

Upstate, Downstate:
*How Southern Tier Schools Will Benefit from School
Funding Reform*

Prepared by the Public Policy and Education Fund of New York

February 21, 2001

Upstate, Downstate: How Southern Tier Schools Will Benefit from School Funding Reform is the first in a series of reports the Public Policy and Education Fund will be releasing on the impact of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity decision on school districts throughout the state.

This report was written by Bob Cohen and Karen Scharff of the Public Policy and Education Fund of New York. The Public Policy and Education Fund of New York is the research and education affiliate of Citizen Action of New York, and a member of the Alliance for Quality Education, a statewide education coalition.

All of the data in this report relating to the impact of the Midstate proposal on Southern Tier school districts was provided by the Midstate School Finance Consortium. We are grateful to Larry Cummings and Midstate for developing their proposal, and for sharing their research and data with us.

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Introduction

The landmark State Supreme Court decision issued on January 10, 2001 could have an enormous positive impact on the quality of education for children across New York State. In his decision in *Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. State of New York*, Judge Leland DeGrasse affirmed the constitutional right of every child in New York State to receive a sound basic education, and ordered the New York State Legislature to establish a new state education funding formula by September 2001. The new formula must provide enough resources to every school to give every child in New York State a sound basic education. **The Public Policy and Education Fund is releasing this report to illustrate the beneficial impact the court decision could have on school children in the Southern Tier.** This is the first in a series of reports PPEF will release on the impact of the CFE decision on schools throughout the state.

This report uses the school aid formula proposed by the Midstate School Finance Consortium as an example of what the legislature could do to implement the CFE court decision. The Midstate School Finance Consortium is comprised of more than 200 school districts in 27 upstate New York counties. Midstate has developed an approach to revising the funding formula that closely addresses the requirements of the lawsuit and the judge's decision. The Midstate proposal allows us to analyze how implementation of the court decision might effect school funding in the Southern Tier. **Under Midstate's formula, 84% of Southern Tier school districts would receive more state school aid.**

The Public Policy and Education Fund (PPEF) is a member of the Alliance for Quality Education ("AQE"), a new coalition of over one hundred organizations dedicated to a quality education for children, with collectively hundreds of thousands of members throughout the state. PPEF is not endorsing the Midstate formula, or any specific formula. Until the Legislature completes the "costing out" of a sound basic education as required by the Judge's decision, we will not know what level of per pupil spending is necessary. Once the cost of a sound basic education is established, PPEF and AQE are open to considering a variety of approaches to creating a new formula. Meanwhile, PPEF views the Midstate proposal as a step in the right direction, and an excellent example of the type of formula that would meet the requirements of the court decision. The proposal is used in this report to illustrate that a formula that addresses the court decision will have to provide increased state aid to most districts across the state, not just New York City.

Background: The Campaign for Fiscal Equity Court Decision

[T]he present funding system does not deliver resources adequate to meet students' needs because it is not set up to do this; the system has no mechanism at all to assess need. Despite being a complex collection of nearly 50 disparate formula and grants purporting to relate to spending, the system no longer distributes education aid on any rational basis. Instead, it serves primarily to support a long-standing political deal that each year allocates to New York City and other parts of the state a set percentage of any increase in state education aid, no matter the actual needs or cost of educating students. Campaign for Fiscal Equity Statement.¹

¹ Special Report: The Trial Court's Decision, Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. (January 2001) (available on CFE's webpage, cited in footnote 2).

On January 10th, 2001, Judge Leland DeGrasse shook up the education world in New York State by ruling that the state's system of financing education was illegal.² Judge DeGrasse ordered the State Legislature to restructure the state education financing system by September 15th, and directed the parties to report their progress in achieving this goal by June 15th.³ Ruling in a lawsuit known as Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. State of New York (the "CFE decision"), the judge held that the education funding system in the state violated the "Education Article" of the New York State Constitution, which requires the state to provide all children with a "sound basic education",⁴ as well as federal regulations prohibiting racial discrimination in programs funded by the federal government, including schools.⁵

The Judge was responding to voluminous evidence presented in the case that schoolchildren in New York City were not receiving a "sound basic education," a term that he defined to "consist of the foundational skills that students need to become productive citizens capable of civic engagement and sustaining competitive employment." The Judge found that City schools did not provide for many critical educational needs of children, making it difficult if not possible for children to learn. He established seven key characteristics of a sound basic education, and required that the state provide the resources to provide them⁶:

1. Sufficient numbers of **qualified teachers**, principals and other personnel.
2. **Appropriate class sizes.**
3. **Adequate and accessible school buildings** with sufficient space to ensure appropriate class size and implementation of a sound curriculum.
4. Sufficient and **up to date books, supplies, libraries, educational technology and laboratories.**
5. Suitable curricula, including an expanded platform of programs to help at risk students by giving them "more time on task."
6. Adequate resources for students with extraordinary needs.
7. A safe orderly environment.

The Public Policy and Education Fund believes that it is **critical to examine the impact of this decision for all of the state's children.** We are particularly concerned about inaccurate media reports suggesting that the decision, resulting from a lawsuit brought by students, parents and organizations from New York City, would only benefit that community. As this report demonstrates, nothing could be further from the truth. As Judge DeGrasse himself stated in his

² The decision in CFE v. State and a summary of the decision may be obtained by visiting the Campaign for Fiscal Equity's website at the following address: www.cfequity.org.

³ As this report is released, the Governor has announced that he will appeal this decision. The courts will then rule as to whether the decision will be "stayed", a term meaning delaying the effect of a court decision while an appeal is pending.

⁴ NY Const. Article XI, § 1.

⁵ 34 CFR § 100.3[b][1], [2].

⁶ New York State Supreme Court, CFE v. State of New York Decision, January 10, 2001

opinion: "[While] this action has focused principally on how the current system affects New York City... **any remedy will necessarily involve the entire state.**"

Given that children in communities throughout the state face the same problems (unqualified teachers, inadequate buildings, school overcrowding, and out-of-date textbooks) documented for New York City through the CFE litigation, the legislature needs to increase funding to districts across the state to meet the constitutional requirement of providing every child with a sound basic education.

The backdrop of this report is Judge DeGrasse's order that the Legislature determine the actual costs of providing a sound basic education in districts around the State, as a first step in reform of the education funding system. PPEF believes that the data in this report illustrates convincingly that once the true costs are determined in a rational way, the overwhelming majority of schoolchildren from throughout the state will benefit from the CFE decision.

Midstate School Finance Consortium School Aid Proposal

In order to determine the impact of the CFE decision throughout the state, PPEF used the data contained in a proposal developed by the Midstate School Finance Consortium, a coalition of 218 school districts in 27 upstate New York counties with an above average proportion of rural and poor communities (the "Midstate Proposal").⁷ Midstate members share the concerns of the Public Policy and Education Fund that poorer upstate rural school districts often have not received their fair share of school aid increases. In response, Midstate developed a simple school aid formula to achieve the goals of "fairness for all children, equity for all taxpayers, and a school aid formula with predictability."⁸ We do not yet know how the Legislature will choose to change the current formula, but the Midstate Proposal provides one approach. Their model formula allows us to determine the impact across the state of a formula that provides each district with a minimum level of per pupil spending.

The Midstate Proposal would replace the present 58-page inequitable and chaotic school aid "formula" with a simplified new method of determining school aid that provides for greater equity between wealthy and poor districts, and places a greater emphasis on the true costs of educating children in each district. In summary, the Midstate Proposal calculates aid for each district by:

- applying a "**sound basic education**" **funding level** of \$8,176 for each pupil in the district, adjusted to reflect local costs;
- calculating "**extraordinary needs aid**" to reflect the higher cost of educating students who come from families of below-average wealth, have limited English language skills and/or are living in sparsely populated areas;

⁷ The proposal was originally put forth in 1999. An updated Midstate Proposal was released in December 2000 (based on State Education Department data from May 15, 2000); this updated data was used in this report. For more information on Midstate and the Midstate Proposal, visit their webpage at: www.midstateonline.org.

⁸ By using the data contained in the Midstate Proposal, PPEF is not at this time endorsing the proposal as the sole or definitive method of restructuring the state education formula. Midstate's Proposal provides an excellent example of how the Legislature could implement the CFE decision, and illustrates the statewide impact of the court decision.

- promoting **tax fairness** by a formula that ensures that communities throughout the state make an equal minimum tax contribution to their local schools; and
- protecting districts from being penalized by the new aid formula by a **guarantee that no district will receive less aid under the new formula than under present law.**⁹

Moreover, Midstate meets many of the essential mandates of the CFE decision concerning the methodology to be used in determining the new school aid formula including: ensuring that every school district has the resources necessary for providing the opportunity for a sound basic education, and taking into account variations in local costs.¹⁰ It is thus a useful model for the Legislature to begin with in its efforts, mandated by the CFE decision, to examine the present school aid formula, and a useful gauge of whether mandated changes in the school aid formula will only aid one region of the state.

Findings

A new, fair formula, that provides enough resources to provide a sound basic education to every child in New York State would be particularly helpful for children in the Southern Tier. Under the Midstate Proposal, Southern Tier schools would see the following benefits:

- **In the eight Southern Tier Counties¹¹, four out of five school districts (84% of all Southern Tier districts) would receive increased state aid under the Midstate Proposal;** that's 47 out of 56 districts. 16% of the Southern Tier districts would stay at their current level of funding; that's 9 out of 56 districts.
- In every Southern Tier County the majority of districts would receive increased state aid. In three Southern Tier counties, (Chemung, Tioga and Tompkins), every school district in the county would receive an increase. *See charts 1 and 2.*
- The amount of state school aid to all eight counties combined would increase 19%, providing an additional \$130 million annually to area children and the regional economy. *See chart 3.*
- The Binghamton City school district would receive a 50% increase in state aid, representing a \$15.4 million increase. *See charts 4 and 5.*
- Broome County school districts would receive a 35% increase in state aid overall; a \$60.3 million increase.
- Tioga County school districts would receive a 27% increase in state aid overall; a \$16.7 million increase.
- Four other Southern Tier counties (Chemung, Chenango, Steuben, Tompkins) would receive percentage increases in state school aid in the double digits.

