State Aid to Schools

A Primer

Pursuant to Laws of 2021

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Fiscal Analysis and Research Unit
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New York State
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Knowledge › Skill › Opportunity

Introduction

The Primer is an annual publication highlighting key school aid concepts, including the impact of this year's legislation. With the goal of locating some basic facts in one place, data and tables for this publication have been excerpted from several State Education Department reports or databases. The report is presented in four parts:

- Section I provides an overview of school finance in New York State
- Section II highlights basic concepts and facts about State Aid to schools
- Appendix A provides a description of 2021-22 formula aids to school districts
- Appendix B provides flow charts for selected formula aids

Section I

School Finance in New York State

Sources of Revenue

In New York State, estimated 2019-20 public education funding comes from three sources: approximately three percent from federal sources, 39 percent from State formula aids and grants, and 58 percent from revenues raised locally.[1]

- State aid comes from three sources: the State General Fund, a Special Revenue Fund account supported by lottery receipts, video lottery terminal receipts, and commercial gaming funds, and the School Tax Relief (STAR) program.
    - The State General Fund comprises approximately 79 percent of State Aid wherein the major revenue source is State taxes (e.g., income and sales);
    - The Special Revenue Fund makes up about 13 percent of State aid with all net revenues from the State lottery statutorily earmarked for school aid. In addition, the General Fund guarantees the level of lottery funds and commercial gaming funds appropriated for education, making up any shortfall in lottery or gaming revenues.
    - STAR (implemented in 1998) estimated to account for almost 8 percent of State revenues. Implemented in 1998, STAR assumed a significant amount of the local tax burden.

The primary source of local revenue for education in all communities is the tax levied by boards of education (or municipal governments for the Big Five city school districts) on residential and commercial properties within the boundaries of each school district. Local property taxes constitute about 89 percent of local revenues. The Big Five cities have constitutional tax limits, which apply to the total municipal budget. For districts other than the Big Five, tax levy growth, with certain exemptions, is limited to the lesser of two percent or the annual increase in the consumer price index (CPI). A district may exceed the cap, with the approval of 60 percent of the voters.[2]

The State's sales tax laws reserve four percent for the State and permit localities to levy up to an additional 4.75 percent, which many do. Five counties

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[1] Estimated data for 2019-20 from "Analysis of School Finances 2018-19" New York State Education Department. August 2021. p.7 Available at http://www.oms.nysed.gov/faru/PDFDocuments/2018-19_Analysis_a.pdf

[2] "Property Tax Cap; Summary of Legislation." New York State Office of the State Comptroller. February 2016. pp. 1-2. Available at: https://www.osc.state.ny.us/files/local-government/property-tax-cap/pdf/legislationsummary.pdf

share a portion of their sales tax with school districts.[3] In 2019-20, $308 million in non-property tax revenues helped support approximately 153 school districts.

Small city school districts can impose a utility tax; more than half of the 57 small city districts do so.[4][5] In addition, State law requires that payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTS) be distributed proportionally among the taxing jurisdictions (including school districts) affected by tax exemptions granted by Industrial Development Agencies (IDAs).[6] New York City imposes a modified local income tax on residents, a business and financial tax, and a tax on commercial rent, revenues from which are raised to support the City's budget including schools.[7] The City of Yonkers also imposes an income tax on non-resident commuters.[8]

The Big Five city school districts' fiscal dependency on their municipalities means that the school system does not levy taxes but is dependent upon citywide taxes for support. State aid for education enters the city treasury, not the school district treasury. The fiscal dependence of these school districts, despite its long history, is fraught with problems related to the level and stability of funding and the use of resources.

Categorical funding programs with prescriptive funding requirements have traditionally been used to ensure funds were spent for specific purposes, although this is a somewhat fragmented approach with a tendency to be administratively burdensome and, over time, numerous adjustments can result in a complex and disjointed aid system. Legislation enacted in 2007 extended maintenance of effort provisions to the remaining Big Five (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers); a maintenance of effort statute already applied to New York City.[9] While Education Law requires these municipalities do not decrease support for their school districts, growth in local support for these districts has

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[3] "Local Government Sales Tax in New York State 2020 Update." New York State Office of the State Comptroller. October 2020. p.18-21. Available at https://www.osc.state.ny.us/files/local-government/publications/pdf/understanding-local-government-sales-tax-in-nys-2020-update.pdf

[4] Local Sales and Use Tax Rates on Residential Energy Effective June 1, 2021. Available at https://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/publications/sales/pub718r.pdf

[5] Taxes on Telephone Services. Available at https://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/2019/st/st810_8_1219.pdf

[6] "An Industrial Development Agency (IDA) is an independent public benefit corporation created through state legislation at the request of one or more sponsoring municipalities…All property titled to an IDA, as well as any bonds or notes issued by an IDA, is exempt from taxation, except for transfer and estate taxes…However, an IDA is authorized to negotiate payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTs) with the private developers participating in IDA projects." (School Law 37th Edition), New York State School Boards Association, Latham, New York, p. 243.

[7] The City of New York Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller for the FYE June 30, 2019. Available at https://comptroller.nyc.gov/wp-content/uploads/documents/CAFR2019.pdf.

[8] City of Yonkers Adopted Budget July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020, Budget Summary, p.B-5. Available at http://www.yonkersny.gov/home/showdocument?id=19216

[9] Big 4 Cities to Report Maintenance of Effort for Education To New York State Education Department, March 15, 2010. Available at: http://www.p12.nysed.gov/mgtserv/districtbudgetdata/docs/Big-4-moe-certification-form.pdf

been very uneven, and certain districts have not received additional local revenue for many years.

Districts with fewer than eight teachers are only eligible to receive transportation aid and operating aids.

Disparities in Fiscal Resources

Despite New York's equalizing State aid system, there remain tremendous disparities between New York State school districts in fiscal resources available to support education. In 2018-19, approved operating expenditure per pupil[10] ranged from $12,408 for the district at the 10th percentile to $22,926 for the district at the 90th percentile, an 85 percent difference.[11]

The primary cause of the disparity in fiscal resources comes from local property taxes. Differences in spending are closely associated with disparities in property wealth and tax levy yields. Higher expenditures per pupil are associated with higher actual property value per pupil. In 2018-19, the average actual value of property per pupil among the lowest spending ten percent of districts was $340,131, while the average actual value per pupil among the highest spending ten percent of districts was $2,270,965, a difference of 568 percent.[12]

The highest spending districts are also those with the highest property values and their tax effort produces the greatest benefit. Table 1 shows that the average tax rate per $1,000 of actual value for the highest spending districts was only $10.85, yet the average tax revenue per pupil for those districts was $25,089. The average tax rate in the lowest spending districts was higher at $13.71 but the tax revenue generated per pupil was only $4,643 per pupil. Communities that desire a high level of educational services, but do not have a large tax base, must bear a disproportionately heavy tax burden to provide those services. In response, policymakers have developed a state aid system that provides funding in a progressive manner. In addition, school districts serving concentrations of children from poverty backgrounds have a greater educational burden to bear, resulting in a greater need to fund programs that provide extra time and help to educate students, thus increasing educational costs.

As illustrated in Table 2, the wealthiest group of districts received an average of only $2,640 per pupil in State revenue other than STAR, while the poorest districts received $14,389, 445 percent more than the wealthiest group. The

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[10] Approved operating expenditures per weighted pupil are the operating expenditures for the day-to-day operation of the school as defined in Education Law §3602(1)(t). Not included are expenditures for building construction, transportation of pupils and some other expenditures. Money received as Federal aid revenue, proceeds of borrowing and State aid for special programs are first deducted from total annual expenditures when approved operating expenditures are computed.

[11] "Analysis of School Finances in New York State School Districts: 2018-19." New York State Education Department, Albany, New York, August 2021, p. 12. Available at: http://www.oms.nysed.gov/faru/PDFDocuments/2018-19_Analysis_a.pdf. Other measurements of per pupil expenditures, such as those produced by the United States Census Bureau, can vary significantly by comparison as a function of what elements are included in the calculations.

[12] See 2.

STAR program reduces the property tax burden on local taxpayers, particularly senior citizens, and has provided significantly more revenue per pupil to wealthier districts. The poorest decile received an average of $521 per pupil, while those in the wealthiest decile received tax relief equivalent to $1,437 per pupil. The reliance on property taxes to support education has created a situation in which, even with State revenue (other than STAR) per pupil exceeding that of the wealthiest group of districts by 445 percent, the poorest group of districts does not begin to approach the overall spending level of the wealthiest districts.

The disparities in fiscal resources are due primarily to the varying ability and willingness of school districts to generate local property tax revenue. As in most states, property values of residences and businesses vary dramatically from school district to school district, as do local assessment practices, and the level of education services desired by the community. In short, a student's access to educational resources depends in large part on where the student lives, raising serious concerns about the equity of student opportunities.

Table 1: 2018-19 Wealth, Expenditure, Revenue, and Aid Data Ranked by Approved Operating Expense Per Pupil Deciles for All Major Districts Excluding New York City

AOE/TAPU Deciles (upper limit shown)		DECILE AVERAGE* AOE per TAPU for Exp.	Actual Valuation per TWPU	Total Exp.** per TAPU for Exp.	STAR Revenue per TAPU for Exp.	Other Revenue from State† per TAPU for Exp.	Income per TWPU	Income per Return	Tax Rev. (excl. STAR) per TAPU for Exp.	Tax Rate (excl. STAR) per $1,000 Full Value	2018-19 Enrollment
1	$12,408	$11,477	$340,131	$17,110	$846	$10,072	$137,837	$53,567	$4,643	13.71	224,439
2	13,329	12,876	389,167	18,220	1,118	9,514	156,749	55,036	6,086	15.72	160,924
3	13,934	13,587	412,610	18,705	1,107	9,144	171,211	61,472	6,987	17.07	144,884
4	14,601	14,285	448,362	19,410	1,162	9,337	160,288	57,738	7,338	16.55	175,656
5	15,360	15,045	515,134	20,257	1,165	9,081	155,345	53,826	8,524	16.05	120,282
6	16,462	15,860	466,169	21,674	1,187	10,134	165,635	59,941	8,712	18.67	175,871
7	18,038	17,305	598,337	22,474	1,509	8,312	177,560	66,666	11,013	18.32	179,654
8	19,955	19,032	790,747	23,299	1,677	6,048	266,791	97,151	14,043	17.73	179,313
9	22,926	21,153	1,097,361	25,847	1,828	4,894	354,060	124,562	17,237	15.83	172,010
10	126,031	25,893	2,270,965	32,103	1,502	3,195	579,056	205,248	25,089	10.85	83,883
All Major Districts Avg. (excluding NYC)		16,145	657,766	21,360	1,299	8,221	216,340	78,501	10,210	15.61	1,616,916
New York City		16,348	787,089	22,288	130	7,483	257,849	90,250	12,152	15.73	1,124,093
All Major Districts Avg.(including NYC)		$16,240	$713,300	$21,762	$793	$7,902	$234,200	$83,600	$11,051	$15.67	2,741,009
Decile Rank		6	7	6	2	5	8	8	7	5	

* Values shown are the weighted averages for all 67 or 68 districts with an AOE/TAPU for Exp. less than or equal to the upper limit for the decile.

** Total Expenditure includes Debt Service and Special Aid Fund.

† Other State Revenue does not include STAR.

Table 2: 2018-19 Wealth, Expenditure, Revenue, and Aid Data
Ranked by Income per TWPU Deciles for All Major Districts
Excluding New York City

Income/TWPU Deciles (upper limit shown)	DECILE AVERAGE* Income per TWPU	AOE per TAPU for Exp.	Total Exp.** per TAPU for Exp.	STAR Revenue per TAPU for Exp.	Other Revenue from State† per TAPU for Exp.	Actual Valuation per TWPU	Income per Return	Tax Rev. (excl. STAR) per TAPU for Exp.	Tax Rate (excl. STAR) per $1,000 Full Value	2018-19 Enrollment
1 $98,331	$81,870	$13,672	$20,144	$521	$14,389	$210,185	$38,531	$3,155	15.00	241,147
2 112,457	105,594	13,763	19,990	889	12,827	320,003	42,807	4,678	14.71	91,535
3 126,945	120,191	15,241	21,005	1,099	11,646	397,075	45,675	6,600	16.69	91,759
4 142,791	135,777	14,725	20,329	1,127	10,202	395,084	47,242	6,997	17.80	111,324
5 157,437	151,108	14,537	20,207	1,405	8,769	459,618	51,609	8,179	17.88	130,042
6 181,704	169,867	14,955	19,560	1,412	8,238	509,682	58,865	8,635	17.11	193,147
7 210,260	193,190	15,845	20,721	1,533	7,224	591,826	62,919	10,615	17.93	192,592
8 261,371	231,996	17,031	21,359	1,726	5,622	731,629	78,582	12,735	17.46	193,791
9 357,718	297,557	17,667	22,217	1,622	4,218	950,311	100,475	14,803	15.75	210,371
10 1,356,205	592,282	22,489	27,474	1,437	2,640	1,764,552	223,418	21,584	12.38	161,208
All Major Districts Avg. (excluding NYC)	216,340	16,145	21,360	1,299	8,221	657,766	78,501	10,210	15.61	1,616,916
New York City	257,849	16,348	22,288	130	7,483	787,089	90,250	12,152	15.73	1,124,093
All Major Districts Avg.(including NYC)	$234,200	$16,240	$21,762	$793	$7,902	$713,300	$83,600	$11,051	$15.67	2,741,009
Decile Rank	8	6	6	2	5	7	8	7	5	

* Values shown are the weighted averages for all 67 or 68 districts with Income/TWPU less than or equal to the upper limit for the decile.

** Total Expenditure includes Debt Service and Special Aid Fund.

† Other State Revenue does not include STAR.

Section II

This section includes selected State Aid concepts and facts including:

- Key Concepts
- State Support for 2021-22
- Local Support
- Components of School Finance
- Foundation Aid
- Selected Expenditure-Based Aids

Key Concepts Concerning School Aid

- **Wealth Equalization:** To distribute State Aid in inverse proportion to fiscal capacity to offset dramatic differences in the ability of school districts to raise local revenues. This is different from the equalization of local property assessments, which is done by the State to make assessed property values comparable from district to district.

