,026,300	+ 1,187,245,363	1,983,636,475
Capital Projects	13,150,000	909,000	-12,241,000	45,551,000
Total	\$15,367,671,537	\$16,551,570,100	+ \$1,183,898,563	\$2,180,194,175

ALL FUND TYPES LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROGRAM ANNUAL SALARIED POSITIONS

1999-00 Recommended Average Fill Level

Program	Available	Personal	Maintenance	Total	Change
	1998-99	Service (Regular)	Undistributed	Recommended 1999-00	
Office of Management Services Program					
General Fund	207	194	....	194	-13
Special Revenue Funds — Other	130	136	....	136	+ 6
School for the Blind					
Special Revenue Funds — Other	89	89	....	89	....
School for the Deaf					
Special Revenue Funds — Other	90	90	....	90	....
Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education					
General Fund	247	241	5	246	-1
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	400	400	....	400	....
Higher Education					
General Fund	33	....	15	15	-18
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	28	28	....	28	....
Special Revenue Funds — Other	74	74	....	74	....
Office of the Professions					
Special Revenue Funds — Other	407	407	....	407	....
Cultural Education					
General Fund	295	295	....	295	....
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	74	74	....	74	....
Special Revenue Funds — Other	43	43	....	43	....
Internal Service Funds	29	25	....	25	-4
Fiduciary Funds	2	2	....	2	....
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities					
General Fund	11	11	....	11	....
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	953	953	....	953	....
Batavia Intermediate Care Facility					
Special Revenue Funds — Other	35	35	....	35	....
Total	3,147	3,097	20	3,117	-30

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

<u>Fund Type</u>	<u>Available 1998-99</u>	<u>Recommended 1999-00</u>	<u>Change</u>
General Fund	\$58,537,300	\$56,741,600	-\$1,795,700
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	150,019,000	154,827,300	+ 4,808,300
Special Revenue Funds — Other	71,277,000	73,249,900	+ 1,972,900
Internal Service Funds	13,595,300	17,484,000	+ 3,888,700
Fiduciary Funds	1,312,000	1,332,000	+ 20,000
Total	\$294,740,600	\$303,634,800	+ \$8,894,200
Adjustments:			
Transfer(s) To			
Higher Education Services Corporation, New York State			
General Fund	+ 250,000		
Appropriated 1998-99	\$294,990,600		

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

<u>Program</u>	<u>Available 1998-99</u>	<u>Recommended 1999-00</u>	<u>Change</u>
Office of Management Services Program			
General Fund	\$17,054,200	\$16,160,700	-\$893,500
Special Revenue Funds — Other	13,005,700	10,844,000	-2,161,700
Internal Service Funds	10,000,000	10,028,000	+ 28,000
Fiduciary Funds	600,000	600,000	. . . .
School for the Blind			
Special Revenue Funds — Other	7,142,900	7,142,900	. . . .
Fiduciary Funds	20,000	20,000	. . . .
School for the Deaf			
Special Revenue Funds — Other	7,008,000	7,008,000	. . . .
Fiduciary Funds	20,000	20,000	. . . .
Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education			
General Fund	20,556,200	20,629,300	+ 73,100
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	40,447,800	41,994,700	+ 1,546,900
Special Revenue Funds — Other	978,900	978,900	. . . .
Higher Education			
General Fund	3,316,000	2,178,000	-1,138,000
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	1,704,200	1,808,700	+ 104,500
Special Revenue Funds — Other	6,101,800	6,549,000	+ 447,200
Office of the Professions			
Special Revenue Funds — Other	31,060,000	34,590,000	+ 3,530,000
Cultural Education			
General Fund	16,769,400	16,868,200	+ 98,800
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	5,916,900	7,523,900	+ 1,607,000
Special Revenue Funds — Other	3,638,600	3,796,000	+ 157,400
Internal Service Funds	3,595,300	7,456,000	+ 3,860,700
Fiduciary Funds	672,000	692,000	+ 20,000
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities			
General Fund	715,400	779,300	+ 63,900
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	101,950,100	103,500,000	+ 1,549,900
Special Revenue Funds — Other	126,300	126,300	. . . .
Batavia Intermediate Care Facility			
General Fund	126,100	126,100	. . . .
Special Revenue Funds — Other	2,214,800	2,214,800	. . . .
Total	\$294,740,600	\$303,634,800	+ \$8,894,200

EDUCATION

STATE OPERATIONS — GENERAL FUND SUMMARY OF PERSONAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES 1999-00 RECOMMENDED