⁹ See Appendix A, which contains a sample page from the Midstate Proposal, for an example of how Midstate would calculate school aid increases as proposed.

¹⁰ See Appendix B, which is a comparison of the court mandates contained in the CFE decision with the features of the Midstate Proposal.

¹¹ In this report we have defined the Southern Tier as an eight county area including: Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins.

No one can predict with certainty the final economic impact of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity decision on any single school district, because there are numerous factors that the Legislature may take into account in determining any new school aid formula. However, the Midstate Proposal illustrates that if every child is provided with a "sound basic education" in accordance with the requirements of the New York State Constitution, children throughout New York State will benefit.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This brief summary of the Midstate Proposal, its relationship to the CFE decision and the impact on the Southern Tier schools, illustrates that meaningful school reform does not require that we pit children or taxpayers from different regions against each other. Everyone in the state has an interest in revising the outmoded and inequitable school aid formula. It is essential that the Legislature enact real reform in the 2001 session rather than cosmetic changes. **Every delay by the State delays the funding our schools need to provide every child with the quality education they deserve.**

In this regard, we note that the Governor's "Flex-Aid" proposal, and proposed increase in school aid of \$382 million of a \$14.1 billion budget does not correct the fundamental problem of educational inadequacies. "Flex-Aid" enables school districts to use existing funding more flexibly, however, "Flex-Aid" does not address the fundamental issue of adequate funding identified by the CFE decision. Further, \$382 million is far too little to meet even the immediate needs of our schools: if we did no more than implement existing formulas and previously mandated increases, there would be a \$1.5 billion increase in this year's state school budget.¹² **Now is the time to increase investment in education, not move backwards.**

The Governor and the Legislature must act now to meet the deadlines in the CFE decision. The responsible course is not to wait and cynically hope that the decision will be overturned on appeal, but to do the right thing this session and rectify the problems with the state education formula, as mandated by the Court. As a first step towards this goal, we recommend that both houses of the Legislature take immediate steps to determine the cost of providing a sound basic education, and to develop alternate approaches to the formula. Appointment of an expert panel, as recommended by the Campaign for Fiscal Equity, is a positive way to move forward. Rapid implementation of the CFE decision is the best way to provide every child with the quality education they deserve.

The Public Policy and Education Fund also believes that the Legislature must take certain steps this session, irrespective of its approach to the CFE decision. All of our proposals involve matters where the educational need is not subject to dispute,¹³ where the positive educational

¹² See Statistical and Narrative Summary of the Executive Budget: Fiscal Year April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002, State of New York (the "Yellow Book"), Assembly Ways and Means Committee, New York State Legislature, January 2001.

¹³ See Background Facts: All Children Deserve Small Class Sizes, AQE, September, 2000; Background Facts: All Children Deserve to Be Taught By a Qualified Teacher and School Leader, AQE, September, 2000; Background Facts: All Children Deserve Sufficient Room to Learn in a Safe and Modern Classroom, AQE, September 2000;

outcomes that will result are demonstrable, and where the Legislature itself has previously agreed that increased funding is necessary: **smaller class sizes, teacher training, adequate buildings, and early childhood programs**. PPEF therefore advocates these legislative changes this session, in addition to immediate implementation of the CFE decision:

- full funding of the class size and universal pre-kindergarten initiatives in the LADDER (Learning, Achieving and Developing by Directing Education Resources) program at the appropriation levels agreed to in the 1997 State Budget Accord;
- significant increases in funding for teacher training and development to help prepare teachers across the state to teach to the new standards; and
- authorizing the State Dormitory Authority to do borrowing on behalf of individual school districts, to address the debt limit problem faced by the "Big 5" school districts, and the high transaction costs of small borrowings for smaller districts.

Now is the time to fundamentally reform education in New York State. New York State cannot afford to let this generation of children grow up without the level of education necessary to achieve competitive employment and a decent quality of life. Simply put, **our children can't wait for a quality education.**

Background Facts: All Children Deserve the Benefits of Early Childhood Education Programs, AQE, September 2000.

CHART 1: COUNTY SUMMARY

COUNTY	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID with Midstate	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID	Total # School Districts	# of Districts With Increase in State Aid	% of Districts With Increase in State Aid
BROOME	\$171,059,342	\$231,345,874	\$60,286,532	35%	12	11	92%
CHEMUNG	\$85,892,047	\$98,463,844	\$12,571,797	15%	3	3	100%
CHENANGO	\$76,905,921	\$87,662,826	\$10,756,905	14%	8	7	88%
CORTLAND	\$54,474,185	\$59,576,197	\$5,102,012	9%	5	4	80%
SCHUYLER	\$17,324,463	\$18,024,348	\$699,885	4%	2	1	50%
STEUBEN	\$139,929,512	\$155,240,631	\$15,311,119	11%	14	9	64%
TIOGA	\$62,264,717	\$78,975,067	\$16,710,350	27%	6	6	100%
TOMPKINS	\$63,477,939	\$71,946,341	\$8,468,402	13%	6	6	100%
TOTAL	\$671,328,126	\$801,235,127	\$129,907,001	19%	56	47	84%

*without small cities and rescue aid

CHART 2: % OF DISTRICTS IN EACH COUNTY THAT WILL RECEIVE MORE STATE AID

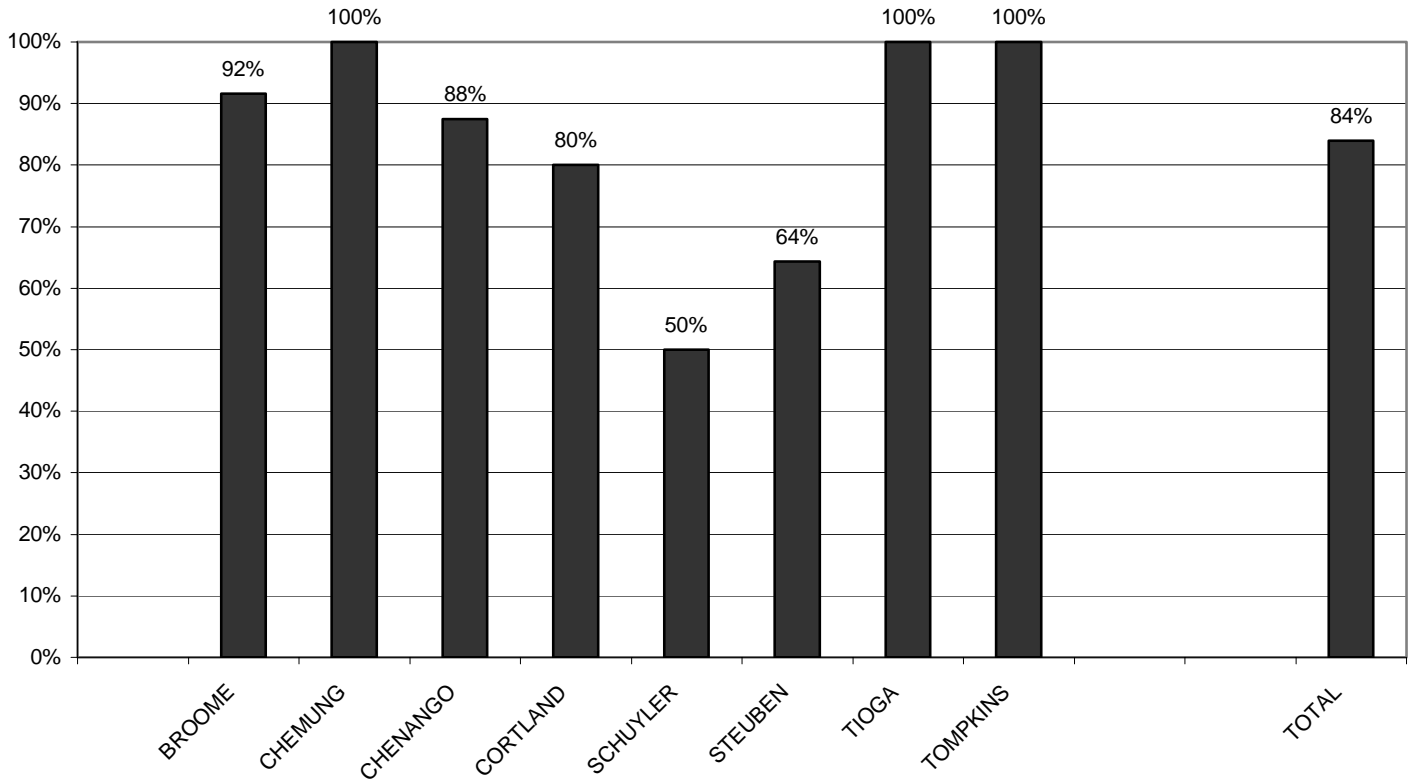


CHART 3: PERCENT INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF STATE AID