- **Determination of Fiscal Capacity:** District income and actual property value per pupil are compared to their respective State averages (known as the Combined Wealth Ratio).

- **School District's State Sharing Ratio or Aid Ratio:** The percent is based on the relative fiscal capacity of the district and multiplied by a grant amount or a district-reported expenditure, depending on the aid category, to determine the district's State Aid.

- **Aid Distribution Systems:** There are different ways of distributing State Aid, including:

  - **Flat Grant Per Pupil.** This distributes the same amount of State aid per pupil to every district (e.g., *Textbook Aid* and Flat Grant *Foundation Aid*). This aid is not equalized.

  - **Wealth-equalized State Aid Per Pupil.** This distributes aid based on an amount per pupil equalized in relation to district fiscal capacity by multiplying the amount by the district's Sharing Ratio (e.g., *Foundation Aid*).

  - **Expenditure-based Aid.** This aid equals the State Share, a wealth equalized percentage, of actual approved spending (e.g., *Transportation, Building* and *BOCES Aids*).

- **Pupil Counts Used for State Aid:** These are based on pupil attendance, membership, or enrollment, often with additional weightings for certain categories of students such as pupils with special educational needs, secondary school pupils, and pupils in summer school.

State Support to Public School Districts

- History - Revenue from State sources as a percent of total expenditures for public schools
  - Low point - 1944-45 - 31.5 percent
  - High point - 2001-02 - 48.2 percent
  - 2020-21 - 36.4 percent (estimated, including STAR)
- Revenue Sources
  - 87 percent from the General Fund; including STAR, State income and sales taxes
  - 13 percent from Lottery receipts, VLT revenue, and Commercial Gaming funds
- Payments
  - The school year is funded from two State fiscal years with approximately 70 percent (plus $378.2 million) paid by March 31 (the end of the first State fiscal year).
- Aid Programs
  - Numerous programs but Foundation Aid alone accounts for about 68.2 percent as of 2021-22 aid projections.
  - Expense-based aids reimburse school districts for certain costs and generally are based on multiplying expenses by an aid ratio. This category includes Transportation, Building, BOCES, Public Excess Cost High Cost, and Private Excess Cost aids and accounts for about 27.5 percent of aid as of 2021-22 aid projections.

Legislative History

- 1990 - Payments to the Teachers Retirement System for 1989-90 amortized over 15 years, reducing State Aid by $684 million.
- 1990 - Unprecedented mid-year deficit reduction legislation cut 1990-91 State Aid payments by $190 million.
- 1991-92 - A State budget was adopted more than two months late with $925 million in deficit reductions.
- 1992-93 - Deficit reductions continued for $1,039 million.
- 1993-94 - State Aid reforms were introduced, deficit reductions eliminated and an estimated increase of $330 million provided.
- 1994-95 through 1997-98 - A State budget was adopted several months late each year, with estimated increases of:
    - 1994-95 - $435 million (June)
    - 1995-96 - $ 67 million (June)
    - 1996-97 - $177 million (July)
    - 1997-98 - $661 million (August)
- 1998-99 – Legislation was passed in mid-April. After vetoes, the estimated increase was $967 million.
- 1999-00 – Legislation was passed in August with an estimated increase of $922 million.
- 2000-01 – Legislation was passed in mid-May with an estimated increase of $1.094 billion.
- 2001-02 – Legislation was passed in August to institute a baseline budget and supplemented in October with additional funds, for an estimated total increase of $680 million.
- 2002-03 through 2006-07 – State’s budgets were adopted with estimated increases (or decrease in 2003-04) as noted:
    - 2002-03 - $420 million (May)
    - 2003-04 - $207 million decrease (May)
    - 2004-05 - $740 million (August)
    - 2005-06 - $830 million (March)
    - 2006-07 - $ 1.1 billion (March)

- 2007-08 and 2008-09 – Legislation was passed in April with an estimated increase of $1.7 billion each year, including major reform of State Aid and the phase-in of Foundation Aid.
- 2009-10 – Legislation was passed in April with an estimated increase of $405 million, Foundation Aid held to the base year amount and a $1 billion Deficit Reduction Assessment (DRA) which was restored with Federal Fiscal Stabilization funds. In December, a $391 million supplemental DRA was enacted and restored with similar federal funding.
- 2010-11 – Legislation was passed in June, vetoed in July and revisited in August with an estimated decrease of $522 million, Foundation Aid held to 2008-09, a -$2.1 billion Gap Elimination Adjustment (which was partially restored with $726 million in remaining federal ARRA funds), and $607 million in federal Education Jobs Program funding. Chapter 313 later provided for an additional $131.5 million reduction in aid (Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage or FMAP).
- 2011-12 - Legislation was passed in April with an estimated decrease of $675 million including a -$2.6 billion Gap Elimination Adjustment (GEA) and a cap on future year-to-year increases in General Support for Public Schools. In June a property tax cap was enacted.
- 2012-13 through 2016-17 - Legislation was passed in March each year with significant increases and partial restorations to the GEA.
    - 2012-13 - $805 million increase including a $400 million GEA restoration.
    - 2013-14 - $944 million increase including a $517 million GEA restoration.
    - 2014-15 - $1.12 billion increase including a $602 million GEA restoration. A multi-year $1.5 billion appropriation was made for Statewide Universal Full-Day Pre-Kindergarten, with $340 million available for reimbursement for the 2014-15 school year.
    - 2015-16 - $1.3 billion increase including a $603 million GEA restoration.
    - 2016-17 - $1.4 billion increase, fully restoring the GEA.
- 2017-18 through 2019-20 - Legislation was passed in March and April with large increases of $1.0 billion in 2017-18, $912 million in 2018-19, and $961 million in 2019-20. The Universal Prekindergarten program was

modified in 2017-18 to provide continuing support to various prekindergarten grant programs.

- 2020-21 – Legislation was passed in April with no Foundation Aid increase, and a current law increase to other aids of $95.5 million. A $1.13 billion reduction in state support was fully offset with Federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding.
- 2021-22 –Legislation provided a $1.8 billion increase in Foundation Aid and committed to a 3-year timeframe to fully fund Foundation Aid. The state expanded transportation aid to partially reimburse covid-related expenditures, expanded prekindergarten offerings with federal funds, and appropriated approximately $13.1 billion of federal funds from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) and American Rescue Plan Act (ARP).

Estimated 2021-22	**($ in millions)**
Foundation Aid	$19,812
Building including Reorganization Incentive	3,169
Transportation Aid	2,088
BOCES and Special Services Aids	1,369
Special Education Aids	1,102
Universal Pre-Kindergarten Grant	605
Subtotal:	$28,145
Other	$574

General Support for Public Schools[13] (GSPS) Total:	$28,719

[13] Excludes Expanding our Children's Education and Learning (EXCEL) debt service, Smart Schools Bond Act funds, and competitive grants funded outside of GSPS. Includes Federal CARES Act restoration fully offsetting the Pandemic Adjustment.

Sources of Support for Public School Districts

- Local Property Tax Revenue
  - The principal source of local school district revenues.
  - Property tax levies are established after voter approval of school district budgets or school board adoption of a limited "contingency" budget of zero growth after two voter defeats.
  - The Big Five cities include education in their municipal budget.
- Tax Limits
  - Only the Big Five city school districts are subject to constitutional tax limits, and the limits apply to the total municipal budget.
  - Small city school districts had their constitutional tax limit repealed in 1985 and first voted on budgets in 1997.
  - Beginning in the 2012-13 school year, property tax levy growth cannot exceed two percent or the rate of inflation, whichever is less, with some exceptions. The tax levy limit can be exceeded if 60 percent of school district voters approve the increase.
- Other Local Revenue Sources
  - The State's sales tax laws reserve four percent for the State and permit localities to levy additional amounts above the four percent. Several counties impose an additional sales tax of three-eighths of a percent for the benefit of the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District. A few localities distribute a portion of the local sales tax to school districts.[14]
  - Small city districts may impose a utility tax.
- STAR
  - Although STAR does not represent additional funds for education, it provides State funds to reduce the property taxes levied by school districts.
  - The STAR exemption began with a State funded school property tax exemption for senior citizen homeowners and subsequent legislation

[14] "Understanding Local Government Sales Tax in New York State 2020 Update." New York State Office of the State Comptroller. October 2020. p.18-21. Available at https://www.osc.state.ny.us/files/local-government/publications/pdf/understanding-local-government-sales-tax-in-nys-2020-update.pdf.

provided for full implementation for seniors in the first year (1998-99). The State pays school districts directly to compensate for reduced property tax receipts.

- New homes purchased after 2015 received a property tax credit rather than exemption. The State makes direct payments to taxpayers to provide property tax relief.

- State Revenue

  - State aid for the public schools comes primarily from the State General Fund (approximately 79 percent) wherein the major revenue source is State taxes (e.g., income and sales)
  - STAR support for public schools comes from the State General Fund (approximately 8 percent).
  - The balance (approximately 13 percent) comes from a Special Revenue Fund account supported by lottery receipts, video lottery terminal receipts, and commercial gaming funds. All net revenues from the State lottery are statutorily earmarked for school aid. In addition, the General Fund guarantees the level of lottery funds and commercial gaming funds appropriated for education, making up any shortfall in revenues.