Program	Total Personal Service		Personal Service Regular (Annual Salaried)		Temporary Service (Nonannual Salaried)	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services Program . Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education	\$9,446,700	-\$676,900	\$9,337,800	-\$676,900	. . . .	. . . .
Higher Education	11,859,100	+ 48,000	10,858,000	+ 798,000	\$1,000,000	-\$750,000
Cultural Education . . . . .	. . . .	-1,849,500	. . . .	-1,817,500	. . . .	-32,000
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities	11,682,600	+ 84,100	11,682,600	+ 84,100	. . . .	. . . .
Batavia Intermediate Care Facility	727,700	+ 64,900	727,700	+ 64,900	. . . .	. . . .
	126,100	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	126,100	. . . .
Total	<u>\$33,842,200</u>	<u>-\$2,329,400</u>	<u>\$32,606,100</u>	<u>-\$1,547,400</u>	<u>\$1,126,100</u>	<u>-\$782,000</u>

Program	Holiday/Overtime Pay (Annual Salaried)	
	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services Program . Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education	\$108,900	. . . .
Higher Education	1,100	. . . .
Cultural Education . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Batavia Intermediate Care Facility . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Total	<u>\$110,000</u>	<u>. . . .</u>

**STATE OPERATIONS — GENERAL FUND
SUMMARY OF NONPERSONAL SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE UNDISTRIBUTED
APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES
1999-00 RECOMMENDED**

Program	Amount	Total		Supplies and Materials	
		Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services					
Program	\$6,714,000		-\$216,600	\$400,000	. . . .
Elementary, Middle and					
Secondary Education	8,770,200		+ 25,100	282,300	. . . .
Higher Education	2,178,000		+ 711,500	. . . .	-\$18,900
Cultural Education	5,185,600		+ 14,700	2,686,900	+ 14,700
Vocational Educational					
Services for Individuals					
with Disabilities	51,600		-1,000	9,200	-1,000
Total	<u>\$22,899,400</u>		<u>+ \$533,700</u>	<u>\$3,378,400</u>	<u>-\$5,200</u>

Program	Amount	Travel		Contractual Services	
		Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services					
Program	\$350,000		. . . .	\$3,244,000	-\$86,600
Elementary, Middle and					
Secondary Education	697,500		. . . .	4,515,400	+ 2,040,100
Higher Education . . . . .	. . . .		-\$39,000	. . . .	-88,800
Cultural Education	145,800		. . . .	2,210,200	. . . .
Vocational Educational					
Services for Individuals					
with Disabilities	13,600		. . . .	20,000	. . . .
Total	<u>\$1,206,900</u>		<u>-\$39,000</u>	<u>\$9,989,600</u>	<u>+ \$1,864,700</u>

Program	Amount	Equipment		General State Charges	
		Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services					
Program	\$250,000		. . . .	\$2,470,000	-\$130,000
Elementary, Middle and					
Secondary Education . . . . .	. . . .		. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Higher Education . . . . .	. . . .		-\$19,800	. . . .	. . . .
Cultural Education	142,700		. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Vocational Educational					
Services for Individuals					
with Disabilities	8,800		. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Total	<u>\$401,500</u>		<u>-\$19,800</u>	<u>\$2,470,000</u>	<u>-\$130,000</u>

Program	Maintenance Undistributed	
	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services		
Program . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Elementary, Middle and		
Secondary Education	\$3,275,000	-\$2,015,000
Higher Education	2,178,000	+ 878,000
Cultural Education . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Vocational Educational		
Services for Individuals		
with Disabilities . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Total	<u>\$5,453,000</u>	<u>-\$1,137,000</u>

EDUCATION

STATE OPERATIONS — OTHER THAN GENERAL FUND SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES 1999-00 RECOMMENDED

Program	Total		Personal Service	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services				
Program	\$21,472,000	-\$2,133,700	\$9,260,000	+ \$3,260,000
School for the Blind	7,162,900	. . . .	4,897,000	. . . .
School for the Deaf	7,028,000	. . . .	4,564,000	+ 500
Elementary, Middle and				
Secondary Education	42,973,600	+ 1,546,900	25,313,600	+ 784,000
Higher Education	8,357,700	+ 551,700	3,504,200	-626,100
Office of the Professions	34,590,000	+ 3,530,000	. . . .	. . . .
Cultural Education	19,467,900	+ 5,645,100	6,455,300	-73,700
Vocational Educational				
Services for Individuals				
with Disabilities	103,626,300	+ 1,549,900	54,191,300	. . . .
Batavia Intermediate Care				
Facility	2,214,800	. . . .	1,362,000	. . . .
Total	<u>\$246,893,200</u>	<u>+ \$10,689,900</u>	<u>\$109,547,400</u>	<u>+ \$3,344,700</u>