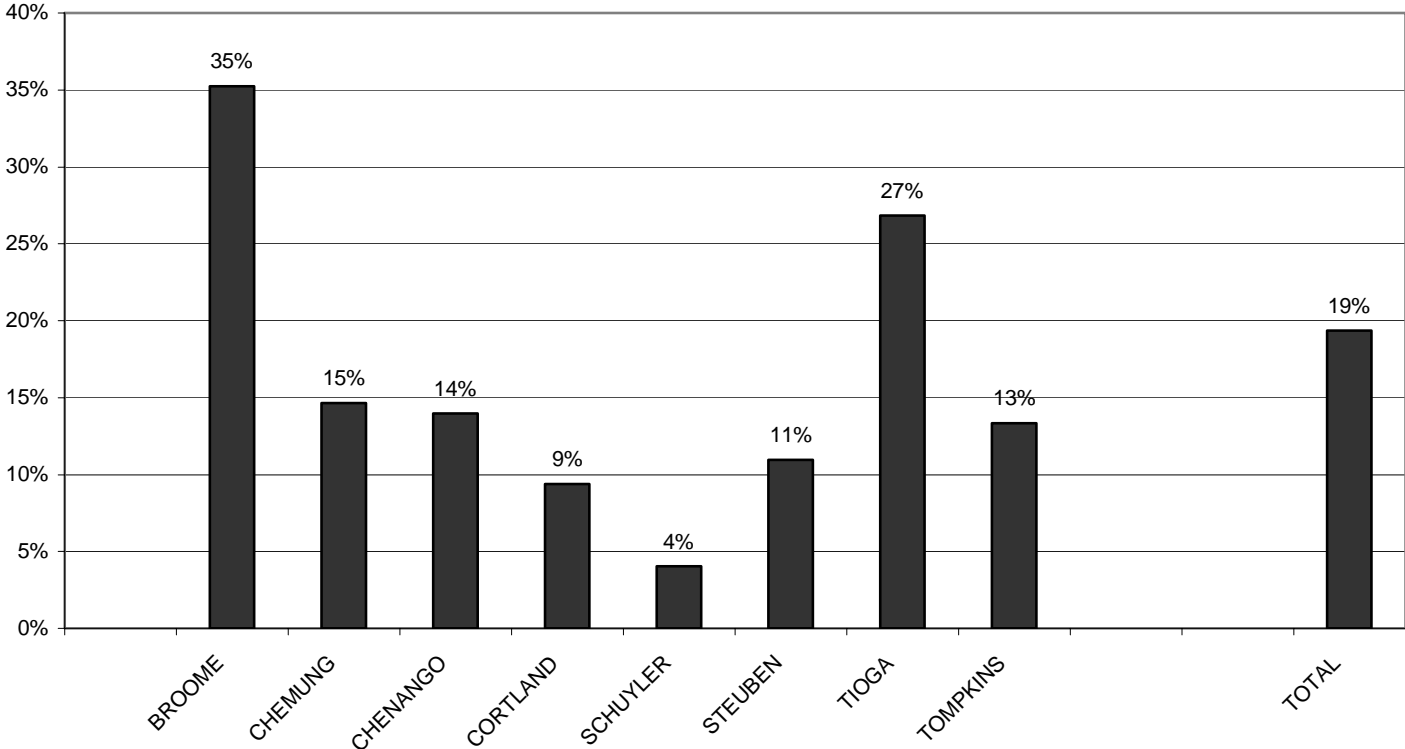


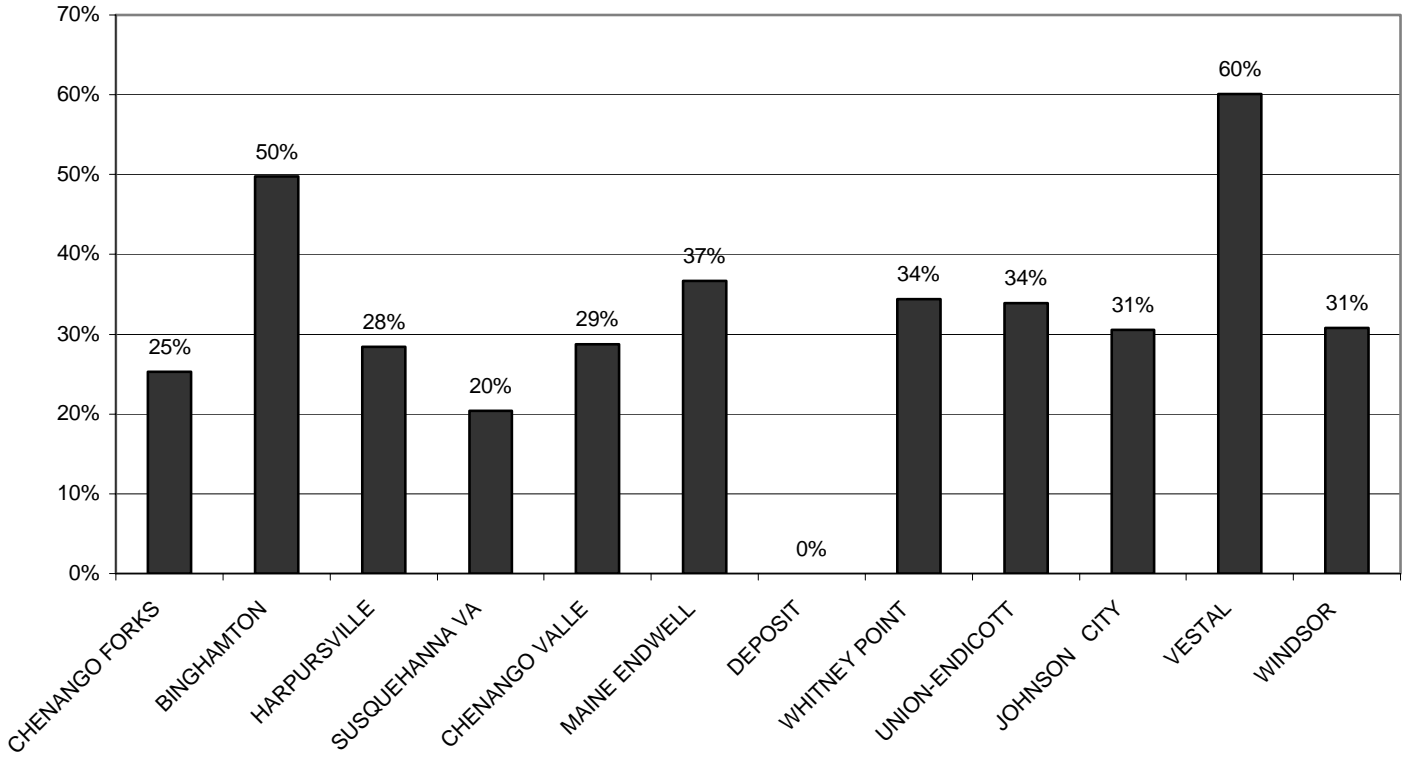
CHART 4: SOUTHERN TIER SCHOOL DISTRICTS

County	District Name	CURRENT* State Aid	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID	INCREASE IN STATE AID (with save harmless)	PERCENT INCREASE STATE AID
BROOME	CHENANGO FORKS	\$15,093,773	\$18,909,918	\$3,816,145	25%
	BINGHAMTON	\$30,953,931	\$46,373,897	\$15,419,966	50%
	HARPURSVILLE	\$8,683,513	\$11,152,626	\$2,469,113	28%
	SUSQUEHANNA VA	\$16,336,730	\$19,670,947	\$3,334,217	20%
	CHENANGO VALLE	\$9,500,176	\$12,229,918	\$2,729,742	29%
	MAINE ENDWELL	\$12,936,381	\$17,677,543	\$4,741,162	37%
	DEPOSIT	\$4,654,705	\$4,654,705	\$0	0%
	WHITNEY POINT	\$14,758,281	\$19,835,840	\$5,077,559	34%
	UNION-ENDICOTT	\$19,880,847	\$26,614,013	\$6,733,166	34%
	JOHNSON CITY	\$11,629,488	\$15,181,050	\$3,551,562	31%
	VESTAL	\$14,395,246	\$23,044,479	\$8,649,233	60%
WINDSOR	\$12,236,271	\$16,000,937	\$3,764,666	31%	
CHEMUNG	ELMIRA	\$53,827,499	\$63,268,982	\$9,441,483	18%
	HORSEHEADS	\$24,781,129	\$26,895,375	\$2,114,246	9%
	ELMIRA HEIGHTS	\$7,283,419	\$8,299,487	\$1,016,068	14%
CHENANGO	AFTON	\$5,494,561	\$6,762,353	\$1,267,792	23%
	BAINBRIDGE GUI	\$7,170,281	\$8,099,057	\$928,776	13%
	GREENE	\$10,005,222	\$12,013,842	\$2,008,620	20%
	UNADILLA	\$12,667,686	\$12,667,686	\$0	0%
	NORWICH	\$14,018,279	\$16,955,596	\$2,937,317	21%
	GRGETWN-SO OTS	\$5,032,567	\$5,170,936	\$138,369	3%
	OXFORD	\$7,463,684	\$8,191,118	\$727,434	10%
	SHERBURNE EARL	\$15,053,641	\$17,802,238	\$2,748,597	18%
CORTLAND	CINCINNATUS	\$6,656,832	\$6,656,832	\$0	0%
	CORTLAND	\$18,408,954	\$19,573,265	\$1,164,311	6%
	MCGRAW	\$6,712,608	\$6,794,375	\$81,767	1%
	HOMER	\$14,694,175	\$17,055,057	\$2,360,882	16%
	MARATHON	\$8,001,616	\$9,496,667	\$1,495,051	19%
SCHUYLER	ODESSA MONTOUR	\$6,914,648	\$7,614,533	\$699,885	10%
	WATKINS GLEN	\$10,409,815	\$10,409,815	\$0	0%
STEBEN	ADDISON	\$9,878,641	\$11,139,927	\$1,261,286	13%
	AVOCA	\$7,224,565	\$7,867,661	\$643,096	9%
	BATH	\$14,340,780	\$16,931,123	\$2,590,343	18%
	BRADFORD	\$2,472,827	\$2,472,827	\$0	0%
	CAMPBELL-SAVON	\$14,118,467	\$14,118,467	\$0	0%
	CANISTEO	\$7,534,873	\$7,839,878	\$305,005	4%