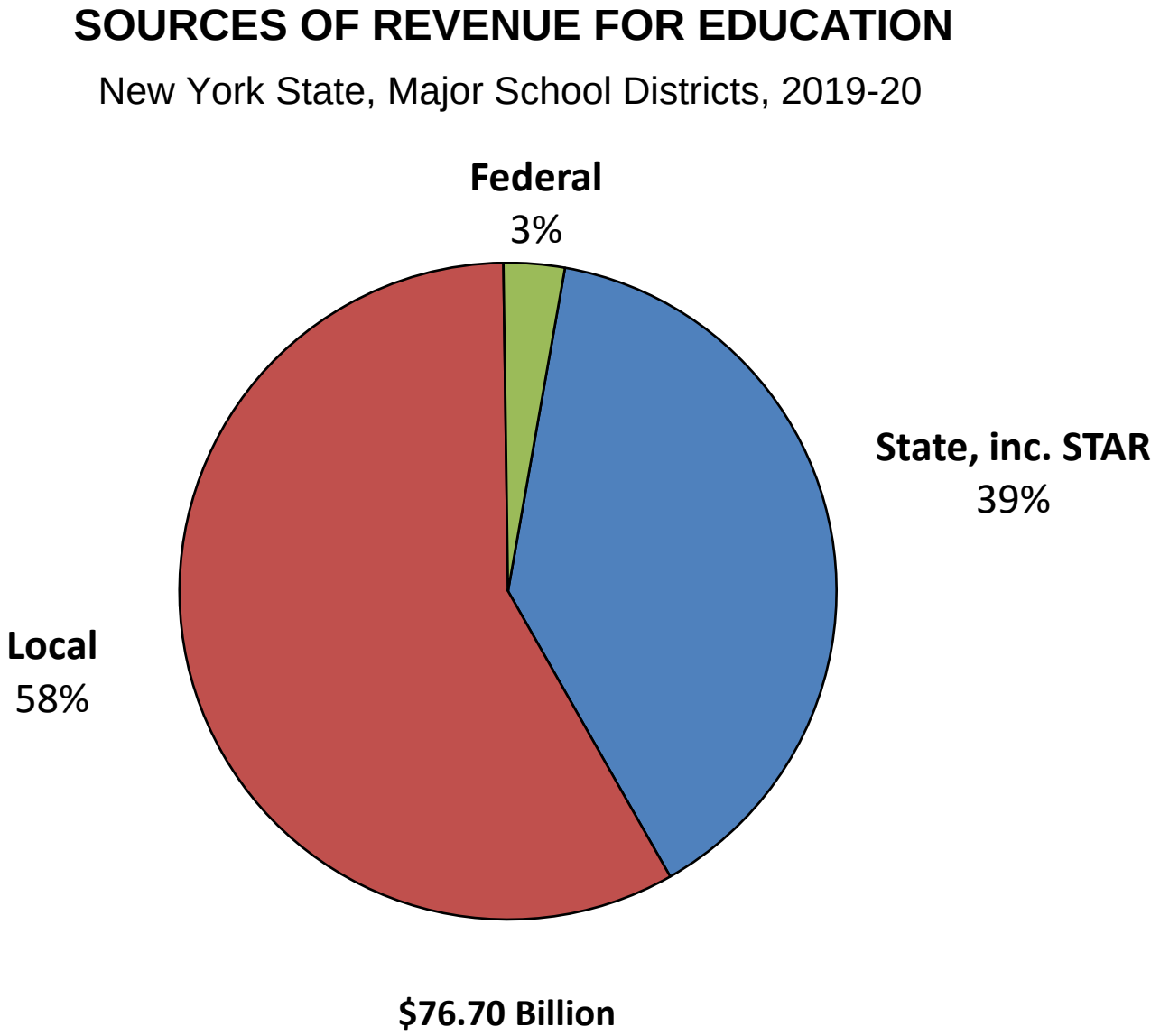


Figure 1 – Sources of Revenue for Education

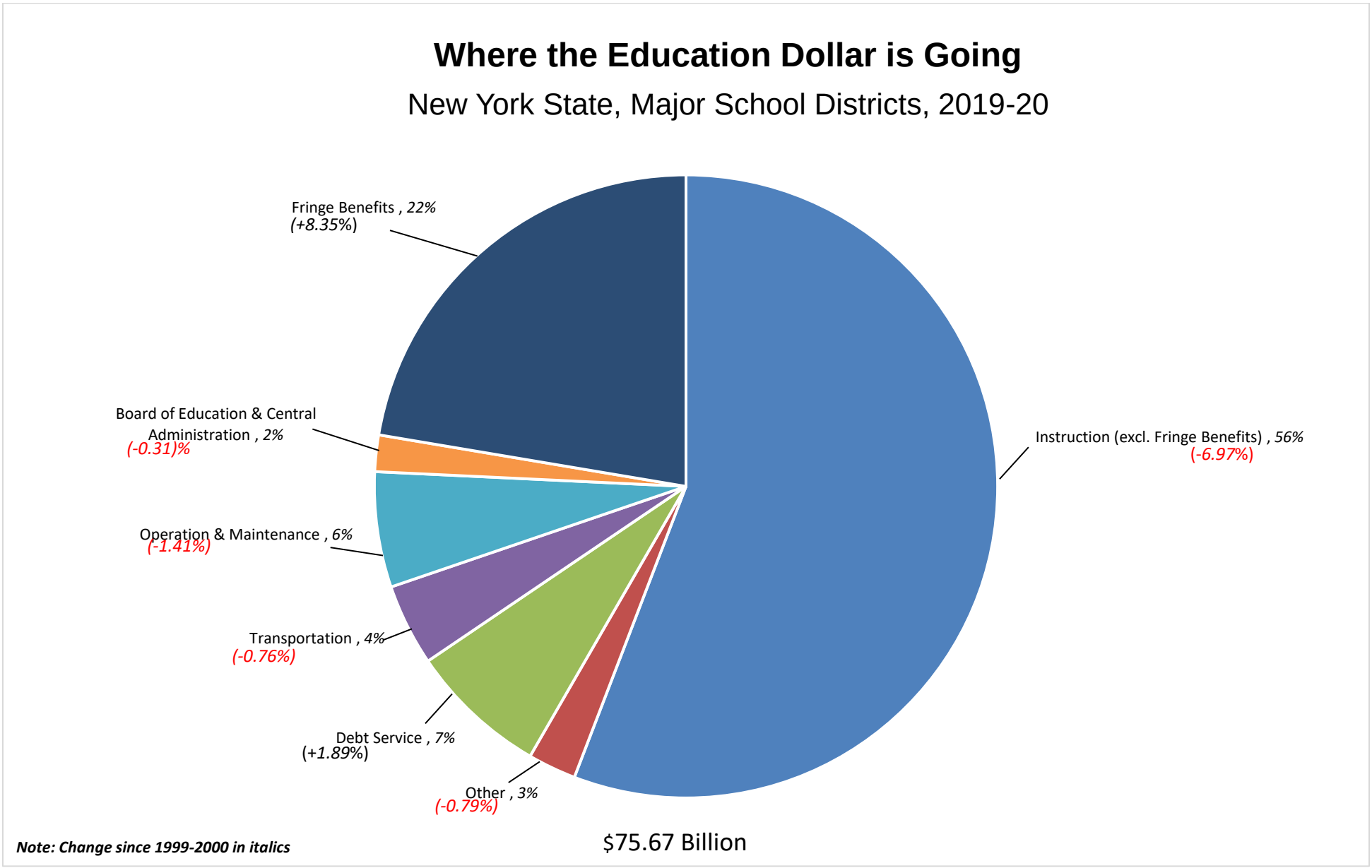


Figure 2 - Where the Education Dollar is Going

Components of School Finance
A Comparison of School Districts
by Property Wealth Per Student

- Districts vary dramatically in their wealth per pupil.[15] The average property wealth per pupil in the lowest wealth districts is $200,731, which is about seven percent of the actual valuation per pupil in the highest wealth districts ($3,049,449).

- State Aid (State revenue other than STAR) is wealth equalizing. Low-wealth districts receive approximately five times more aid per pupil than the highest wealth districts ($14,060 versus $2,630).[16]

- Despite wealth equalized state aid, the spending per pupil in lowest wealth districts is about two-thirds of the spending per pupil in the highest wealth districts ($19,647 versus $30,693).

- The lowest wealth districts tax themselves at almost double the rate of the highest wealth districts ($15.18 per $1,000 of full value versus $8.25 per $1,000).

- Due to significantly smaller per pupil tax bases, the lowest wealth districts raise about one-eighth of the local revenue per pupil that the highest wealth districts do ($3,048 versus $24,875).

[15] Conclusions relate to Table 6 of the *Analysis of School Finances in New York State School Districts 2018-19* (August 2021), The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Albany, New York, page 13, which is reproduced on the following page.

[16] This does not include STAR, which provides more value to districts with higher property wealth.

Table 3: 2018-19 Wealth, Expenditure, Revenue, and Aid Data |
Ranked by Actual Valuation per TWPU Deciles for All Major Districts Excluding New York City

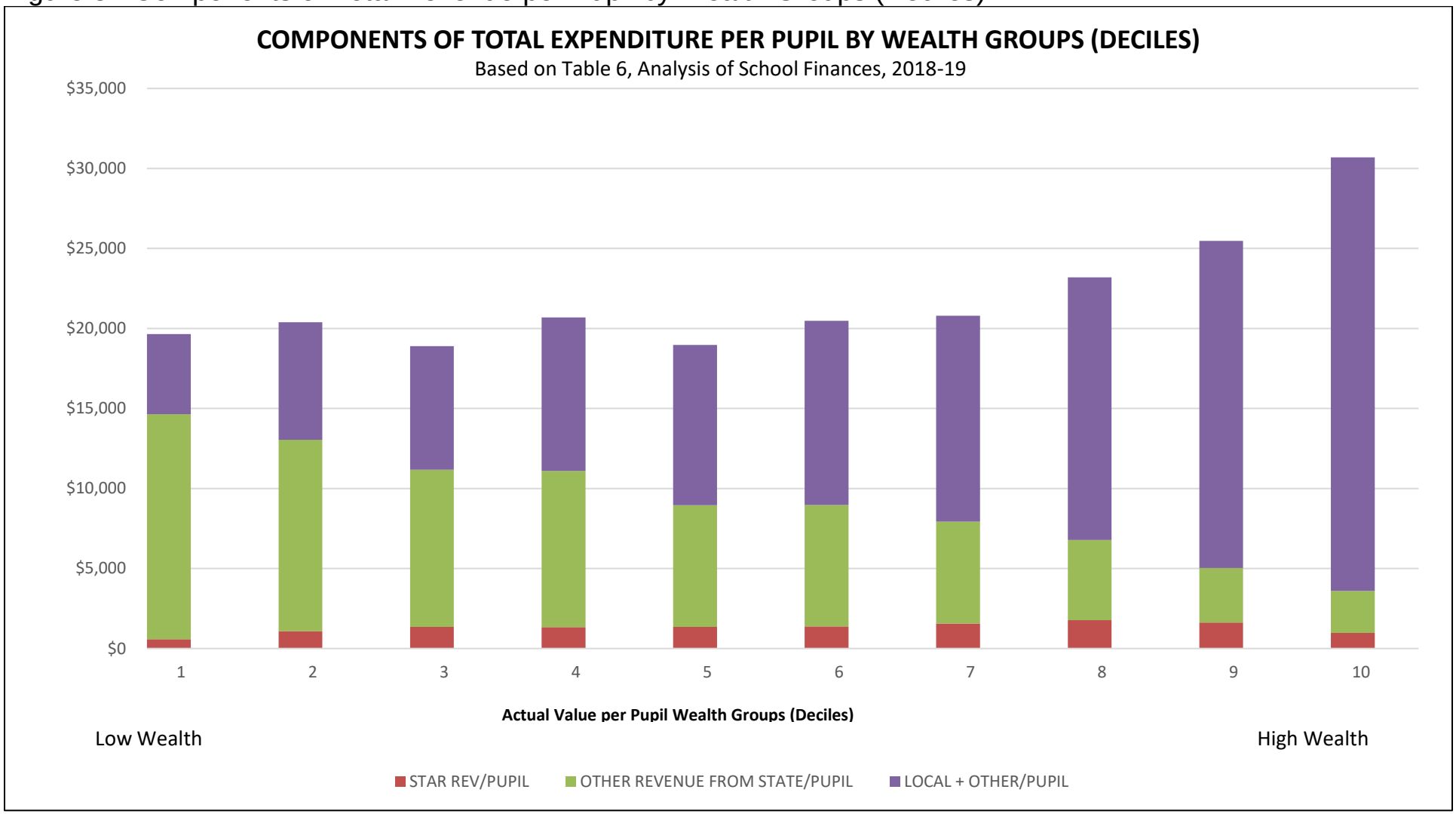
Actual Valuation/TWPU Deciles (upper limit shown)		DECILE AVERAGE*									
		Actual Valuation per TWPU	AOE per TAPU for Exp.	Total Exp.** per TAPU for Exp.	STAR Revenue per TAPU for Exp.	Other Revenue from State† per TAPU for Exp.	Income per TWPU	Income per Return	Tax Rev. (excl. STAR) per TAPU for Exp.	Tax Rate (excl. STAR) per $1,000 Full Value	2018-19 Enrollment
1	272,259.28	$200,731	$13,285	$19,647	$586	$14,060	$86,584	$39,204	$3,048	15.18	264,944
2	326,645.90	305,865	14,515	20,383	1,080	11,963	117,614	45,500	5,533	18.16	114,895
3	364,572.78	346,080	13,404	18,890	1,343	9,826	146,258	50,102	6,226	18.04	134,799
4	440,227.96	399,998	15,028	20,697	1,336	9,757	147,201	52,420	7,598	19.12	131,203
5	512,509.67	482,098	14,312	18,968	1,354	7,596	180,873	61,695	8,783	18.29	146,167
6	601,681.61	554,890	15,779	20,475	1,384	7,590	189,856	66,427	10,075	18.31	218,878
7	721,345.23	653,578	16,366	20,799	1,562	6,366	224,011	76,299	11,623	17.81	194,059
8	968,928.38	855,187	18,467	23,198	1,766	5,013	285,551	98,816	14,806	17.70	192,437
9	1,557,005.91	1,214,401	20,780	25,466	1,620	3,412	397,923	144,062	18,754	15.56	152,344
10	61,645,137.43	3,049,449	24,559	30,693	975	2,630	691,958	224,985	24,875	8.25	67,190
All Major Districts Avg. (excluding NYC)		657,766	16,145	21,360	1,299	8,221	216,340	78,501	10,210	15.61	1,616,916
New York City		787,089	16,348	22,288	130	7,483	257,849	90,250	12,152	15.73	1,124,093
All Major Districts Avg.(including NYC)		$713,300	$16,240	$21,762	$793	$7,902	$234,200	$83,600	$11,051	$15.67	2,741,009
Decile Rank		7	6	6	2	5	8	8	7	5	

* Values shown are the weighted averages for all 67 or 68 districts with AV/TWPU less than or equal to the upper limit for the decile.

** Total Expenditure includes Debt Service and Special Aid Fund.

† Other State Revenue does not include STAR.

Figure 3 - Components of Total Revenue per Pupil by Wealth Groups (Deciles)



Foundation Aid

The Laws of 2007 reformed the State's method of allocating resources to school districts by consolidating some thirty existing aid programs into a Foundation Aid formula that distributes funds to school districts based on the cost of providing an adequate education, adjusted to reflect regional costs and concentrations of pupils who need extra time and help in each district. The 2007-08 Enacted Budget also included a four-year phase-in of Foundation Aid. For a history of changes in the Enacted Budget, see Legislative History above.

District Foundation Aid per Pupil =
[Foundation Amount * Pupil Need Index * Regional Cost Index]
– Expected Minimum Local Contribution

- The Foundation Amount is the cost of providing general education services. It is measured by determining instructional costs of districts that are performing well. It is adjusted annually to reflect the percentage increase in the consumer price index (CPI) and adjusted by the phase-in foundation percent (PIFP) as specified by statute. For 2007-08 aid, the Foundation Amount was $5,258, and was adjusted by the PIFP of 1.0768. For 2021-22, the adjusted amount is: $6,835 x 1.012 (CPI) x 1.0000 (PIFP), or $6,917.
- The Pupil Needs Index (PNI) recognizes the added costs of providing extra time and help for students to succeed. It is 1 + the Extraordinary Needs (EN) percent and ranges from 1 to 2. The EN% is based on:

Lunch count * .65	Uses a 3-year average Free and Reduced-Price Lunch percent
Census count * .65	Uses 2000 Census percent of persons age 5-17 in poverty
English Language Learners count * .50	Uses base year pupils
Sparsity count	Provides a factor ((25 – enrollment/square mile)/50.9) for districts with fewer than 25 pupils per square mile

- The Regional Cost Index (RCI) recognizes regional variations in purchasing power around the State, based on wages of non-school professionals. As

currently provided in statute, the 2006 regional cost index by labor force region is:

Capital District	1.124
Southern Tier	1.045
Western New York	1.091
Hudson Valley	1.314
Long Island/NYC	1.425
Finger Lakes	1.141
Central New York	1.103
Mohawk Valley	1.000
North Country	1.000

- The Expected Minimum Local Contribution is an amount districts are expected to spend towards the total cost of general education. It is the lesser of two calculations:

Selected Actual Value/pupil * Tax Factor[17] of 0.0161 * Income/Pupil relative to the State average (which is capped between 0.65 and 2.0),

OR

(Foundation Amount * PNI * RCI) * (1 – Foundation Aid State Sharing Ratio).

Total Foundation Aid = Selected Foundation Aid * Selected Total Aidable Foundation Pupil Units (TAFPU). Selected Foundation Aid is the district's Foundation Aid per pupil, but no less than $500. TAFPU is described on page 25.

The 2021-22 Foundation Aid is equal to the 2020-21 Foundation Aid Base.

- District wealth is measured by:

  - Selected Actual Valuation (AV) of Taxable Real Property Per Pupil = Lesser of 2018 AV or the average of 2018 AV and 2017 AV.
  - Selected Adjusted Gross Income Per Pupil = Lesser of 2018 Income or the average of 2018 and 2017 Income.

[17] The tax factor is based on 90% of the three-year average tax rate in the state.

- Annual Computations:

  - Actual Value Per Pupil

    Selected actual valuation of all districts divided by resident pupils of New York State to obtain State average selected AV/pupil. For 2021-22 Aid: $689,800

  - Adjusted Gross Income Per Pupil

    Selected adjusted gross personal income of all taxpayers, as reported on New York State income tax returns and including results of the statewide computerized income verification process, divided by resident pupils of New York State to obtain State average selected income/pupil. For 2021-22 Aid: $231,300

Foundation Aid Combined Wealth Ratio

- Combined Wealth Ratio Calculation:

  - Compare District Wealth Measures to State Average Wealth Measures

  - Compute:

$$\text{Foundation Aid Pupil Wealth Ratio (FAPWR)} = \frac{\text{District Actual Value per Pupil}}{\$689{,}800}$$

$$\text{Fdn. Aid Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio (FAAPWR)} = \frac{\text{District Income per Pupil}}{\$231{,}300}$$

  - Weight Income and Actual Value Equally (50:50):

$$0.50 \times \text{FAPWR} + 0.50 \times \text{FAAPWR}$$

This is the district's Foundation Aid Combined Wealth Ratio (FACWR), a measure of district fiscal capacity based on income and actual value.