Program	Nonpersonal Service		Maintenance Undistributed	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Office of Management Services				
Program	\$11,612,000	+ \$9,836,000	\$600,000	-\$15,229,700
School for the Blind	2,265,900	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
School for the Deaf	2,464,000	-500	. . . .	. . . .
Elementary, Middle and				
Secondary Education	16,681,100	+ 762,900	978,900	. . . .
Higher Education	3,628,500	-47,200	1,225,000	+ 1,225,000
Office of the Professions . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	34,590,000	+ 3,530,000
Cultural Education	13,012,600	+ 5,718,800	. . . .	. . . .
Vocational Educational				
Services for Individuals				
with Disabilities	49,308,700	+ 1,549,900	126,300	. . . .
Batavia Intermediate Care				
Facility	852,800	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Total	<u>\$99,825,600</u>	<u>+ \$17,819,900</u>	<u>\$37,520,200</u>	<u>-\$10,474,700</u>

AID TO LOCALITIES ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY FUND TYPE APPROPRIATIONS

Fund Type	Available 1998-99	Recommended 1999-00	Change
General Fund	\$10,919,376,937	\$11,241,147,300	+ \$321,770,363
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	1,896,254,000	2,140,729,000	+ 244,475,000
Special Revenue Funds — Other	2,244,150,000	2,865,150,000	+ 621,000,000
Total	<u>\$15,059,780,937</u>	<u>\$16,247,026,300</u>	<u>+ \$1,187,245,363</u>
Adjustments:			
Transfer(s) To			
Higher Education Services Corporation, New York			
State			
General Fund	+ 81,735,000		
Appropriated 1998-99	<u>\$15,141,515,937</u>		

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

Program	Available 1998-99	Recommended 1999-00	Change
Elementary, Middle and Secondary Education			
General Fund	\$10,741,971,450	\$11,073,076,700	+ \$331,105,250
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	1,540,967,000	1,738,566,000	+ 197,599,000
Special Revenue Funds — Other	1,530,000,000	1,468,000,000	-62,000,000
Higher and Continuing Education			
General Fund	902,000	. . . . .	-902,000
Cultural Education			
General Fund	106,470,000	105,300,000	-1,170,000
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	4,660,000	4,660,000	. . . . .
Special Revenue Funds — Other	10,150,000	10,150,000	. . . . .
Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities			
General Fund	62,770,600	62,770,600	. . . . .
Special Revenue Funds — Federal	350,627,000	397,503,000	+ 46,876,000
School Tax Relief			
Special Revenue Funds — Other	704,000,000	1,387,000,000	+ 683,000,000
Other Community Projects			
General Fund	<u>7,262,887</u>	. . . . .	<u>-7,262,887</u>
Total	<u>\$15,059,780,937</u>	<u>\$16,247,026,300</u>	<u>+ \$1,187,245,363</u>

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

Comprehensive Construction Programs	Available 1998-99	Recommended 1999-00	Change	Reappropriations 1999-00
Education Building				
Capital Projects Fund . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$820,000
Capital Projects Fund - Advances	\$1,960,000	. . . . .	-\$1,960,000	5,560,000
School for the Blind				
Capital Projects Fund . . . . .	. . . . .	\$159,000	+ 159,000	332,000
Capital Projects Fund - Advances	610,000	. . . . .	-610,000	2,697,000
School for the Deaf				
Capital Projects Fund . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	224,000
Capital Projects Fund - Advances	230,000	. . . . .	-230,000	1,971,000
Schools For Native American Reservations				
Capital Projects Fund - Advances . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	500,000
Cultural Education Center				
Capital Projects Fund - Advances	9,500,000	. . . . .	-9,500,000	20,550,000
Administration				
Capital Projects Fund	850,000	750,000	-100,000	1,635,000
Washington Avenue Armory				
Capital Projects Fund - Advances . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10,715,000
Design and Construction Supervision				
Capital Projects Fund . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	547,000
Total	<u>\$13,150,000</u>	<u>\$909,000</u>	<u>-\$12,241,000</u>	<u>\$45,551,000</u>