	CORNING	\$28,179,448	\$33,772,511	\$5,593,063	20%
	GREENWOOD	\$2,442,303	\$2,442,303	\$0	0%
	HORNELL	\$13,518,066	\$16,354,797	\$2,836,731	21%
	ARKPORT	\$6,132,939	\$7,010,481	\$877,542	14%
	PRATTSBURG	\$3,919,512	\$4,638,527	\$719,015	18%
	JASPER-TRPSBRG	\$5,247,388	\$5,732,426	\$485,038	9%
	HAMMONDSPOORT	\$6,056,607	\$6,056,607	\$0	0%
	WAYLAND-COHOCT	\$18,863,096	\$18,863,096	\$0	0%
TIOGA	WAVERLY	\$12,591,008	\$15,770,500	\$3,179,492	25%
	CANDOR	\$6,803,782	\$8,551,268	\$1,747,486	26%
	NEWARK VALLEY	\$10,044,823	\$12,872,800	\$2,827,977	28%
	OWEGO- APALACHIAN	\$15,248,516	\$18,867,146	\$3,618,630	24%
	SPENCER VAN ET	\$7,918,792	\$9,974,984	\$2,056,192	26%
	TIOGA	\$9,657,796	\$12,938,368	\$3,280,572	34%
TOMPKINS	DRYDEN	\$12,728,660	\$14,425,813	\$1,697,153	13%
	GROTON	\$9,348,478	\$11,370,880	\$2,022,402	22%
	ITHACA	\$19,006,126	\$20,386,005	\$1,379,879	7%
	LANSING	\$5,834,214	\$6,142,773	\$308,559	5%
	NEWFIELD	\$6,633,565	\$8,192,808	\$1,559,243	24%
	TRUMANSBURG	\$9,926,896	\$11,428,062	\$1,501,166	15%

*(without Small Cities Aid and Rescue Aid)

CHART 5: PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID - BROOME CO. DISTRICTS



APPENDIX A: MIDSTATE CALCULATIONS FOR BROOME COUNTY

Calculate Operating and Extra. Needs Aid Under Midstate Proposal (With 2001 data)

District Name	CHENANGO FORKS	BINGHAMTON	HARPURSVILLE	SUSQUEHANNA VA
District Code	030101	030200	030501	030601
Step 1: Calculate your Basic Operating Aid				
Foundation	\$8,176	\$8,176	\$8,176	\$8,176
NCES Cost Index	0.92	0.94	0.91	0.92
Adjusted Foundation Amount (Multiply Foundation by NCES Cost Index)	\$7,522	\$7,660	\$7,445	\$7,534
Number of pupils	2075	6036	1219	2221
(1) Subtotal (Multiply Adjusted Foundation by Pupils)	\$15,607,329	\$46,230,291	\$9,075,608	\$16,733,689
Full Value of Property (1997)	\$270,777,096	\$1,068,065,224	\$149,109,148	\$345,734,883
Local Effort Rate (divided by 1000)	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
(2) Required local effort (Full value x local effort rate)	\$3,520,102	\$13,884,848	\$1,938,419	\$4,494,553
TOTAL A: Basic Operating Aid [(1) - (2)]	\$12,087,227	\$32,345,443	\$7,137,189	\$12,239,136
Operating Aid per Pupil	\$5,825	\$5,359	\$5,855	\$5,511
Step 2: Calculate your Extraordinary Needs Aid				
Number of "At Risk" Pupils in Your District (Extraordinary Needs Pupil Count)	836	4875	883	686
CWR	0.52	0.596	0.393	0.571
(3) Calculate Adjusted EN Count (Divide "At Risk" pupils by CWR)	1608	8180	2247	1201
(4) Per Pupil Extraordinary Needs Aid	\$843	\$843	\$843	\$843
TOTAL B: Extraordinary Needs Aid [(3) - (4)]	\$1,355,285	\$6,895,344	\$1,894,069	\$1,012,781
Extraordinary Needs Aid per Pupil	\$653	\$1,142	\$1,554	\$456
Step 3: Add in your current total aid amounts for:				
Building Aid	\$3,017,065	\$2,648,419	\$741,446	\$4,147,169
Transportation Aid	\$1,228,052	\$1,616,358	\$756,027	\$1,049,504
BOCES Aid	\$1,208,648	\$2,670,246	\$532,791	\$1,140,578
High-Cost Special Education Aid	\$13,641	\$198,087	\$91,104	\$81,779
TOTAL C: Other Formula Aid	\$5,467,406	\$7,133,110	\$2,121,368	\$6,419,030
YOUR TOTAL STATE AID (A+B+C)	\$18,909,918	\$46,373,897	\$11,152,626	\$19,670,947
TOTAL AID PER PUPIL	\$9,113.21	\$7,683.52	\$9,149.00	\$8,856.80
Present Total State Formula Aid (without Small Cities Aid and Rescue Aid)	\$15,093,773	\$30,953,931	\$8,683,513	\$16,336,730
Present Aid per Pupil	\$7,274	\$5,129	\$7,123	\$7,356
Difference (Midstate Aid - Present Aid)	\$3,816,145	\$15,419,966	\$2,469,113	\$3,334,217
Difference in Aid per Pupil	\$1,839	\$2,555	\$2,026	\$1,501
TOTAL AID WITH SAVE HARMLESS	\$18,909,918	\$46,373,897	\$11,152,626	\$19,670,947
TOTAL AID PER PUPIL	\$9,113	\$7,684	\$9,149	\$8,857
Difference (Midstate Aid with SH - Present Aid)	\$3,816,145	\$15,419,966	\$2,469,113	\$3,334,217
Difference in Aid per Pupil	\$1,839	\$2,555	\$2,026	\$1,501

District Name	CHENANGO VALLE	MAINE ENDWELL	DEPOSIT	WHITNEY POINT
District Code	030701	031101	031301	031401
Step 1: Calculate your Basic Operating Aid				
Foundation	\$8,176	\$8,176	\$8,176	\$8,176
NCES Cost Index	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.92
Adjusted Foundation Amount (Multiply Foundation by NCES Cost Index)	\$7,507	\$7,549	\$7,382	\$7,518
Number of pupils	1950	2474	722	2156
(1) Subtotal (Multiply Adjusted Foundation by Pupils)	\$14,635,508	\$18,672,656	\$5,326,027	\$16,210,891
Full Value of Property (1997)	\$398,819,695	\$449,235,569	\$296,572,576	\$224,671,481
Local Effort Rate (divided by 1000)	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
(2) Required local effort (Full value x local effort rate)	\$5,184,656	\$5,840,062	\$3,855,443	\$2,920,729
TOTAL A: Basic Operating Aid [(1) - (2)]	\$9,450,852	\$12,832,594	\$1,470,584	\$13,290,162
Operating Aid per Pupil	\$4,848	\$5,188	\$2,038	\$6,163
Step 2: Calculate your Extraordinary Needs Aid				
Number of "At Risk" Pupils in Your District (Extraordinary Needs Pupil Count)	665	790	567	1344
CWR	0.781	0.743	0.896	0.371
(3) Calculate Adjusted EN Count (Divide "At Risk" pupils by CWR)	851	1063	633	3623
(4) Per Pupil Extraordinary Needs Aid	\$843	\$843	\$843	\$843
TOTAL B: Extraordinary Needs Aid [(3) - (4)]	\$717,791	\$896,326	\$533,461	\$3,053,887
Extraordinary Needs Aid per Pupil	\$368	\$362	\$739	\$1,416
Step 3: Add in your current total aid amounts for:				
Building Aid	\$631,787	\$1,488,096	\$829,252	\$1,134,996
Transportation Aid	\$717,330	\$1,176,283	\$273,227	\$911,249
BOCES Aid	\$635,980	\$1,156,157	\$333,306	\$1,273,355
High-Cost Special Education Aid	\$76,177	\$128,088	\$0	\$172,192
TOTAL C: Other Formula Aid	\$2,061,274	\$3,948,624	\$1,435,785	\$3,491,792
YOUR TOTAL STATE AID (A+B+C)	\$12,229,918	\$17,677,543	\$3,439,830	\$19,835,840
TOTAL AID PER PUPIL	\$6,273.36	\$7,146.77	\$4,767.61	\$9,198.59
Present Total State Formula Aid (without Small Cities Aid and Rescue Aid)	\$9,500,176	\$12,936,381	\$4,654,705	\$14,758,281
Present Aid per Pupil	\$4,873	\$5,230	\$6,451	\$6,844
Difference (Midstate Aid - Present Aid)	\$2,729,742	\$4,741,162	-\$1,214,875	\$5,077,559
Difference in Aid per Pupil	\$1,400	\$1,917	-\$1,684	\$2,355
TOTAL AID WITH SAVE HARMLESS	\$12,229,918	\$17,677,543	\$4,654,705	\$19,835,840
TOTAL AID PER PUPIL	\$6,273	\$7,147	\$6,451	\$9,199
Difference (Midstate Aid with SH - Present Aid)	\$2,729,742	\$4,741,162	\$0	\$5,077,559
Difference in Aid per Pupil	\$1,400	\$1,917	\$0	\$2,355