- Average Wealth District: FACWR = 1.00
- Below Average Wealth: FACWR = Less than 1.00
- Above Average Wealth: FACWR = Greater than 1.00

Foundation Aid State Sharing Ratio

- State Sharing Ratio Calculation (2):

Basic Principle: The poorer a district is compared to the State average, the greater the State Sharing Ratio. For high need/resource-capacity districts, the State Sharing Ratio is multiplied by 1.05.

If the district's FACWR is:	Then the Foundation Aid State Sharing Ratio is computed as follows:
0.627 or less	1.37 - (1.23 * FACWR) with a maximum ratio of .90 Range 0.599 to 0.900
0.627 - 0.800	1.00 - (0.64 * FACWR) Range 0.488 to 0.599
0.800 - 1.336	0.80 - (0.39 * CWR) Range 0.279 to 0.488
Greater than 1.336	0.51 - (0.22 * CWR) with a minimum ratio of zero Range 0 to 0.279

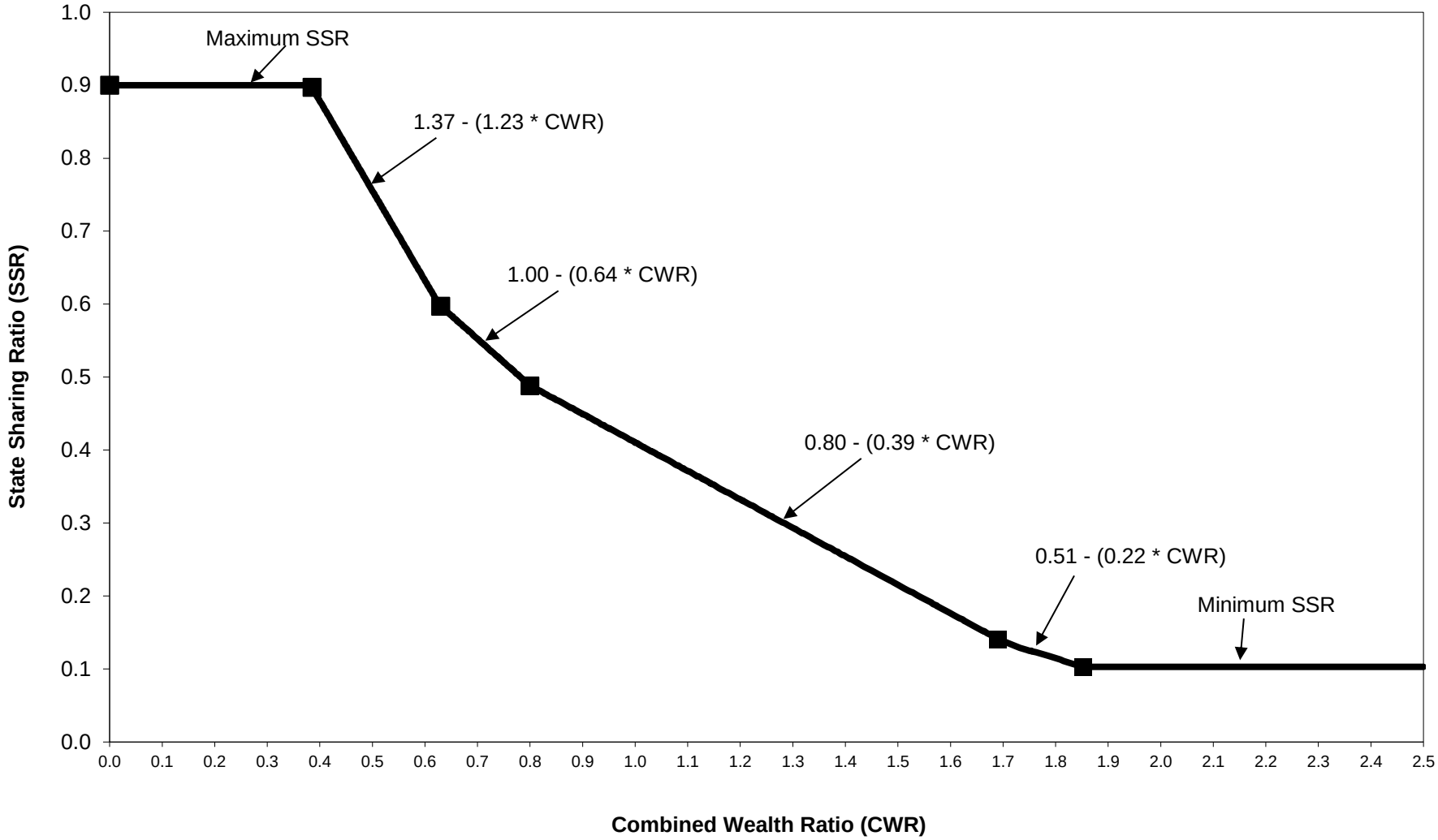


Figure 4 - State Sharing Ratio as a Function of a District's Combined Wealth Ratio (CWR)

Foundation Aid Pupil Count

Basic Principle: Foundation Aid = Aid Per Pupil * No. of Pupils

Average Daily Membership (Full Day K-12)		Weighting 1.00
	Plus	
Average Daily Membership of 1/2 Day Kindergarten		Weighting 0.50
	Plus	
Pupils with Disabilities		Weighting 1.41
	Plus	
Pupils Declassified from Special Education		Weighting 0.50
	Plus	
Pupils in Summer School		Weighting 0.12
	Plus	
Dual Enrollment Pupils		

Sum = Total Aidable Foundation Pupil Units (TAFPU)

2006-07 Foundation Aid Base

For phasing-in Foundation Aid for 2007-08 and 2008-09, the 2006-07 Foundation Aid Base (FAB) is the sum of these aids and grants:

- Flex Aid
- Public Excess Cost Aid (excluding High Cost Aid)
- Limited English Proficiency Aid
- Sound Basic Education Aid
- Enrollment Adjustment Aid
- Supplemental Extraordinary Needs Aid
- Growth Aid
- Operating Reorganization Incentive Aid
- High Tax Aid
- Tax Limitation Aid
- Early Grade Class Size Reduction Grants
- Small Cities Aid
- Teacher Support Aid
- Improving Pupil Performance Grants
- Categorical Reading and Math Grants
- Magnet School Grants (including additional amounts)
- Fort Drum Grants
- Tuition Adjustment Aid

These Aids and Grants are also eliminated:

- Comprehensive Operating Aid
- Formula Operating Aid
- Educationally Related Support Services Aid
- Extraordinary Needs Aid
- Gifted and Talented Aid
- Minor Maintenance and Repair Aid
- Operating Standards Aid
- Summer School Aid
- Tax Effort Aid
- Tax Equalization Aid
- Transition Adjustment Factor
- Shared Services Savings Incentive

SELECTED EXPENDITURE-BASED AIDS

Aid ($ and # for major districts)	Formula/Calculation[18]
Building Aid $3,151.3 million 668 districts aided 673 districts eligible	Building Aid = Approved Expenditures x Building Aid Ratio. Approved Expenditures = assumed amortization of approved project costs or current year lease expenditures. Aid Ratio = a) for projects with voter approval dates (VAD) before July 1, 2000, the highest of the Actual Value/RWADA aid ratios from 1981-82 through 2019-20. AV/RWADA Aid Ratio = 1 – (0.51 x RWADA wealth ratio), min 0. b) for projects with VAD on or after July 1, 2000, generally the higher of the current AV/RWADA aid ratio or the aid ratio selected for 1999-00 building aid. c) Other adjustments: up to 10 percent of additional aid is provided for projects with VAD on or after July 1, 1998; additional aid ratio option for certain low income wealth districts and up to 5 percent additional aid for high need/resource-capacity districts; aid provided for security devices, capital outlays that merit exception, water testing, and building condition survey. Maximum aid ratio is 95 percent (98 percent in certain cases).

[18] For more information on formulas or calculations in this table, see "2020-21 State Aid Handbook, State Formula Aids and Entitlements for Schools in New York State as Amended by Chapters of the Laws of 2020." New York State Education Department. Available at https://stateaid.nysed.gov/publications/handbooks/handbook_2020.pdf

SELECTED EXPENDITURE-BASED AIDS

Aid ($ and # for major districts)	Formula/Calculation[18]
Building Reorganization Incentive Aid $17.7 million 77 districts aided 89 districts potentially eligible	Aid = Additional apportionment (incentive factor) of building aid for eligible building projects. Incentive Factor = 0.25 for districts that reorganized prior to July 1, 1983; 0.30 for districts reorganized since then. Maximum aid = the sum of building aid and reorganization building aid cannot exceed 95 percent of the approved building expenditures (98 percent in certain cases).
Transportation Aid $2,082.8 million 673 districts aided 673 districts eligible	Aid = Approved Capital and Non-capital Expenditures x Selected Aid Ratio. Non-capital expenditures = approved transportation operating expenditures and account for about 95 percent of approved expenditures. Capital expenditures = assumed amortization of purchase, lease and equipment costs over five years, at a statewide average interest rate. Aid Ratio = highest of 3 aid ratios plus a sparsity adjustment; 0.065 minimum; 0.90 maximum. 3 aid ratio choices = a) 1.263 x State Sharing Ratio; b) 1.01 – (0.46 x RWADA wealth ratio); c) 1.01 – (0.46 x enrollment wealth ratio).

SELECTED EXPENDITURE-BASED AIDS

Aid ($ and # for major districts)	Formula/Calculation[18]
Summer Transportation Aid $5.0 million maximum 110 districts aided 673 districts eligible	Aid = Approved non-capital expenditures x Selected Aid Ratio. Non-capital expenditures = for transporting pupils to and from district-operated approved summer school programs. Capital expenditures are included with the above Transportation Aid formula. Aid Ratio is same as for Transportation Aid. If State total of districts' aid exceeds $5.0 million, each district's aid is prorated to remain within a $5.0 million statewide appropriation.
BOCES Aid $1,088.5 million 664 districts aided 664 eligible districts (4 districts have elected not to join a BOCES and the Big 5 city school districts are not eligible to join a BOCES; these 9 districts are eligible to receive the separate Special Services Aid) Note: aid is calculated for districts but is paid to the BOCES.	**Operating Aid = Approved Expenditures x Selected Aid Ratio.** Expenditures = an allocation of the BOCES base year administrative and shared services expenditures to the school districts that are components of the respective BOCES. About 94 percent of aidable expenditures. Selected Aid Ratio = higher of: a) 1 – (0.51 x AV/RWADA wealth ratio); or, b) 1 – (.008 / district tax rate) (0.003 for central high schools); minimum = 0.36; maximum = 0.90. **Rent and Capital Aid = Approved Expenditures x Aid Ratio.** Expenditures = an allocation of the BOCES current year rent and capital expenditures to the school districts that are components of the BOCES. Aid Ratio = 1 – (0.51 x AV/RWADA wealth ratio), minimum = 0.00; maximum = 0.90.

SELECTED EXPENDITURE-BASED AIDS

Aid ($ and # for major districts)	Formula/Calculation[18]
Public Excess Cost High Cost Aid $664.0 million 643 districts aided 673 districts eligible Note: estimated expenditures are based on district averages but actual expenditure is computed on a per pupil basis.	Aid = (Approved Program Cost – Deduction) x Aid Ratio. Eligibility: To be eligible for this aid, the cost per student must exceed the lesser of: $10,000 or (4 x 2019-20 AOE/Pupil). If eligible, approved program costs are equal to the sum of the annualized tuition above the deduction for students with disabilities educated in district or BOCES programs. Deduction = 3 x 2019-20 AOE/pupil. Aid Ratio = 1 – (0.51 x Combined Wealth Ratio); minimum = 0.25. Aid is in addition to Foundation Aid.
Private Excess Cost Aid $433.9 million 549 districts aided 673 districts eligible Note: estimated expenditures are based on district averages, but actual expenditure is computed on a per pupil basis.	Aid = (Approved Program Cost – Deduction) x Aid Ratio. Approved Program Cost is the base year private school tuition per pupil for district pupils placed in private school programs for the disabled. Expenditures at the State-operated schools—Batavia school for the blind and Rome school for the deaf—are included. Deduction = base year tax levy per public school enrollment of resident pupils (including charter school enrollment). Aid Ratio = 1 – (0.15 x Combined Wealth Ratio); minimum = 0.50.

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APPENDIX A

Description of 2021-22 Formula Aids to School Districts

Aid Type	Description of Aid
Foundation	Unrestricted aid to school districts for school operation and maintenance. It replaces 30 aids and grants from 2006-07. Based on an adjusted foundation amount less an expected minimum local contribution. Formula recognizes regional cost, district need factors and fiscal capacity and is phased-in over time.
Full-Day K Conversion	One year unrestricted aid on a current year basis for approved programs in districts that agree to convert to full-day kindergarten programs. Equal to selected foundation aid per pupil. Legislation enacted in 2013 limits eligibility of this funding to only one such conversion.
Universal Pre-Kindergarten	Targeted per-pupil grant for approved programs. The 2017-18 Enacted Budget provided for a multi-year consolidation of Pre-K programs (except for the $340 million Statewide Universal Full Day Pre-K program).
Charter School Transitional	Targets aid to the 28 districts most impacted by a concentration of charter schools in the past three years, either in comparison to the district's enrollment or budget. Aid is based on a partial reimbursement of the per-pupil basic tuition paid by the district to the charter school.
High Tax	Eligible districts receive a flat grant per enrolled pupil. Eligibility determined by residential levy exceeding a specified percent of adjusted gross income. Aid is frozen to the 2013-14 amount.
Textbook	Non-wealth equalized reimbursement of expenditures up to a flat grant per pupil maximum.
Computer Software	Non-wealth equalized reimbursement of expenditures up to a flat grant per pupil maximum.
Library Materials	Non-wealth equalized reimbursement of expenditures up to a flat grant per pupil maximum.
Hardware and Technology	Expenditure-based reimbursement up to an equalized ceiling amount per pupil for instructional computer hardware and educational technology equipment. Uses the district's current year building aid ratio which reflects its relative property wealth. Local share not required.
BOCES	Expenditure-based aid for districts that are components of BOCES to obtain services. Equalized by either the district's tax rate or relative property wealth per pupil.
Special Services—Computer Administration	Expenditure-based aid up to a maximum per pupil for computer expenditures. Equalized for district fiscal capacity. Only Big 5 Cities and other non-component districts of a BOCES are eligible.