	UNION-ENDICOTT	JOHNSON CITY	VESTAL	WINDSOR
District Name				
District Code	031501	031502	031601	031701
Step 1: Calculate your Basic Operating Aid				
Foundation	\$8,176	\$8,176	\$8,176	\$8,176
NCES Cost Index	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.92
Adjusted Foundation Amount (Multiply Foundation by NCES Cost Index)	\$7,616	\$7,589	\$7,598	\$7,517
Number of pupils	4356	2567	4150	2077
(1) Subtotal (Multiply Adjusted Foundation by Pupils)	\$33,169,867	\$19,478,348	\$31,532,783	\$15,608,601
Full Value of Property (1997)	\$987,654,629	\$617,482,662	\$1,017,534,274	\$356,242,355
Local Effort Rate (divided by 1000)	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
(2) Required local effort (Full value x local effort rate)	\$12,839,510	\$8,027,275	\$13,227,946	\$4,631,151
TOTAL A: Basic Operating Aid [(1) - (2)]	\$20,330,356	\$11,451,073	\$18,304,837	\$10,977,451
Operating Aid per Pupil	\$4,668	\$4,462	\$4,411	\$5,287
Step 2: Calculate your Extraordinary Needs Aid				
Number of "At Risk" Pupils in Your District (Extraordinary Needs Pupil Count)	1650	1435	593	961
CWR	0.784	0.726	1.006	0.548
(3) Calculate Adjusted EN Count (Divide "At Risk" pupils by CWR)	2105	1977	589	1754
(4) Per Pupil Extraordinary Needs Aid	\$843	\$843	\$843	\$843
TOTAL B: Extraordinary Needs Aid [(3) - (4)]	\$1,774,171	\$1,666,260	\$496,917	\$1,478,327
Extraordinary Needs Aid per Pupil	\$407	\$649	\$120	\$712
Step 3: Add in your current total aid amounts for:				
Building Aid	\$1,235,235	\$348,866	\$807,507	\$1,494,807
Transportation Aid	\$988,209	\$825,553	\$1,537,203	\$1,270,246
BOCES Aid	\$2,286,042	\$773,769	\$1,885,938	\$641,933
High-Cost Special Education Aid	\$0	\$115,529	\$12,076	\$138,174
TOTAL C: Other Formula Aid	\$4,509,486	\$2,063,717	\$4,242,724	\$3,545,160
YOUR TOTAL STATE AID (A+B+C)	\$26,614,013	\$15,181,050	\$23,044,479	\$16,000,937
TOTAL AID PER PUPIL	\$6,110.44	\$5,915.08	\$5,552.89	\$7,705.72
Present Total State Formula Aid (without Small Cities Aid and Rescue Aid)	\$19,880,847	\$11,629,488	\$14,395,246	\$12,236,271
Present Aid per Pupil	\$4,565	\$4,531	\$3,469	\$5,893
Difference (Midstate Aid - Present Aid)	\$6,733,166	\$3,551,562	\$8,649,233	\$3,764,666
Difference in Aid per Pupil	\$1,546	\$1,384	\$2,084	\$1,813
TOTAL AID WITH SAVE HARMLESS	\$26,614,013	\$15,181,050	\$23,044,479	\$16,000,937
TOTAL AID PER PUPIL	\$6,110	\$5,915	\$5,553	\$7,706
Difference (Midstate Aid with SH - Present Aid)	\$6,733,166	\$3,551,562	\$8,649,233	\$3,764,666
Difference in Aid per Pupil	\$1,546	\$1,384	\$2,084	\$1,813

APPENDIX B:

How the Midstate Proposal Compares with the CFE Decision

In the recent Campaign for Fiscal Equity Decision, Judge Leland DeGrasse declared the State’s school aid formula unconstitutional and ordered the State to:

1. **Ensure that every school district has the resources necessary** for providing the opportunity for a sound basic education.
2. Take into account **variations in local costs.**
3. Provide sustained and **stable funding** in order to promote long-term planning by schools and school districts.
4. Provide as much transparency as possible so that the public may **understand how the State distributes school aid.**
5. Ensure a system of accountability to measure whether the reforms implemented by the legislature actually provide the opportunity for a sound basic education and remedy the disparate impact of the current finance system.

The Midstate School Finance Consortium Proposal:

1. **Ensures every school district has the necessary resources** by providing the same starting point (\$8176) for every child, regardless of where they live. This would raise the floor significantly for many students in the state. Extraordinary Needs Aid would provide additional aid for districts with low wealth and high numbers of “at risk” students.
2. Midstate employs the “Chambers Index”, created for the National Center for Education Statistics, to **recognize local district cost differences.**
3. The Midstate plan would **provide stable funding** through a true mathematical formula; there would be no need for annual manipulation by the legislature.
4. Midstate’s simple proposal is **easily explained and understood.**
5. Midstate did not address accountability in its funding proposal, but fully agrees with the need to do so.

**Upstate, Downstate:
*Schools Throughout New York
Will Benefit from School Funding Reform***

Prepared by the Public Policy and Education Fund of New York

March 12, 2001

Upstate, Downstate: Schools Throughout New York Will Benefit from School Funding Reform is the second in a series of reports the Public Policy and Education Fund will be releasing on the impact of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity decision on school districts throughout the state.

This report was written by Bob Cohen and Karen Scharff of the Public Policy and Education Fund of New York (PPEF). PPEF is the research and education affiliate of Citizen Action of New York, and a member of the Alliance for Quality Education.

All of the data in this report relating to the impact of the Midstate proposal on New York school districts was provided by the Midstate School Finance Consortium. We are grateful to Larry Cummings and Midstate for developing their proposal, and for sharing their research and data with us.

This report was made possible by funding from the Schott Center for Public and Early Education.

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Introduction

A landmark State Supreme Court decision issued on January 10, 2001 could have an enormously positive impact on the quality of education for children across New York State. In his decision in *Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. State of New York* (the "CFE decision"), acting in accordance with the direction of the Court of Appeals, New York's highest court, Judge Leland DeGrasse affirmed the constitutional right of every child in New York State to receive a sound basic education. Judge DeGrasse ordered the New York State Legislature to establish a new state education funding formula by September of 2001. The new formula must provide enough resources to every school to give every child in New York State a sound basic education. **The Public Policy and Education Fund ('PPEF') is issuing this report to illustrate the beneficial impact the court decision could have on school children throughout New York State.** This is the second in a series of reports the Alliance for Quality Education will release on the impact of the CFE decision on schools throughout the state.

This report uses the school aid formula proposed by the Midstate School Finance Consortium as an example of what the Legislature could do to implement the CFE decision. The Midstate School Finance Consortium is comprised of more than 200 school districts in 27 upstate New York counties. Midstate has developed an approach to revising the funding formula that closely tracks the mandates in the Judge's decision. The Midstate Proposal allows us to analyze how implementation of the court decision might effect school funding. **Under Midstate's formula, half of the proposed \$3.27 billion in additional state aid (50%) would go to school districts other than New York City. Two-thirds (67%) of the school districts statewide (455 of 681) would receive increased state school aid, and 39 of the 57 counties outside of New York City would receive double-digit increases in state aid. No districts would receive less aid than they get now.**

The Public Policy and Education Fund (PPEF) is a member of the Alliance for Quality Education ("AQE"), a new coalition dedicated to a quality education for all children. AQE has over one hundred member organizations which collectively have hundreds of thousands of members throughout the state. PPEF is not endorsing the Midstate formula, or any specific formula. Until the Legislature completes the "costing out" of a sound basic education as required by the Judge's decision, we will not know what level of per pupil spending is necessary. Once the cost of a sound basic education is established, PPEF is open to considering a variety of approaches to creating a new formula. Meanwhile, PPEF views the Midstate Proposal as a step in the right direction, and an excellent example of the type of formula that would meet the requirements of the court decision. The Proposal is used in this report to illustrate that a formula that addresses the court decision will have to provide increased state aid to most districts across the state rather than just New York City.

Background: The Campaign for Fiscal Equity Court Decision

[T]he present funding system does not deliver resources adequate to meet students' needs because it is not set up to do this; the system has no mechanism at all to assess need.

Despite being a complex collection of nearly 50 disparate formula and grants purporting to relate to spending, the system no longer distributes education aid on any rational basis. Instead, it serves primarily to support a long-standing political deal that each year

allocates to New York City and other parts of the state a set percentage of any increase in state education aid, no matter the actual needs or cost of educating students. Campaign for Fiscal Equity statement.¹

On January 10th, 2001, State Supreme Court Judge Leland DeGrasse shook up the education world in New York State by ruling that the state's system of financing education was unconstitutional.² Judge DeGrasse ordered the State Legislature to restructure the state education financing system by September 15th, and directed the parties to report their progress in achieving this goal by June 15th.³ Ruling in *Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. State of New York*, the Judge held that the education funding system in the state violated the "Education Article" of the New York State Constitution, which requires the state to provide all children with a "sound basic education",⁴ as well as federal regulations prohibiting racial discrimination in programs funded by the federal government, including schools.⁵ Judge DeGrasse's decision followed a 1995 decision by the state Court of Appeals, New York's highest court, which established the legal standards he was required to follow in determining whether the state was in violation of the State Constitution.

The Judge was responding to voluminous evidence presented in the case that schoolchildren in New York City were not receiving a "sound basic education," a term that he defined to "consist of the foundational skills that students need to become productive citizens capable of civic engagement and sustaining competitive employment." The Judge found that New York City schools did not provide for many critical educational needs of children, making it difficult if not impossible for children to learn. He established seven key components of a sound basic education, and required that the state provide the resources to enable school districts to meet these goals:⁶

1. Sufficient numbers of **qualified teachers**, principals and other personnel.
2. **Appropriate class sizes.**
3. **Adequate and accessible school buildings** with sufficient space to ensure appropriate class size and implementation of a sound curriculum.
4. Sufficient and **up to date books, supplies, libraries, educational technology and laboratories.**
5. **Suitable curricula**, including an expanded platform of programs to help at risk students by giving them "more time on task."
6. Adequate resources for students with **extraordinary needs.**

¹ Special Report: The Trial Court's Decision, Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. (January 2001) (available on CFE's website at the following address: www.cfequity.org).

² The decision in *CFE v. State* and a summary of the decision may be obtained by visiting the Campaign for Fiscal Equity's website at the following address: www.cfequity.org.

³ The Governor has recently appealed this decision. As this report goes to press, the courts must rule as to whether the decision will be "stayed", a term that means delaying the effect of a court decision while an appeal is pending.

⁴ NY Const. Article XI, § 1.

⁵ 34 CFR § 100.3[b][1], [2].

⁶ *Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. State of New York*, Decision and Order, January 10, 2001.

7. A safe orderly environment.

The Public Policy and Education Fund believes that it is **critical to examine the impact of this decision for all of the state's children**. We are particularly concerned about inaccurate media reports suggesting that the decision, resulting from a lawsuit brought by students, parents and organizations from New York City, would only benefit that community. As this report demonstrates, nothing could be further from the truth. As Judge DeGrasse himself stated in his opinion: "[While] this action has focused principally on how the current system affects New York City... **any remedy will necessarily involve the entire state.**"

Given that children in communities throughout the state face the same problems (shortage of qualified teachers, inadequate buildings, school overcrowding, and out-of-date textbooks) documented for New York City through the CFE litigation, the Legislature needs to increase funding to districts across the state to meet the constitutional requirement of providing every child with a sound basic education.