Aid Type	Description of Aid
Special Services— Career Education; Academic Improvement	Expenditure-based aid up to a maximum per pupil for career education expenditures. Equalized for district fiscal capacity. Only Big 5 Cities and other non-component districts of a BOCES are eligible.
Reorganization Incentive - Operating	Additional unrestricted operating aid for districts that reorganize after July 1, 2007. Depending on the year of reorganization, up to an additional 40 percent of 2006-07 formula operating aid is provided (the percent is scaled down after 5 years by 4% per year).
Excess Cost Public High Cost	Additional wealth-equalized, per-pupil aid for students with disabilities in public school- or BOCES-run very high cost programs. Costs exceeding a threshold are reimbursed using an aid ratio based on district property and income wealth.
Supplemental Public Excess Cost Amount	Aid for eligible districts to accommodate changes in the way aid is provided for public excess cost pupils. Aid is frozen to the 2008-09 amount.
Excess Cost--Private	Wealth-equalized, per-pupil aid for students with disabilities that the public school places in private school settings or State-operated schools for the deaf or blind.
Transportation	Expenditure-based aid for approved operating expenditures for transportation of pupils. Property wealth equalized with a choice of aid ratios and sparsity adjusted. Starting in 2005-06, debt service expenditures are aided on an assumed amortization schedule.
Summer Transportation	Transportation aid was expanded to cover summer school programs to help students meet higher learning standards. Districts with approved programs are eligible for aid up to a maximum State total of $5 million.
Building	Expenditure-based aid for construction and financing of approved building projects. Choice of property wealth equalized aid ratios back to 1981-82, depending on date of voter approval. Up to an additional 10 percent incentive was provided for projects approved on or after July 1, 1998. Allowable construction cost adjusted for regional cost differences starting in 1998. Starting in 2002-03, debt service expenditures are aided on an assumed amortization schedule.
Reorganization Incentive - Building	An additional amount of building aid (25 or 30 percent, depending on year of reorganization) is provided for eligible building projects. A maximum of 95 percent of approved building expenditures can be aided in total by Building and Reorganization Building aid (98 percent for high needs districts for projects approved after 7/1/05). The district's selected building aid ratio applies.
Academic Enhancement	A $17.5 million grant for the Yonkers School District, a $1.2 million grant for the New York City School District, and aid for districts identified as in need of improvement for at least 5 years, based on Foundation Aid. Aid is frozen to the 2008-09 amount, plus $1.2 million for the Albany City School District.

Aid Type	Description of Aid
Expanding our Children's Education and Learning (EXCEL)	Starting with 2006-07, a total of $2.6 billion is available over multiple years for capital construction. The maximum allocations are: $1.8 billion for the New York City School District; $400 million for non-NYC high Need/Resource-Capacity districts, based on a flat grant per pupil; and $400 million for average and low Need/Resource-Capacity districts, based on a smaller flat grant per pupil.
Smart Schools Bond Act	In the November 2014 general election, voters approved the sale of State bonds up to $2 billion. Proceeds will be allocated to school districts statewide to provide access to classroom technology and high-speed internet connectivity to equalize opportunities for children to learn, to add classroom space to expand high-quality pre-kindergarten programs, to replace classroom trailers with permanent instructional space, and to install high-tech smart security features in schools.

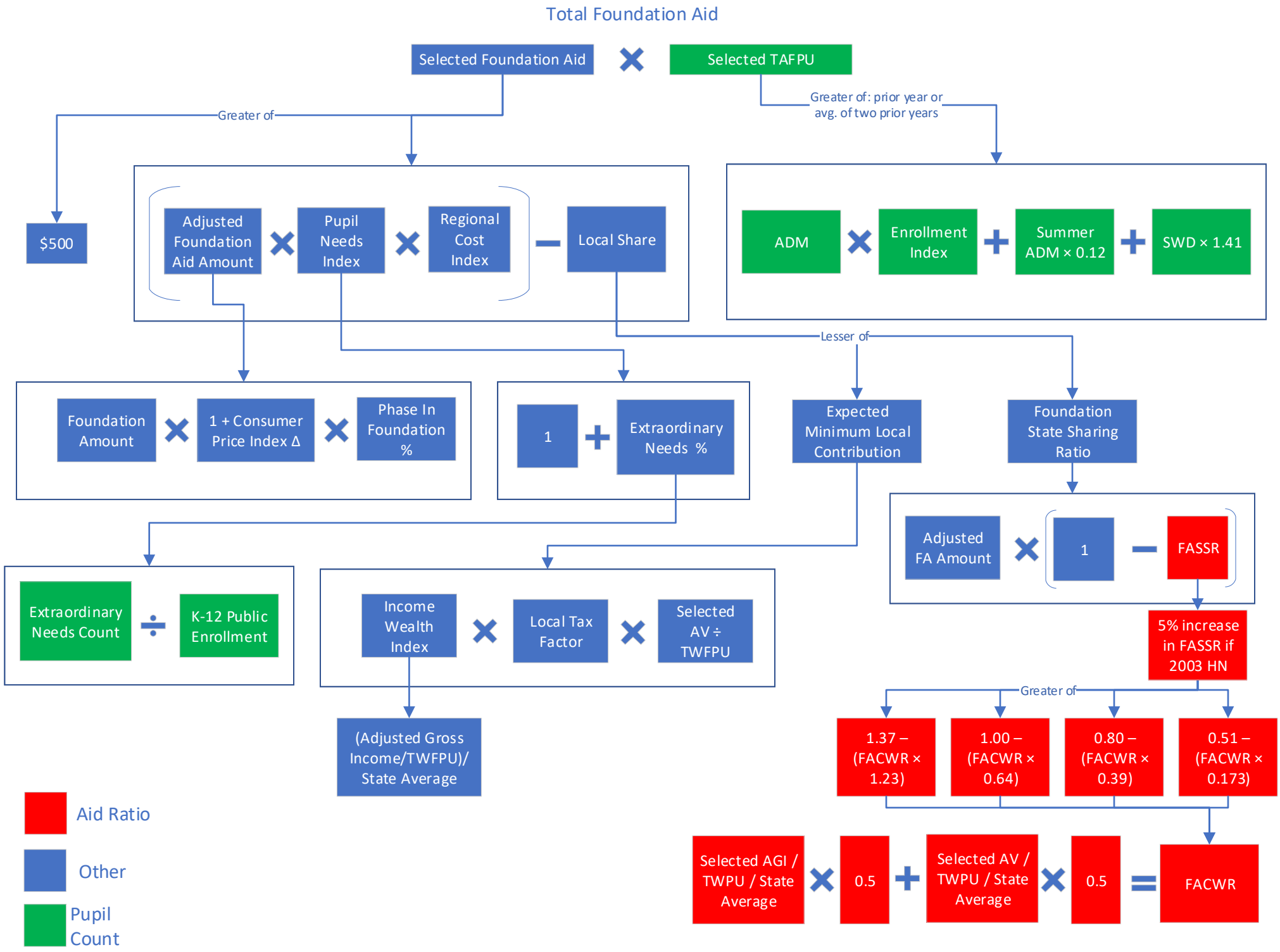
APPENDIX B

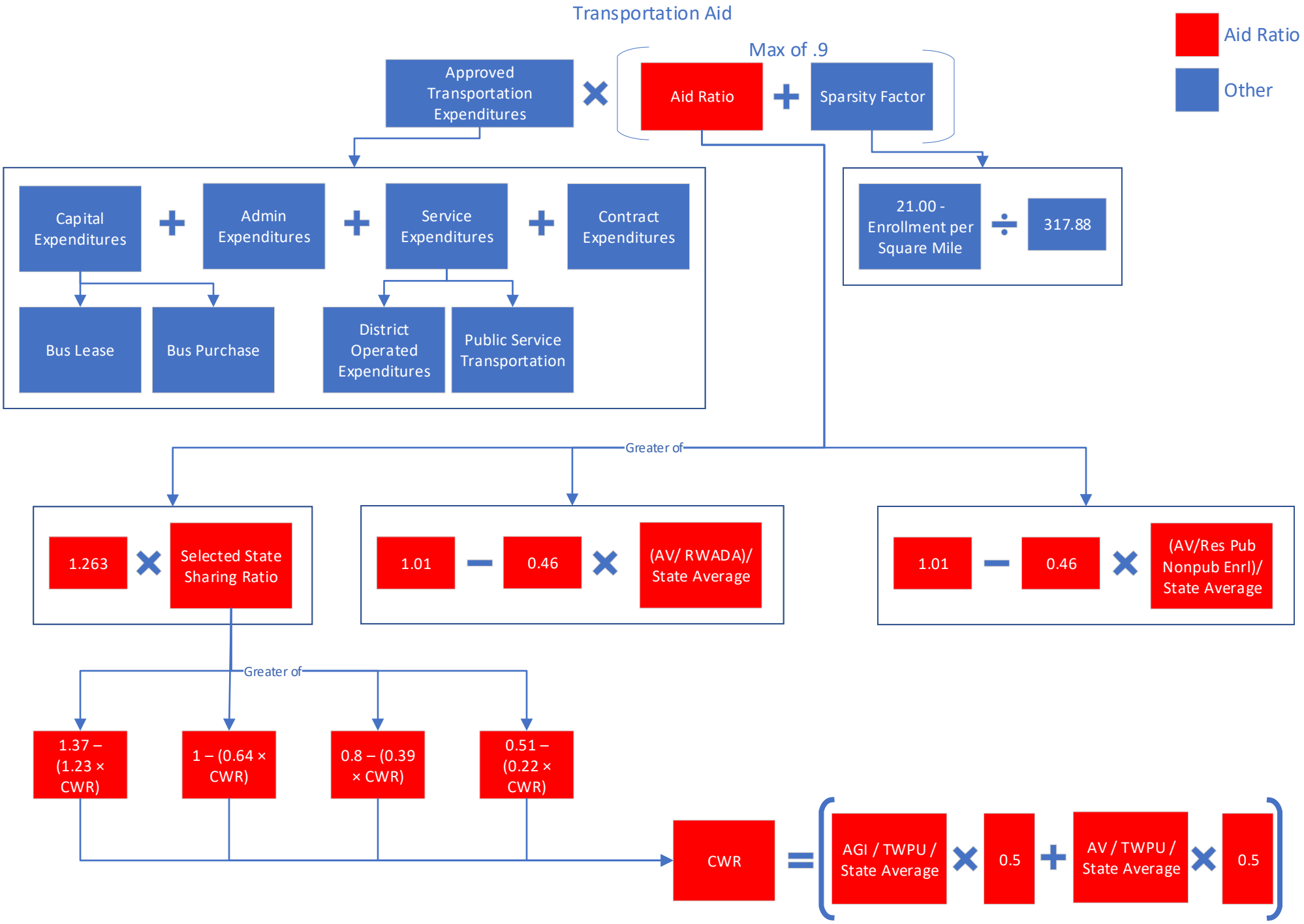
Flow Charts of Selected Formula Aids

(Below are Acronyms Used in the Flow Charts that Follow)

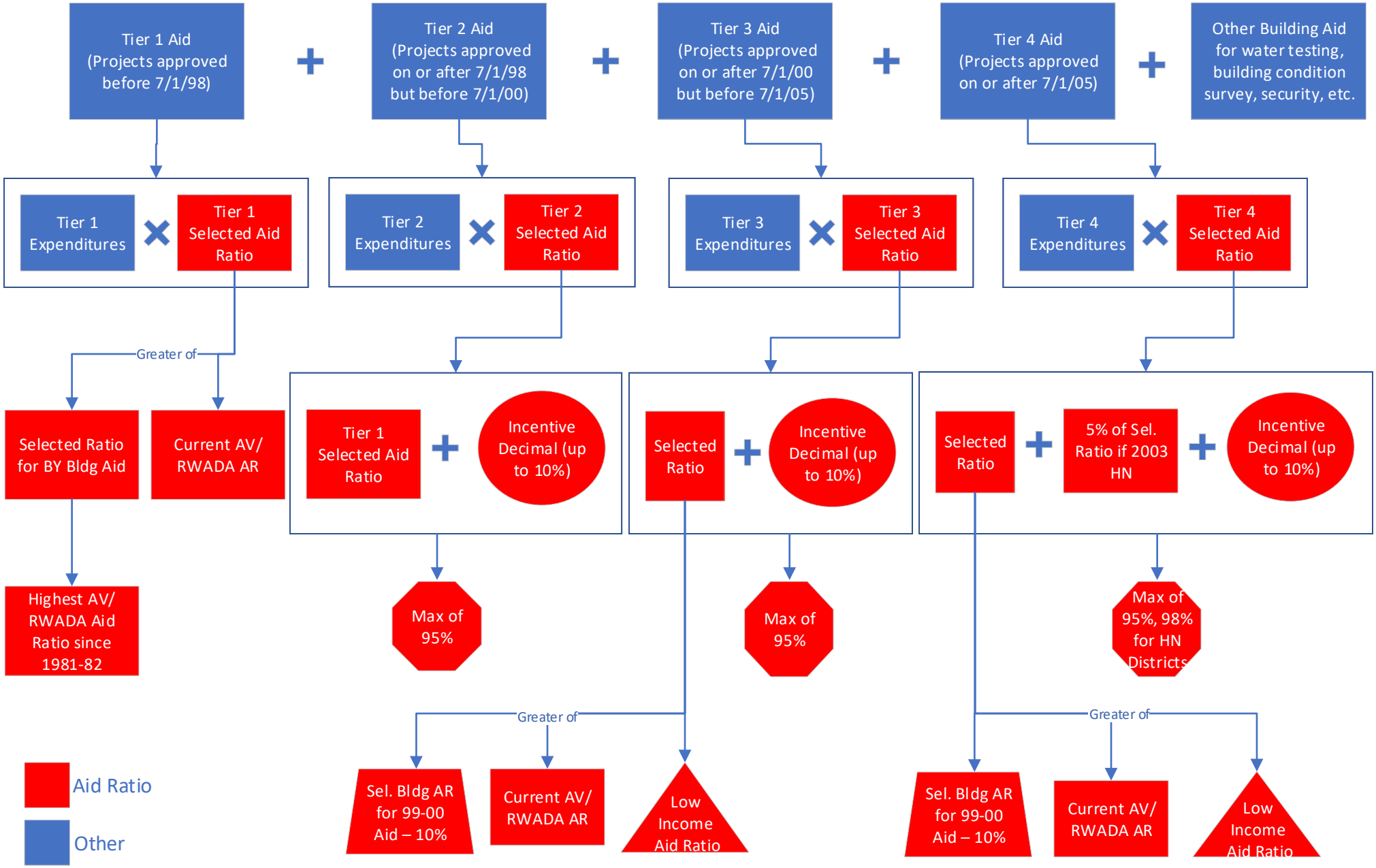
List of Flow Chart Acronyms:

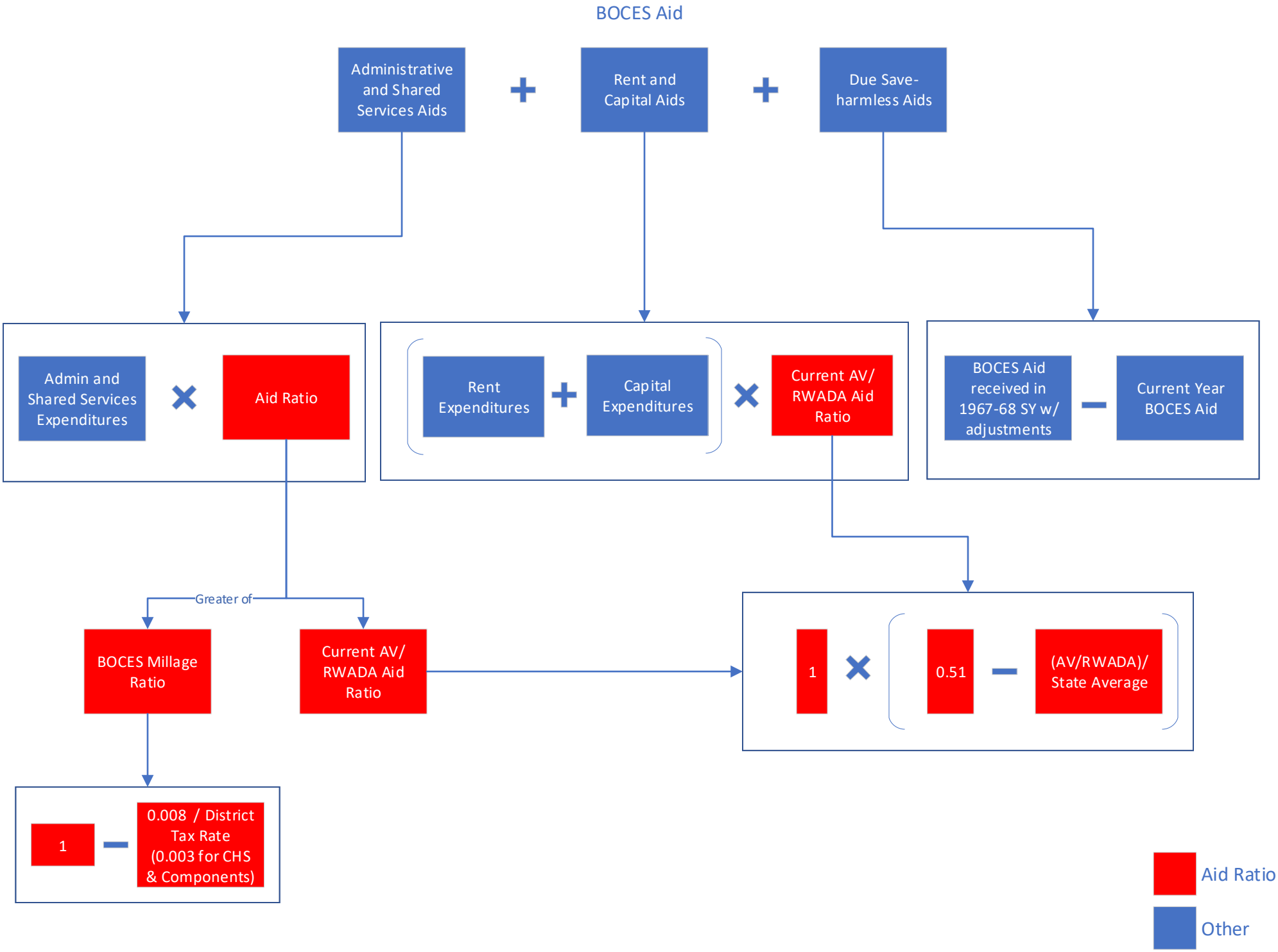
Adjusted FA Amount – Adjusted Foundation Aid Amount
ADM – Average Daily Membership
AR – Aid Ratio
AV/RWADA AR – Actual Valuation per Resident Weighted Average Daily Attendance Aid Ratio
AV/RPNE – Actual Valuation per Resident Public and Nonpublic Enrollment
BY – Base Year
CHS – Central High Schools
CWR – Combined Wealth Ratio
CY – Current Year
EN Count – Extraordinary Needs Count
FACWR – Foundation Aid Combined Wealth Ratio
FASSR – Foundation Aid State Sharing Ratio
FRPL – Free and Reduced Price Lunch
HN Districts – High Need Districts
Selected AV/TWFPU – Selected Actual Valuation per Total Wealth Foundation Pupil Units
SWD – Students with Disabilities
SY – School Year
TAFPU – Total Aidable Foundation Pupil Units
TWFPU – Total Wealth Foundation Pupil Units


Total Foundation Aid
Selected Foundation Aid
Selected TAFPU
Greater of
Greater of: prior year or avg. of two prior years
$500
Adjusted Foundation Aid Amount
Pupil Needs Index
Regional Cost Index
Local Share
ADM
Enrollment Index
Summer ADM × 0.12
SWD × 1.41
Lesser of
Foundation Amount
1 + Consumer Price Index Δ
Phase In Foundation %
1
Extraordinary Needs %
Expected Minimum Local Contribution
Foundation State Sharing Ratio
Adjusted FA Amount
1
FASSR
5% increase in FASSR if 2003 HN
Extraordinary Needs Count
÷
K-12 Public Enrollment
Income Wealth Index
Local Tax Factor
Selected AV ÷ TWFPU
(Adjusted Gross Income/TWFPU)/ State Average
Greater of
1.37 – (FACWR × 1.23)
1.00 – (FACWR × 0.64)
0.80 – (FACWR × 0.39)
0.51 – (FACWR × 0.173)
Selected AGI / TWPU / State Average
0.5
Selected AV / TWPU / State Average
0.5
FACWR
Aid Ratio
Other
Pupil Count

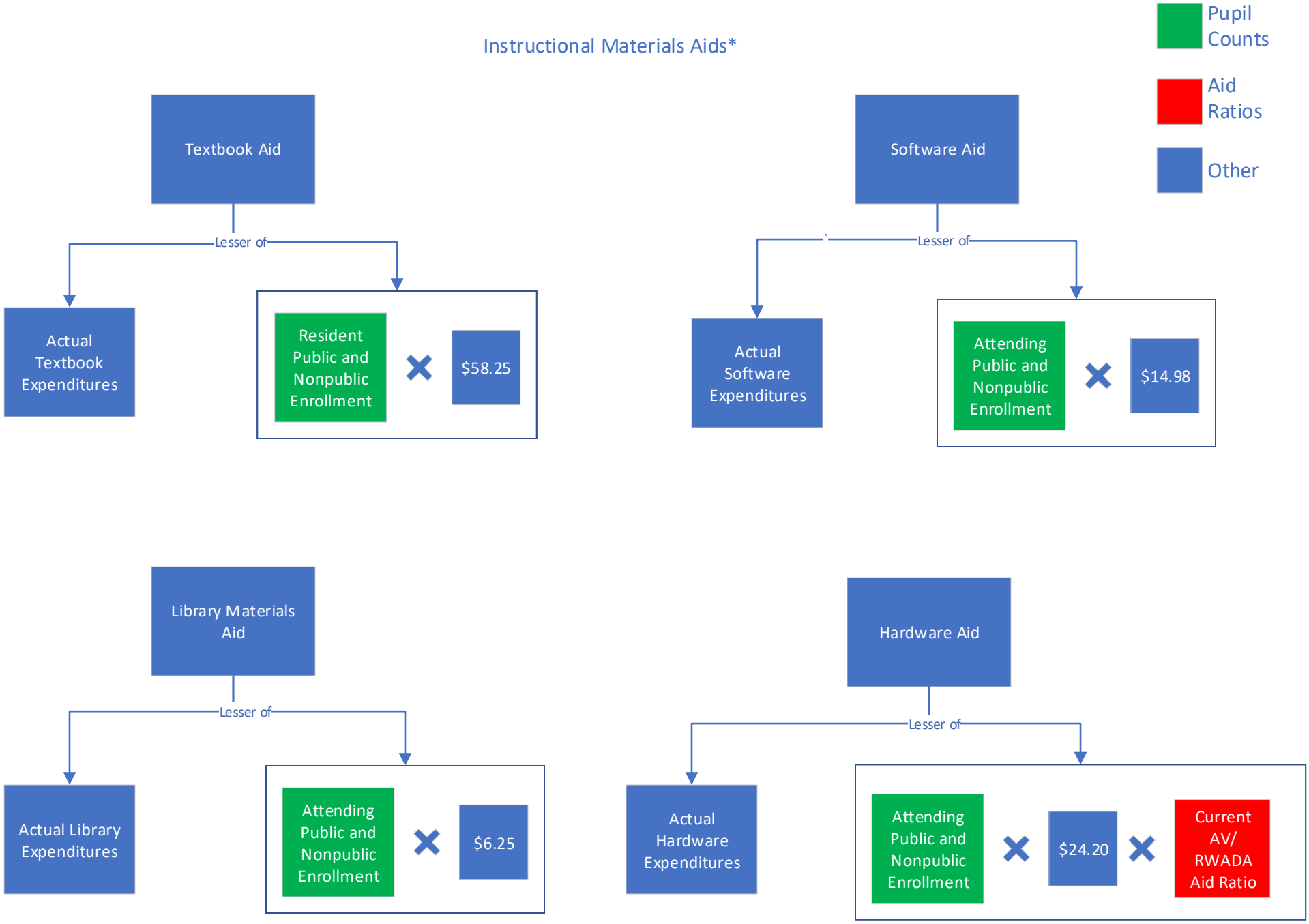

Transportation Aid
Aid Ratio
Other
Max of .9
Approved Transportation Expenditures
Aid Ratio
Sparsity Factor
Capital Expenditures
Admin Expenditures
Service Expenditures
Contract Expenditures
Bus Lease
Bus Purchase
District Operated Expenditures
Public Service Transportation
21.00 - Enrollment per Square Mile
317.88
Greater of
1.263
Selected State Sharing Ratio
1.01
0.46
(AV/ RWADA)/ State Average
1.01
0.46
(AV/Res Pub Nonpub Enrl)/ State Average
Greater of
1.37 – (1.23 × CWR)
1 – (0.64 × CWR)
0.8 – (0.39 × CWR)
0.51 – (0.22 × CWR)
CWR
AGI / TWPU / State Average
0.5
AV / TWPU / State Average
0.5

Building Aid



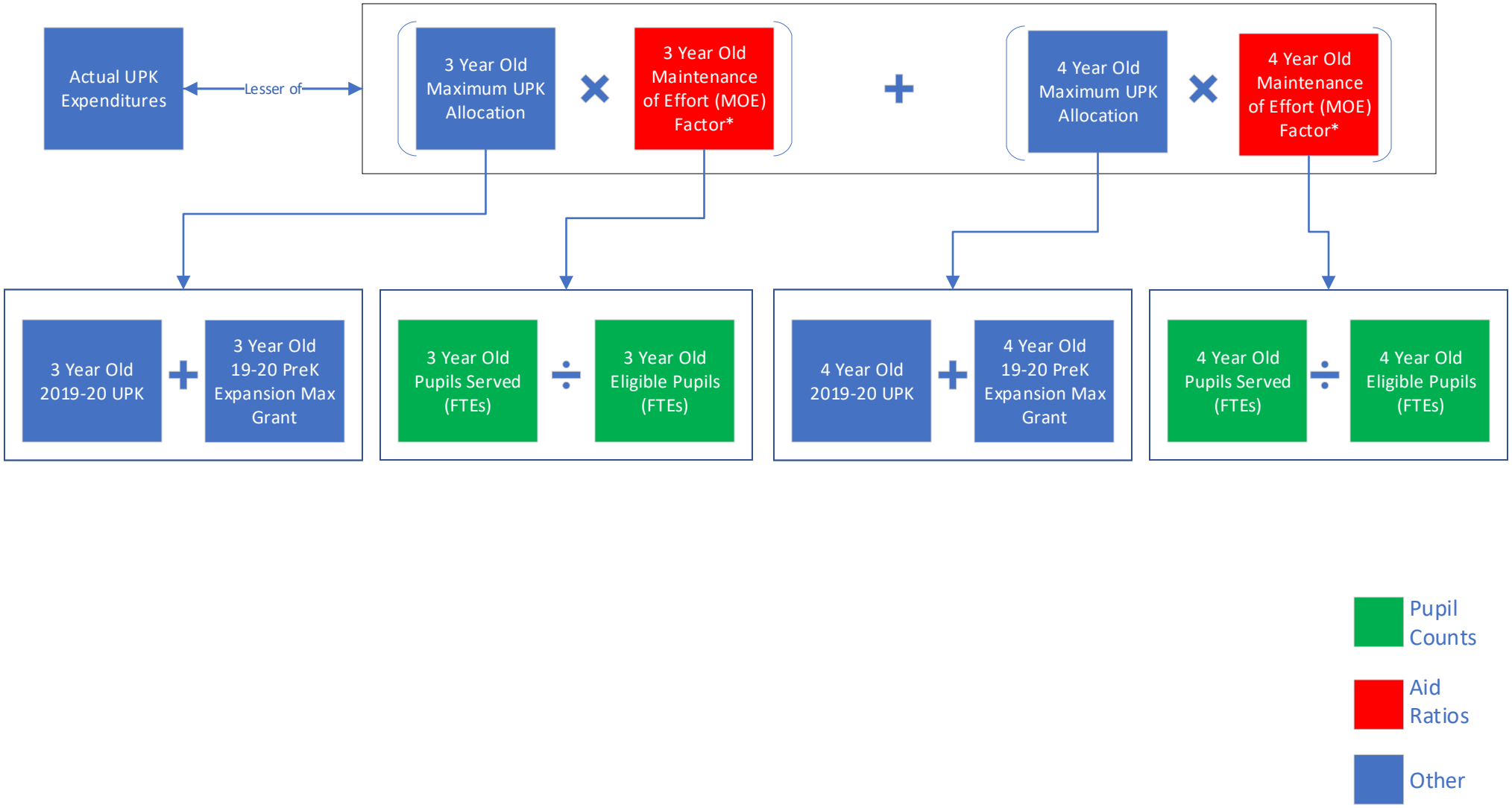

BOCES Aid
Administrative and Shared Services Aids
+
Rent and Capital Aids
+
Due Save-harmless Aids
Admin and Shared Services Expenditures
×
Aid Ratio
Rent Expenditures
+
Capital Expenditures
×
Current AV/ RWADA Aid Ratio
BOCES Aid received in 1967-68 SY w/ adjustments
−
Current Year BOCES Aid
Greater of
BOCES Millage Ratio
Current AV/ RWADA Aid Ratio
1
×
0.51
−
(AV/RWADA)/ State Average
1
−
0.008 / District Tax Rate (0.003 for CHS & Components)
Aid Ratio
Other