The backdrop of this report is Judge DeGrasse's order that the Legislature determine the actual costs of providing a sound basic education in districts around the State, as a first step in reform of the education funding system. PPEF believes that the data in this report illustrates convincingly that once the true costs are determined in a rational way, the overwhelming majority of schoolchildren from throughout the state will benefit from the CFE decision.

Midstate School Finance Consortium School Aid Proposal

In order to determine the impact of the CFE decision throughout the state, AQE used the data contained in a proposal developed by the Midstate School Finance Consortium, a coalition of 218 school districts in 27 upstate New York counties with an above average proportion of rural and poor communities (the "Midstate Proposal").⁷ Midstate members share the concerns of the Public Policy and Education Fund that poorer upstate rural school districts often have not received their fair share of school aid increases. In response, Midstate developed a simple school aid formula to achieve the goals of "fairness for all children, equity for all taxpayers, and a school aid formula with predictability."⁸ We do not yet know how the Legislature will choose to change the current formula, but the Midstate Proposal provides one approach. Their model formula allows us to determine the impact across the state of a formula that provides each district with a minimum level of per pupil spending.

The Midstate Proposal would replace the present 58-page inequitable and chaotic school aid "formula" with a simplified new method of determining school aid that provides for greater equity between wealthy and poor districts, and places a greater emphasis on the true costs of educating children in each district. In summary, the Midstate Proposal calculates aid for each district by:

⁷ The proposal was originally put forth in 1999. An updated Midstate Proposal was released in December 2000 (based on State Education Department data from May 15, 2000); this updated data was used in this report. For more information on Midstate and the Midstate Proposal, visit their webpage at: www.midstateonline.org.

⁸ By using the data contained in the Midstate Proposal, PPEF is not at this time endorsing the proposal as the sole or definitive method of restructuring the state education formula. Midstate's Proposal provides an excellent example of how the Legislature could implement the CFE decision, and illustrates the statewide impact of the court decision.

- applying a **“sound basic education” funding level** of \$8,176 for each pupil in the district, adjusted to reflect local costs;
- calculating **“extraordinary needs aid”** to reflect the higher cost of educating students who come from families of below-average wealth, have limited English language skills and/or are living in sparsely populated areas;
- promoting **tax fairness** by a formula that ensures that communities throughout the state make an equal minimum tax contribution to their local schools; and
- protecting districts from being penalized by the new aid formula by a **guarantee that no district will receive less aid under the new formula than under present law.**⁹

Moreover, the Midstate Proposal meets many of the essential mandates of the CFE decision concerning the methodology to be used in determining the new school aid formula including ensuring that every school district has the resources necessary for providing the opportunity for a sound basic education, taking into account variations in local costs, and providing as much transparency as possible so that the public may understand how the State distributes school aid.¹⁰ It is thus a useful model for the Legislature to begin with in its efforts, mandated by the CFE decision, to examine the present school aid formula. Further, the Proposal is a useful gauge of whether mandated changes in the school aid formula would only aid one region of the state.

Findings

A new fair formula, that provides enough resources to provide a sound basic education to every child in New York State would benefit children in all regions of the State:

- **Half of all the additional state aid (50%) would go to school districts other than New York City.**¹¹ Schools outside of New York City would receive \$1.62 billion of the proposed increase of \$3.27 billion under the Midstate Proposal, distributing the benefits of school aid increases – both for children and the regional economies affected – throughout the state.
- **Two out of three school districts statewide would receive increased state aid under the Midstate Proposal** (67%, 455 of 681 districts). The remaining third (33%) of school districts (226 of 681) would receive the same level of funding they get now, due to the provision of the Proposal guaranteeing that no district will receive less aid under the new formula than under present law. **See charts 1 and 6.**

⁹ See Appendix A, which contains a sample page from the Midstate Proposal, for an example of how Midstate would calculate school aid increases as proposed, and Appendix B, which is a worksheet developed by Midstate on how to calculate school aid for a district under the Midstate Proposal.

¹⁰ See Appendix C, which is a comparison of the court mandates contained in the CFE decision with the features of the Midstate Proposal.

¹¹ For the purposes of this report and the Midstate Proposal, New York City, which encompasses five counties (Kings, New York, Richmond, Bronx, Queens), is treated as one county, given that the New York City schools consist of a single unified school district.

- In **58% of the counties** outside of New York City (33 of 57), **at least 75% of all school districts in the county** would receive increases in state aid, and in **12 counties** outside of New York City, **100% of the school districts in the county** would receive increases in state aid. See chart 2.
- In **77% of the counties** outside of New York City (44 of 57), **at least half of the districts in the county** would receive an increase in state aid. See chart 3.
- **Thirty-nine of the 57 counties** outside of New York City (68%) would receive double-digit increases in state aid. See chart 4.
- **Monroe County districts** would receive the largest percentage increase in state aid (37%); Broome County and New York City are next with a 35% increase, followed by Westchester (33%), Orange (31%) and Onondaga (29%). See chart 5 for the top ten counties outside of New York City.
- **Each of the major cities in the state** would benefit from the Midstate Proposal. See chart 7.
 - **Yonkers** would receive a **43% increase** (a \$38.7 million increase).
 - **New York City** would receive a **35% increase** (\$1.6 billion).
 - **Albany** would receive a **29% increase** (\$10.5 million).
 - **Rochester** would receive a **28% increase** (\$70.9 million).
 - **Syracuse** would receive a **23% increase** (\$32.0 million).
 - **Buffalo** would receive an **18% increase** (\$59.4 million).
- **Even in the suburban counties, there are a large number of districts that would benefit.** See chart 1.
 - **35%** of school districts in **Westchester County** would receive an increase.
 - **41%** of school districts in **Nassau County** would receive an increase.
 - **46%** of school districts in **Suffolk County** would receive an increase.
 - **25%** of school districts in **Rockland County** would receive an increase.
- **The benefits of the Midstate Proposal are distributed throughout the state.** See chart 1. For example:
 - Of the 17 counties receiving at least a 20% increase in state aid, the regional distribution is as follows:
 - **Western New York:** Monroe ¹² (37% increase), Erie (26% increase), Genessee (22% increase), Orleans (21% increase);
 - **Central New York:** Onondaga (29%), Oneida (21%);
 - **Southern Tier:** Broome (35%), Tioga (27%);

¹² Monroe County contains the City of Rochester, Erie contains the City of Buffalo, and Onondaga contains the City of Syracuse.

- **Capital District:** Schenectady (27%), Saratoga (23%), Albany (22%);
 - **North Country:** Jefferson County (20%);
 - **Lower Hudson Valley:** Dutchess (25%), Orange (31%);
 - **NYC and Metro Suburbs:** New York City (35%), Westchester (33%), Nassau (22%).
- Of the 13 counties in which 100% of all school districts in the county would receive an increase in aid:
- Monroe, Wayne, Erie, Genessee, Livingston and Orleans counties are located in **Western New York**;
 - the **Southern Tier** is represented by Tompkins, Chemung and Tioga counties;
 - New York City is of course located in the **NYC and Metro Suburb** region; and
 - Oneida, Cayuga, and Montgomery are in the **Central New York** region.

No one can predict with certainty the final economic impact of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity decision on any single school district, because there are numerous factors that the Legislature may take into account in determining any new school aid formula. However, the Midstate Proposal illustrates that if every child is provided with a "sound basic education" in accordance with the requirements of the New York State Constitution, children throughout New York State will benefit.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This brief summary of the Midstate Proposal and its relationship to the CFE decision illustrates that meaningful school reform does not require that we pit children or taxpayers from different regions against each other. Everyone in the state has an interest in revising the outmoded and inequitable school aid formula. It is essential that the Legislature enact real reform in the 2001 session rather than cosmetic changes. **Every delay by the State delays the funding our schools need to provide every child with the quality education they deserve.**

In this regard, we note that the Governor's "Flex-Aid" proposal, and proposed increase in school aid of \$382 million of a \$14.1 billion budget does not correct the fundamental problem of educational inadequacies. "Flex-Aid", as its name suggests, enables school districts to use existing funding more flexibly; however, the Governor's proposal does not address the fundamental issue of adequate funding identified by the CFE decision. Further, \$382 million is far too little to meet even the immediate needs of our schools: this figure is \$1.1 billion less than if the present school aid formula were simply applied and school districts received previously mandated increases.¹³ **Now is the time to increase investment in education, not move backwards.**

¹³ See Statistical and Narrative Summary of the Executive Budget: Fiscal Year April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002, State of New York (the "Yellow Book"), Assembly Ways and Means Committee, New York State Legislature, January 2001.

The Governor and the Legislature must act now to meet the deadlines in the CFE decision. The responsible course is not to wait and cynically hope that the decision will be overturned on appeal, but to do the right thing this session and rectify the problems with the state education formula, as mandated by the Court. As a first step towards this goal, we recommend that both houses of the Legislature take immediate steps to determine the cost of providing a sound basic education, and to develop alternate approaches to the formula. Appointment of an expert panel, as recommended by the Campaign for Fiscal Equity, is a positive way to move forward. Rapid implementation of the CFE decision is the best way to provide every child with the quality education they deserve.

The Public Policy and Education Fund also believes that the Legislature must take certain steps this session, irrespective of its approach to the CFE decision. All of our proposals involve matters where the educational need is not subject to dispute,¹⁴ where the positive educational outcomes that will result are demonstrable, and where the Legislature itself has previously agreed that increased funding is necessary: **smaller class sizes, teacher training, adequate buildings, and early childhood programs.** PPEF therefore advocates these legislative changes this session, in addition to immediate implementation of the CFE decision:

- full funding of the class size reduction and universal pre-kindergarten initiatives in the LADDER (Learning, Achieving and Developing by Directing Education Resources) program at the appropriation levels agreed to in the 1997 State Budget Accord;
- significant increases in funding for teacher training and development to help prepare teachers across the state to teach to the new standards and to ensure that every child receives a quality education; and
- authorizing the State Dormitory Authority to do borrowing on behalf of individual school districts, to address the debt limit problem faced by the "Big 5" school districts, and the high transaction costs of small borrowings for smaller districts.