Instructional Materials Aids*



*If a school district spends more than its maximum allocation in any one of these aid areas, the excess expenditures over the maximum allocation can be designated as expenditures for aid in one or more of the other categories (with the exception of Library Materials expenditures), if the district spent less than the maximum allocation in the other category.

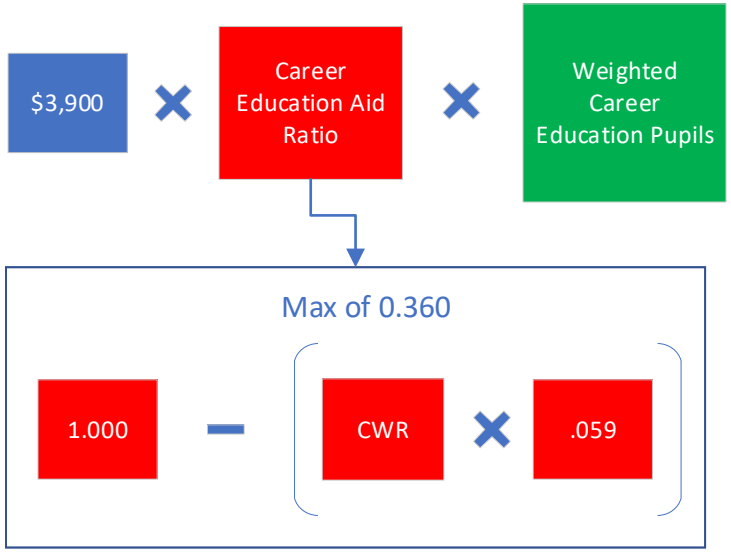
2020-21 Universal Prekindergarten Aid



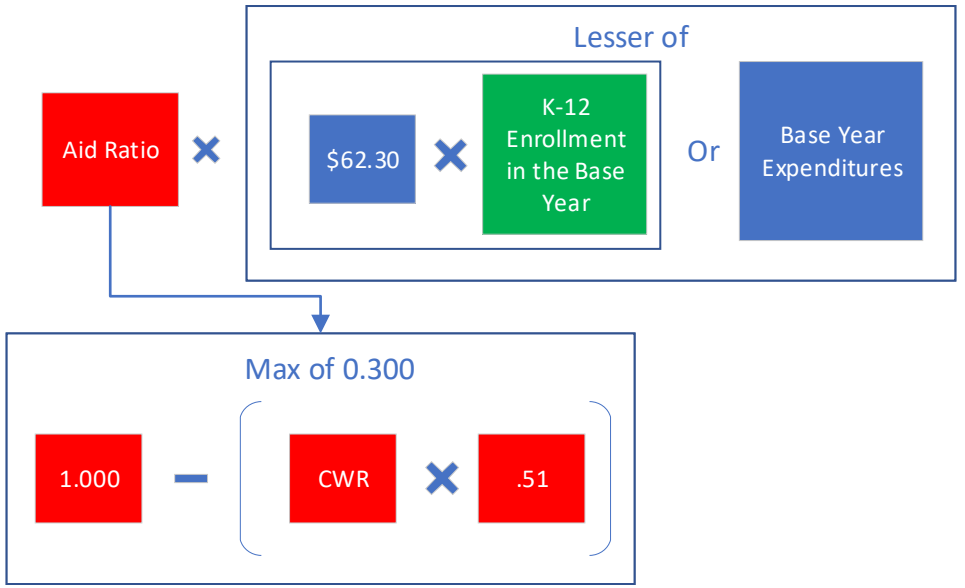
*Districts which serve 70% or fewer full-day prekindergarten pupils during the current year than the number of total eligible full-day prekindergarten pupils due to the conversion of full-day to half-day slots will receive a reduction in served pupil counts. For these districts, the reduction is based on the difference of 70% of the total eligible full-day prekindergarten pupils less the number of full-day prekindergarten pupils actually served.

Special Services Aids

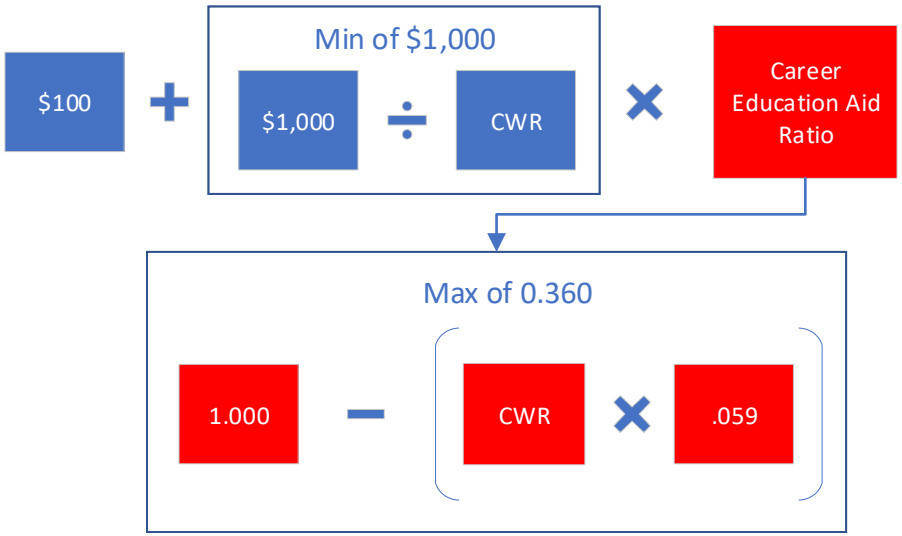
Career Education Aid

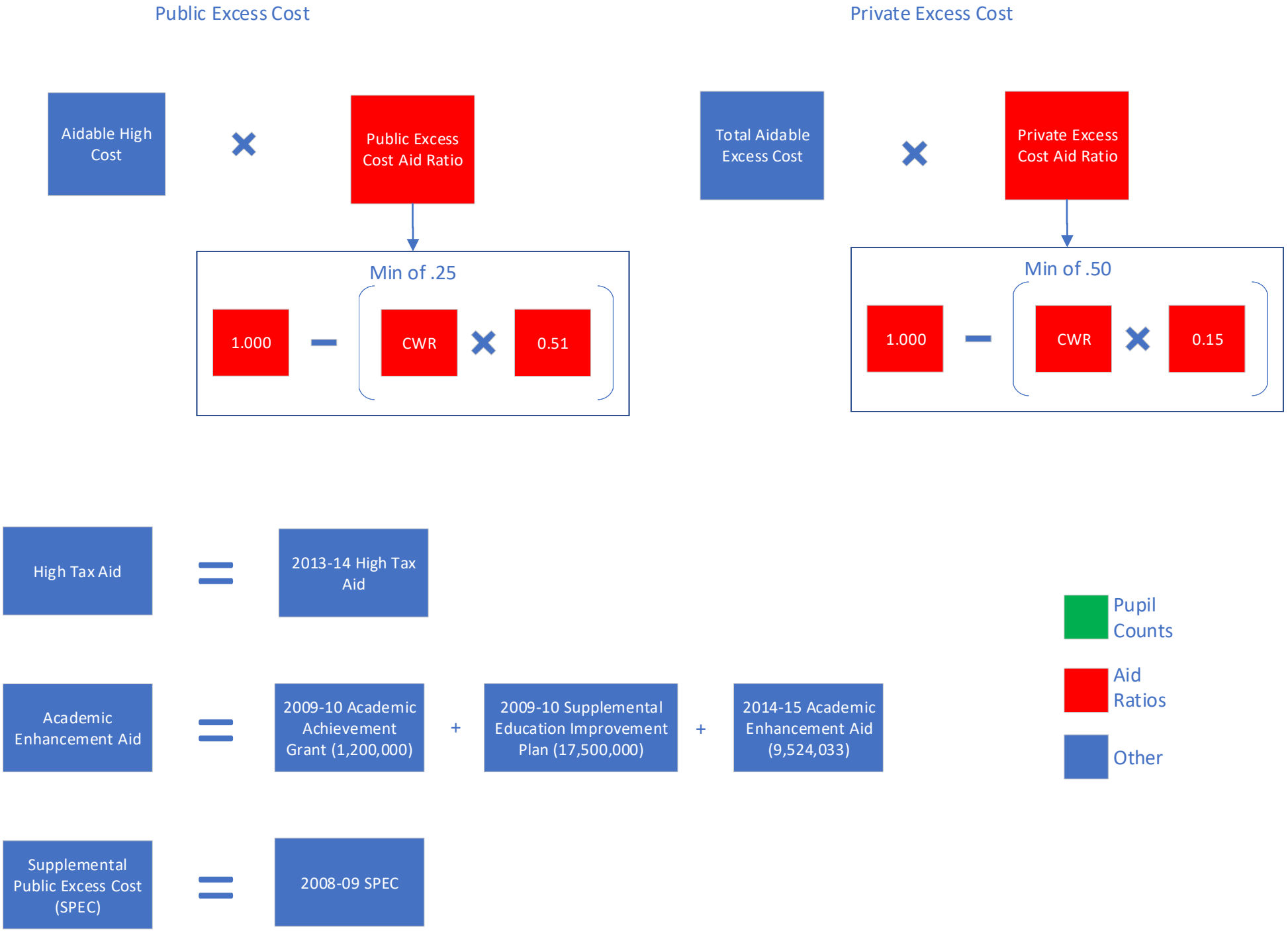


Computer Administration Aid

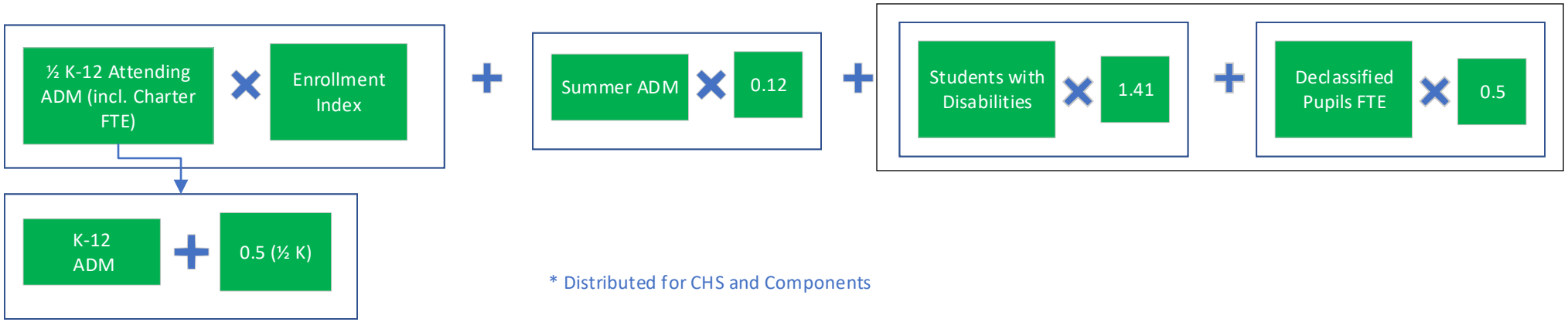


Academic Improvement Aid



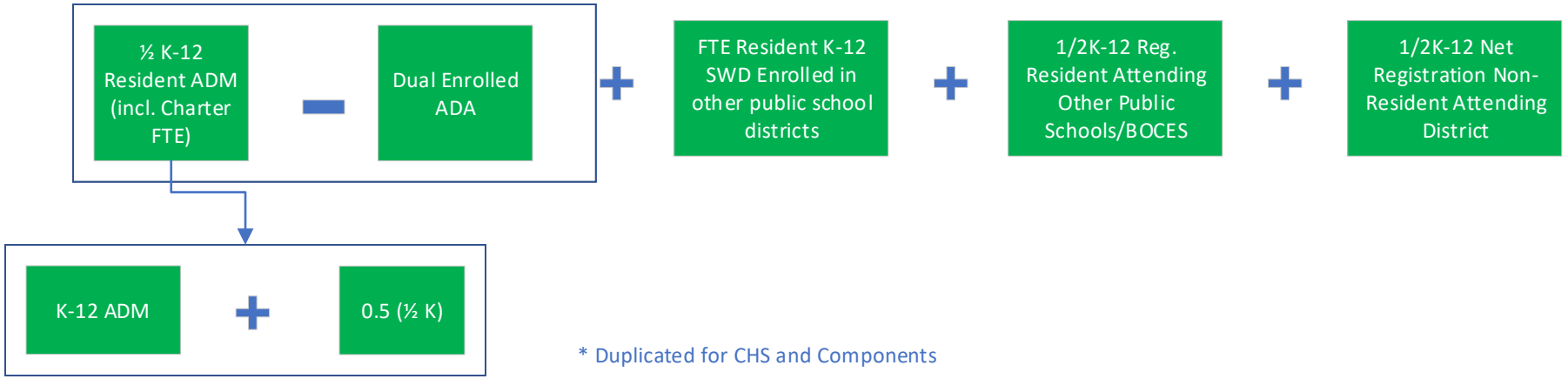

Public Excess Cost
Aidable High Cost
Public Excess Cost Aid Ratio
Min of .25
1.000
CWR
0.51
Private Excess Cost
Total Aidable Excess Cost
Private Excess Cost Aid Ratio
Min of .50
1.000
CWR
0.15
High Tax Aid
2013-14 High Tax Aid
Academic Enhancement Aid
2009-10 Academic Achievement Grant (1,200,000)
2009-10 Supplemental Education Improvement Plan (17,500,000)
2014-15 Academic Enhancement Aid (9,524,033)
Supplemental Public Excess Cost (SPEC)
2008-09 SPEC
Pupil Counts
Aid Ratios
Other

TAFPU



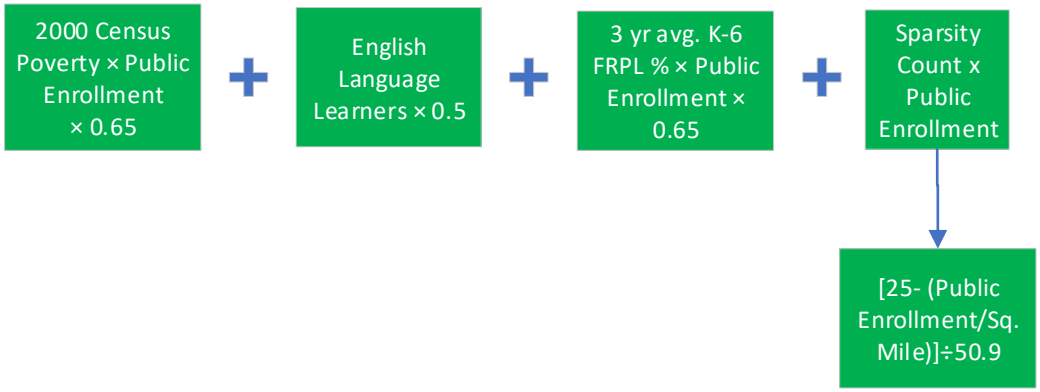
* Distributed for CHS and Components

TWFPU

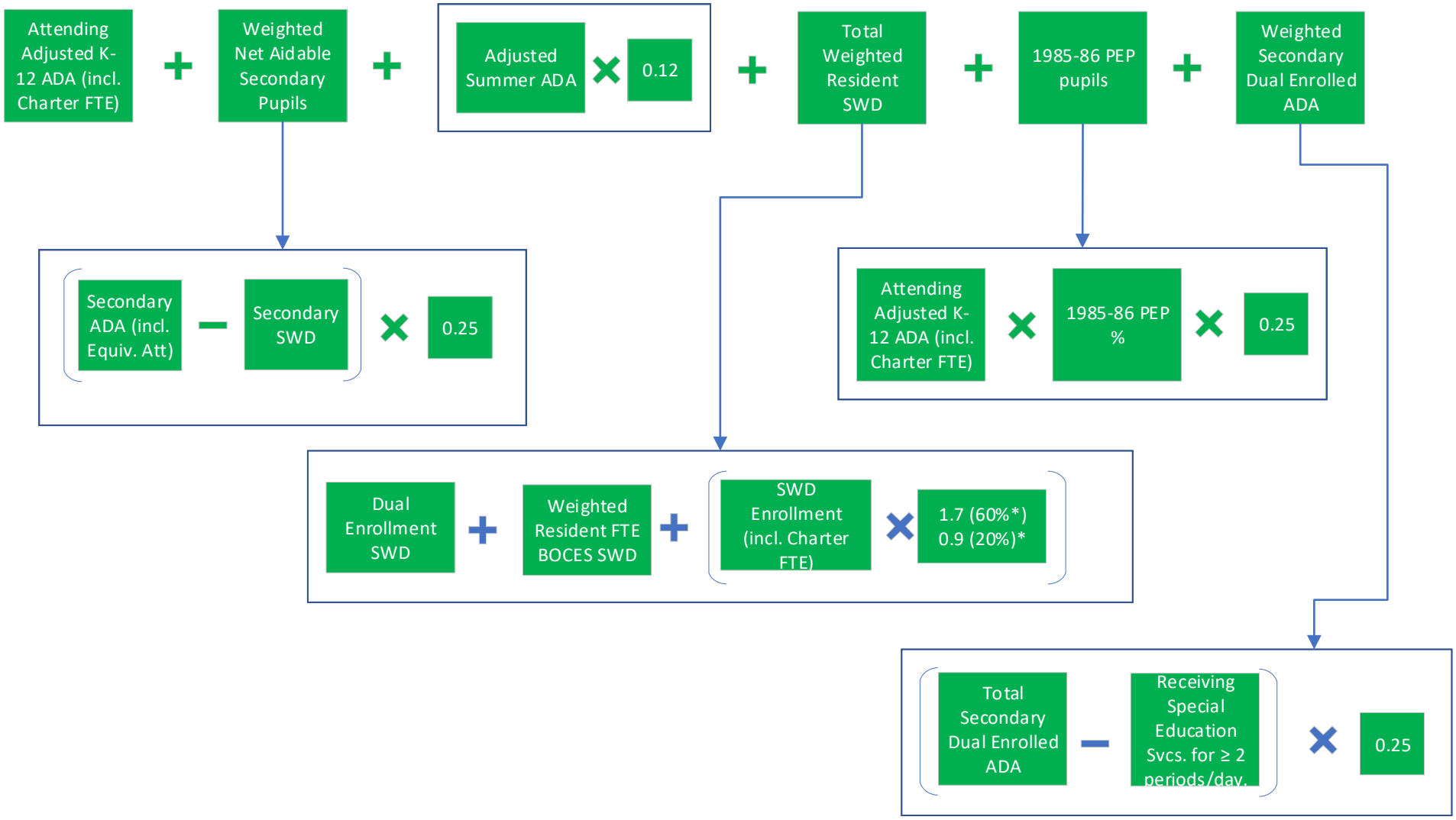


* Duplicated for CHS and Components

Extraordinary Needs Count



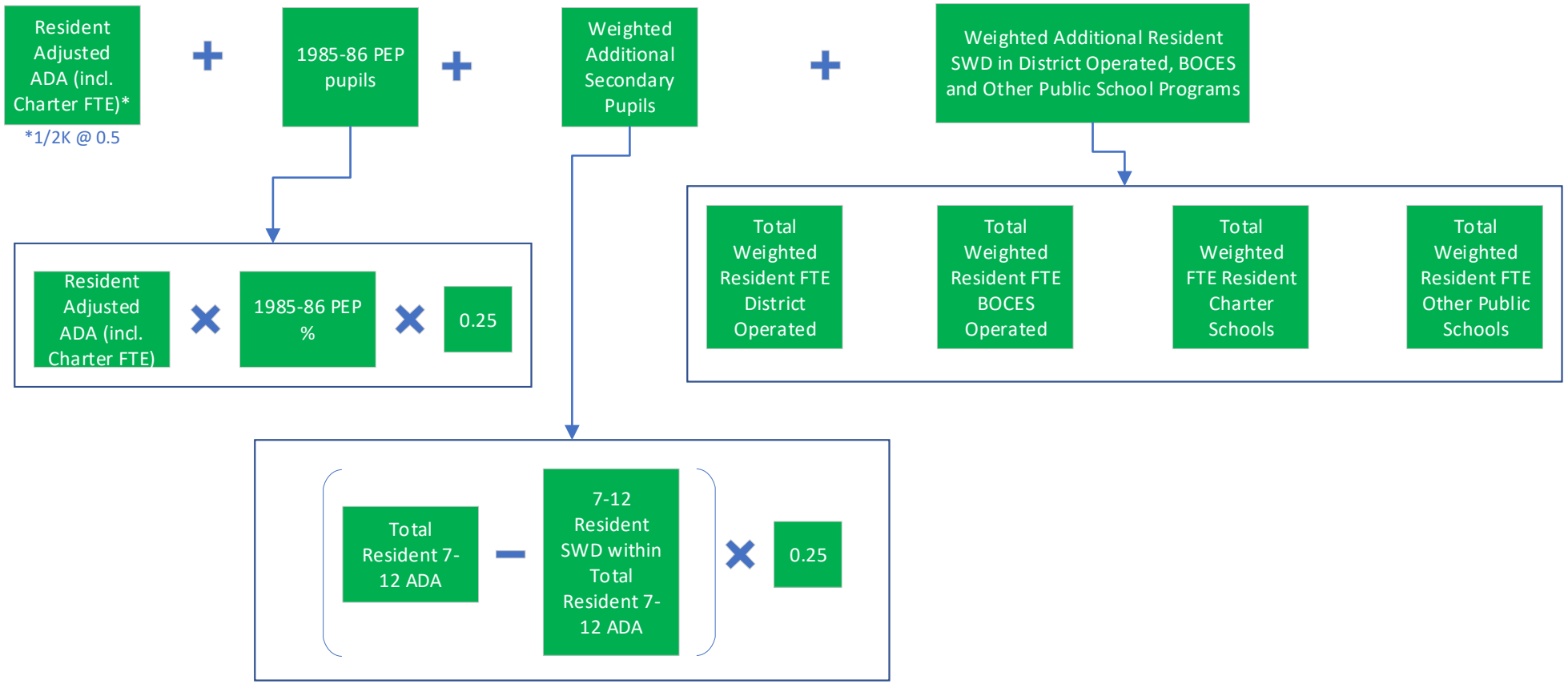
TAPU



* 20% = In a 5 day week, they attend 1 or more days; 60% = In a 5 period day, they attend 3 or more periods.

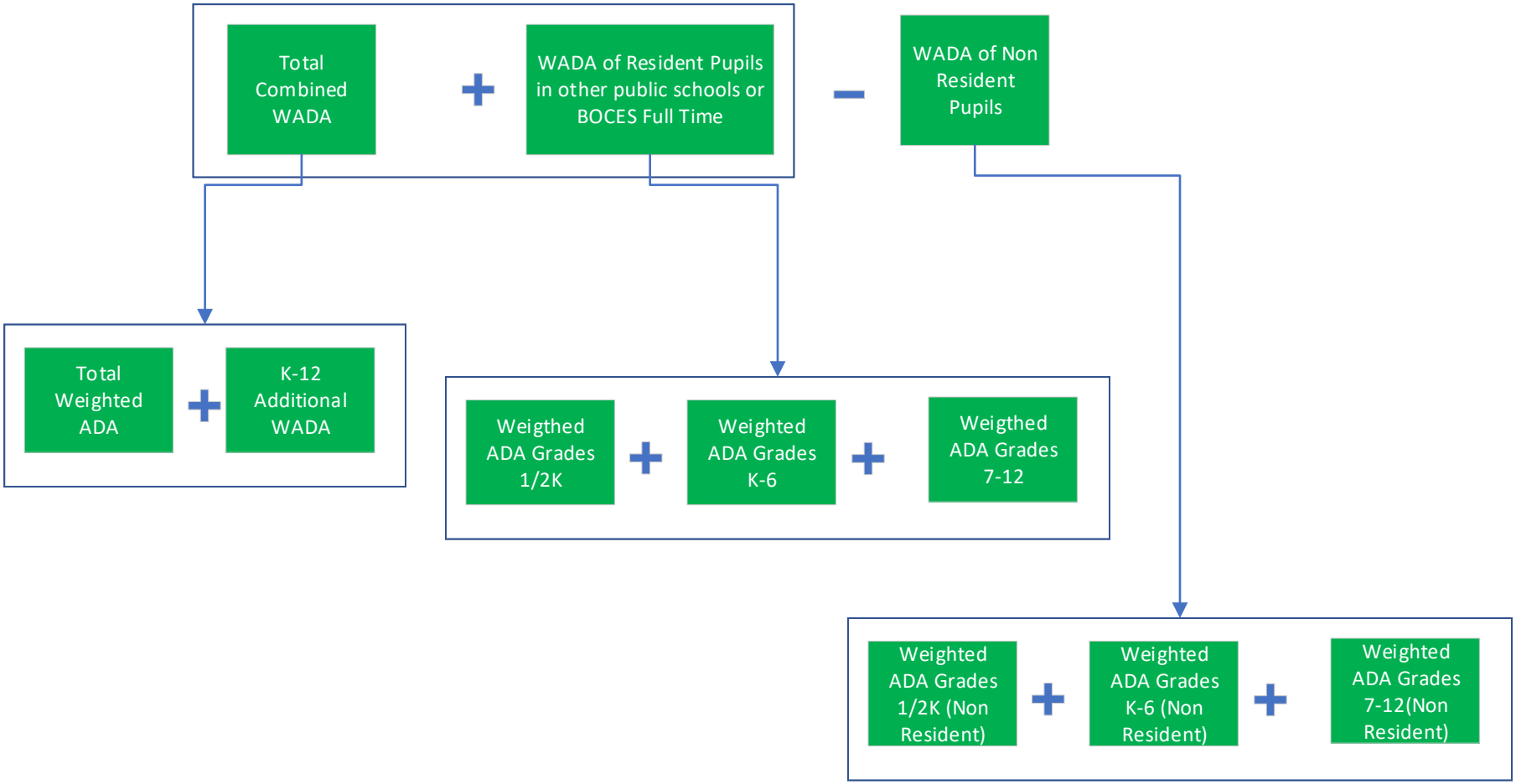
** Distributed for CHS and Components

TWPU



** Duplicated for CHS and Components

RWADA



** Duplicated for CHS and Components

Textbook Pupils

*1/2K @ 0.5

**Distributed for CHS and Components

Software, Library, and Hardware Pupils

*1/2K @ 0.5

**Distributed for CHS and Components