Now is the time to fundamentally reform education in New York State. New York State cannot afford to let this generation of children grow up without the level of education necessary to achieve competitive employment and a decent quality of life. Simply put, **our children can't wait for a quality education.**

¹⁴ See Background Facts: All Children Deserve Small Class Sizes, AQE, September, 2000; Background Facts: All Children Deserve to Be Taught By a Qualified Teacher and School Leader, AQE, September, 2000; Background Facts: All Children Deserve Sufficient Room to Learn in a Safe and Modern Classroom, AQE, September 2000; Background Facts: All Children Deserve the Benefits of Early Childhood Education Programs, AQE, September 2000.

Appendix A

Calculate Operating and Extra Needs Aid Under Midstate Proposal (with 2001 data)

District Name	CHENANGO FORKS	BINGHAMTON	HARPURSVILLE	SUSQUEHANNA VA
District Code	030101	030200	030501	030601
Step 1: Calculate your Basic Operating Aid				
Foundation	\$8,176	\$8,176	\$8,176	\$8,176
NCES Cost Index	0.92	0.94	0.91	0.92
Adjusted Foundation Amount (Multiply Foundation by NCES Cost Index)	\$7,522	\$7,660	\$7,445	\$7,534
Number of pupils	2075	6036	1219	2221
(1) Subtotal (Multiply Adjusted Foundation by Pupils)	\$15,607,329	\$46,230,291	\$9,075,608	\$16,733,689
Full Value of Property (1997)	\$270,777,096	\$1,068,065,224	\$149,109,148	\$345,734,883
Local Effort Rate (divided by 1000)	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
(2) Required local effort (Full value x local effort rate)	\$3,520,102	\$13,884,848	\$1,938,419	\$4,494,553
TOTAL A: Basic Operating Aid [(1) - (2)]	\$12,087,227	\$32,345,443	\$7,137,189	\$12,239,136
Operating Aid per Pupil	\$5,825	\$5,359	\$5,855	\$5,511
Step 2: Calculate your Extraordinary Needs Aid				
Number of "At Risk" Pupils in Your District (Extraordinary Needs Pupil Count)	836	4875	883	686
CWR	0.52	0.596	0.393	0.571
(3) Calculate Adjusted EN Count (Divide "At Risk" pupils by CWR)	1608	8180	2247	1201
(4) Per Pupil Extraordinary Needs Aid	\$843	\$843	\$843	\$843
TOTAL B: Extraordinary Needs Aid [(3) - (4)]	\$1,355,285	\$6,895,344	\$1,894,069	\$1,012,781
Extraordinary Needs Aid per Pupil	\$653	\$1,142	\$1,554	\$456
Step 3: Add in your current total aid amounts for:				
Building Aid	\$3,017,065	\$2,648,419	\$741,446	\$4,147,169
Transportation Aid	\$1,228,052	\$1,616,358	\$756,027	\$1,049,504
BOCES Aid	\$1,208,648	\$2,670,246	\$532,791	\$1,140,578
High-Cost Special Education Aid	\$13,641	\$198,087	\$91,104	\$81,779
TOTAL C: Other Formula Aid	\$5,467,406	\$7,133,110	\$2,121,368	\$6,419,030
YOUR TOTAL STATE AID (A+B+C)	\$18,909,918	\$46,373,897	\$11,152,626	\$19,670,947
TOTAL AID PER PUPIL	\$9,113.21	\$7,683.52	\$9,149.00	\$8,856.80
Present Total State Formula Aid (without Small Cities Aid and Rescue Aid)	\$15,093,773	\$30,953,931	\$8,683,513	\$16,336,730
Present Aid per Pupil	\$7,274	\$5,129	\$7,123	\$7,356
Difference (Midstate Aid - Present Aid)	\$3,816,145	\$15,419,966	\$2,469,113	\$3,334,217
Difference in Aid per Pupil	\$1,839	\$2,555	\$2,026	\$1,501
TOTAL AID WITH SAVE HARMLESS	\$18,909,918	\$46,373,897	\$11,152,626	\$19,670,947
TOTAL AID PER PUPIL	\$9,113	\$7,684	\$9,149	\$8,857
Difference (Midstate Aid with SH - Present Aid)	\$3,816,145	\$15,419,966	\$2,469,113	\$3,334,217
Difference in Aid per Pupil	\$1,839	\$2,555	\$2,026	\$1,501

Appendix B

2001 Worksheet Calculating a School District's State Aid Using The Midstate Consortium's Proposed Formula

To calculate the amount of State aid any school district receives now, you must use the State's "school aid formula", which is 58 pages long according to the Education Department! Under the Consortium's proposal, this simple worksheet does the job. Use 2000-01 figures unless otherwise noted and keep in mind that this is just an estimate.

Step 1: Calculate Your Basic Operating Aid

Foundation

\$8,176

Multiply by your district's NCES Cost Index (See 16 Page NYS Listing)

x _____ = _____

Multiply by your number of pupils [Use your district number from column "Pupil Count for Worksheet" from Funding a Sound Basic Education, 16 pages, 1999-00 Figure]

x _____

Subtotal

= _____ (1)

Full Value of Property (1997)

Local Effort Rate (\$13.00 ÷ 1,000)

Required Local Effort (Full Value x 0.013)

= _____ (2)

This TOTAL is your Basic Operating Aid [(1) - (2)]

= _____ **TOTAL A***

If [(1) - (2)] is less than zero, fill in zero.

Step 2: Calculate Your Extraordinary Needs Aid

Number of "At-Risk" Pupils in Your District

_____ (3)

("Extraordinary Needs Count", General Aid Output Report, Line 150)

Combined Wealth Ratio, CWR (GEN Line 78)

÷ _____ (4)

Divide (3) by (4), This is your Adjusted EN Count

_____ (5)

Multiply by Per Pupil Extraordinary Needs Aid

x \$843

This TOTAL is your Extraordinary Needs Aid [(5) x \$843]

= _____ **TOTAL B**

Step 3: Add in Your Current Total Aid Amounts for:

(May 2000 Estimates for 2000-01 were used in the December 2000 runs.)

Building Aid (GEN Line 14)

_____ (6)

Transportation Aid (GEN Line 18)

_____ (7)

BOCES Aid

_____ (8)

High-Cost Special Education Aid (PUB Line 16)

_____ (9)

This is your Estimated Current Total Aid in These Categories

= _____ **TOTAL C**

[(6) + (7) + (8) + (9)]

YOUR TOTAL STATE AID (Midstate Proposal 2000-01)

[A+B+C] = _____

COMPARE TO ACTUAL 2000-01 STATE AID

Difference (Midstate Aid - Present Aid)*

= _____

*If Total A is less than zero your total aid with Save Harmless would equal present formula aid.

WORKSHEET

Midstate Consortium's Proposed Formula

Local Contribution Check

Document reference: ST-3 FYE 6/99

ST-3 PAGE 4

<u>Line</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>1998-99 Actual*</u> <u>Amount</u>
2	Real Property Tax	A1001	_____
5	Other Tax	AT1099	_____
8	Non-Property Tax	AT1199	_____
11	Charges for Services	AT2399	_____
14	Use of Money & Property	AT2499	_____
17	Forfeitures	A2620	_____
23	Sale of Property/Compensation for Loss	AT2699	_____
26	Interfund Revenues	A2801	+ _____
TOTAL LOCAL CONTRIBUTION			= _____

To qualify for State Aid, your total
Local Contribution must be greater than

$$\frac{13.00 \times \text{Your Total True Value}}{1,000} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

If you do not meet the above test, the district would need to increase local effort enough to reach the \$13 minimum Local Contribution level (see rectangle), in order to qualify for total state aid calculated on page 1. Districts whose local effort is already above the minimum level of Local Contribution can decide whether or not to reduce their local contribution.

*Use of budgeted revenues from 1999-00 can better estimate the expected Local Contribution for 2000-01.

Appendix C

How the Midstate Proposal Compares with the CFE Decision

In the recent Campaign for Fiscal Equity Decision, Judge Leland DeGrasse declared the State's school aid formula unconstitutional and ordered the State to:

1. **Ensure that every school district has the resources necessary** for providing the opportunity for a sound basic education.
2. Take into account **variations in local costs**.
3. Provide sustained and **stable funding** in order to promote long-term planning by schools and school districts.
4. Provide as much transparency as possible so that the public may **understand how the State distributes school aid**.
5. Ensure a system of accountability to measure whether the reforms implemented by the legislature actually provide the opportunity for a sound basic education and remedy the disparate impact of the current finance system.

The Midstate School Finance Consortium Proposal:

1. **Ensures every school district has the necessary resources** by providing the same starting point (\$8176) for every child, regardless of where they live. This would raise the floor significantly for many students in the state. Extraordinary Needs Aid would provide additional aid for districts with low wealth and high numbers of "at risk" students.
2. Midstate employs the "Chambers Index", created for the National Center for Education Statistics, to **recognize local district cost differences**.
3. The Midstate plan would **provide stable funding** through a true mathematical formula; there would be no need for annual manipulation by the legislature.
4. Midstate's simple proposal is **easily explained and understood**.
5. Midstate did not address accountability in its funding proposal, but fully agrees with the need to do so.

CHART 1: COUNTY SUMMARY

COUNTY	CURRENT STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID with Midstate	PERCENT INCREASE STATE AID	Total # School Districts	# of Districts With Increase in State Aid	% of Districts With Increase in State Aid
ALBANY	\$140,434,087	\$171,805,975	\$31,371,888	22%	13	11	85%
ALLEGANY	\$77,820,972	\$83,748,783	\$5,927,811	8%	12	9	75%
BROOME	\$171,059,342	\$231,345,874	\$60,286,532	35%	12	11	92%
CATTARAUGUS	\$130,964,693	\$146,836,985	\$15,872,292	12%	13	10	77%
CAYUGA	\$76,289,528	\$86,494,128	\$10,204,600	13%	7	7	100%
CHAUTAUQUA	\$181,496,280	\$207,385,862	\$25,889,582	14%	18	15	83%
CHEMUNG	\$85,892,047	\$98,463,844	\$12,571,797	15%	3	3	100%
CHENANGO	\$76,905,921	\$87,662,826	\$10,756,905	14%	8	7	88%
CLINTON	\$85,924,452	\$90,822,096	\$4,897,644	6%	8	6	75%
COLUMBIA	\$52,683,820	\$55,381,875	\$2,698,055	5%	6	2	33%
CORTLAND	\$54,474,185	\$59,576,197	\$5,102,012	9%	5	4	80%
DELAWARE	\$48,131,565	\$51,039,786	\$2,908,221	6%	12	4	33%
DUTCHESS	\$167,580,815	\$208,653,614	\$41,072,799	25%	13	8	62%
ERIE	\$708,980,547	\$894,992,226	\$186,011,679	26%	28	28	100%
ESSEX	\$23,542,197	\$24,404,951	\$862,754	4%	11	2	18%
FRANKLIN	\$63,235,882	\$71,271,597	\$8,035,715	13%	7	5	71%
FULTON	\$63,744,917	\$71,954,201	\$8,209,284	13%	7	4	57%
GENESEE	\$70,384,092	\$85,565,146	\$15,181,054	22%	8	8	100%
GREENE	\$33,494,664	\$34,746,158	\$1,251,494	4%	6	2	33%
HAMILTON	\$1,677,432	\$1,677,432	\$0	0%	4	0	0%
HERKIMER	\$78,330,403	\$89,597,432	\$11,267,029	14%	11	9	82%
JEFFERSON	\$129,559,530	\$155,782,198	\$26,222,668	20%	11	6	55%
LEWIS	\$36,783,173	\$39,992,494	\$3,209,321	9%	5	4	80%
LIVINGSTON	\$70,794,150	\$83,697,555	\$12,903,405	18%	8	8	100%
MADISON	\$80,523,041	\$91,628,092	\$11,105,051	14%	10	9	90%
MONROE	\$571,305,322	\$781,122,794	\$209,817,472	37%	18	18	100%
MONTGOMERY	\$52,080,818	\$57,123,769	\$5,042,951	10%	5	5	100%
NASSAU	\$535,763,751	\$651,048,369	\$115,284,618	22%	56	23	41%
NEW YORK CITY	\$4,739,472,946	\$6,388,045,082	\$1,648,572,136	35%	1	1	100%
NIAGARA	\$208,711,250	\$245,995,112	\$37,283,862	18%	10	9	90%
ONEIDA	\$221,140,131	\$267,400,004	\$46,259,873	21%	15	15	100%
ONONDAGA	\$374,434,929	\$482,030,300	\$107,595,371	29%	18	17	94%
ONTARIO	\$92,597,592	\$109,956,289	\$17,358,697	19%	9	7	78%
ORANGE	\$290,738,095	\$382,197,168	\$91,459,073	31%	17	12	71%
ORLEANS	\$51,228,453	\$62,049,059	\$10,820,606	21%	5	5	100%
OSWEGO	\$141,864,109	\$167,895,889	\$26,031,780	18%	9	8	89%
OTSEGO	\$59,575,031	\$65,656,874	\$6,081,843	10%	12	11	92%
PUTNAM	\$49,799,185	\$49,962,792	\$163,607	0%	6	1	17%
RENSSELAER	\$132,008,985	\$152,361,469	\$20,352,484	15%	11	9	82%
ROCKLAND	\$124,987,962	\$131,261,504	\$6,273,542	5%	8	2	25%

ST. LAWRENCE	\$136,747,142	\$155,431,008	\$18,683,866	14%	17	12	71%
SARATOGA	\$154,603,755	\$189,700,030	\$35,096,275	23%	12	11	92%
SCHENECTADY	\$101,478,134	\$128,542,992	\$27,064,858	27%	6	5	83%
SCHOHARIE	\$41,401,985	\$41,958,089	\$556,104	1%	6	2	33%
SCHUYLER	\$17,324,463	\$18,024,348	\$699,885	4%	2	1	50%
SENECA	\$35,016,641	\$36,299,305	\$1,282,664	4%	4	3	75%
STEUBEN	\$139,929,512	\$155,240,631	\$15,311,119	11%	14	9	64%
SUFFOLK	\$1,150,099,926	\$1,282,166,722	\$132,066,796	11%	67	31	46%
SULLIVAN	\$64,668,866	\$64,668,866	\$0	0%	8	0	0%
TIOGA	\$62,264,717	\$78,975,067	\$16,710,350	27%	6	6	100%
TOMPKINS	\$63,477,939	\$71,946,341	\$8,468,402	13%	6	6	100%
ULSTER	\$120,595,039	\$133,740,471	\$13,145,432	11%	9	5	56%
WARREN	\$49,303,153	\$55,036,934	\$5,733,781	12%	9	2	22%
WASHINGTON	\$69,863,576	\$77,972,930	\$8,109,354	12%	11	7	64%
WAYNE	\$120,542,129	\$140,377,894	\$19,835,765	16%	11	11	100%
WESTCHESTER	\$315,398,223	\$418,747,657	\$103,349,434	33%	40	14	35%
WYOMING	\$47,290,910	\$51,723,350	\$4,432,440	9%	5	4	80%
YATES	\$15,172,896	\$15,773,811	\$600,915	4%	2	1	50%
TOTAL	\$13,061,595,300	\$16,334,960,248	\$3,273,364,948	25%	681	455	67%

CHART 2: COUNTIES WHERE AT LEAST 75% OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS WOULD RECEIVE AN INCREASE IN STATE AID

In 33 of the 57 counties outside of New York City, at least 75% of the school districts would receive an increase in state aid under the Midstate Proposal. In 12 of these counties, every school district receives an increase.

County	Total # School Districts	# of Districts With Increase in State Aid	% of Districts With Increase in State Aid
ALBANY	13	11	85%
ALLEGANY	12	9	75%
BROOME	12	11	92%
CATTARAUGUS	13	10	77%
CAYUGA	7	7	100%
CHAUTAUQUA	18	15	83%
CHEMUNG	3	3	100%
CHENANGO	8	7	88%
CLINTON	8	6	75%
CORTLAND	5	4	80%
ERIE	28	28	100%
GENESEE	8	8	100%
HERKIMER	11	9	82%
LEWIS	5	4	80%
LIVINGSTON	8	8	100%
MADISON	10	9	90%
MONROE	18	18	100%
MONTGOMERY	5	5	100%
NIAGARA	10	9	90%
ONEIDA	15	15	100%
ONONDAGA	18	17	94%
ONTARIO	9	7	78%
ORLEANS	5	5	100%
OSWEGO	9	8	89%
OTSEGO	12	11	92%
RENSSELAER	11	9	82%
SARATOGA	12	11	92%
SCHENECTADY	6	5	83%
SENECA	4	3	75%
TIOGA	6	6	100%
TOMPKINS	6	6	100%
WAYNE	11	11	100%
WYOMING	5	4	80%

CHART 3: In 44 of 57 Counties, Most Districts Get an Increase

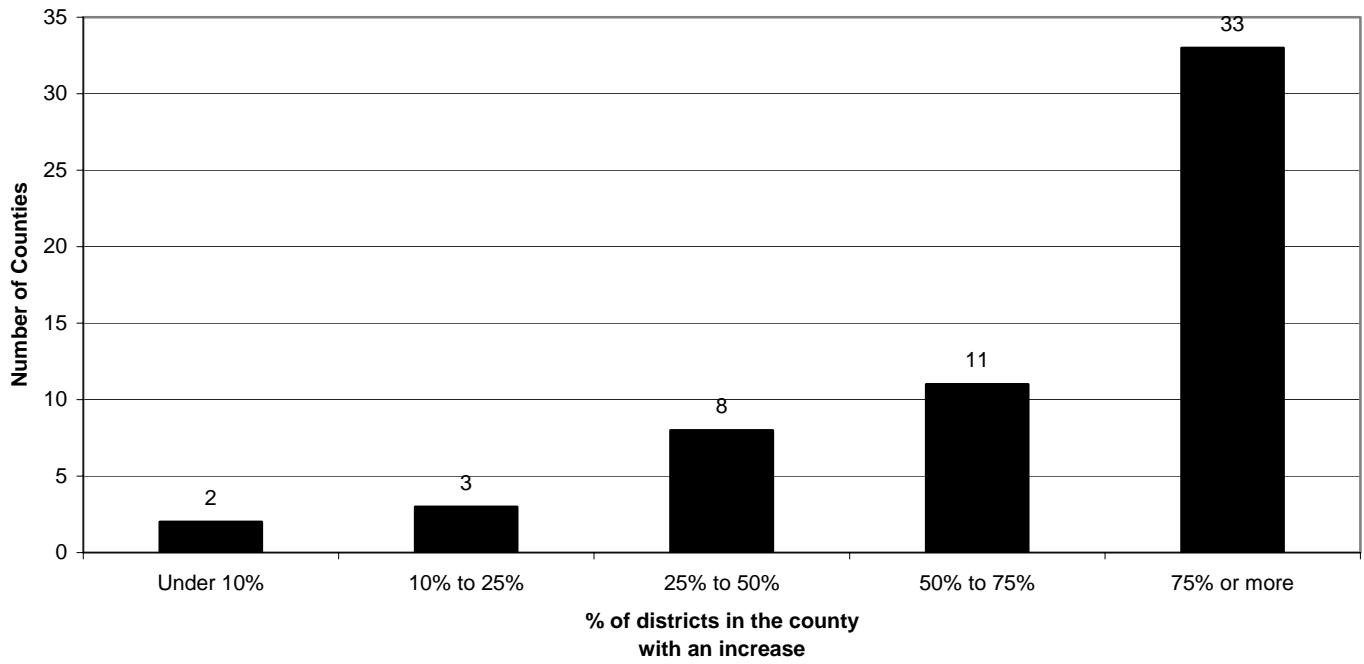


CHART 4: COUNTIES WITH DOUBLE DIGIT INCREASES IN STATE AID

39 counties, plus New York City, would receive a double digit increase in state aid, representing over two-thirds of the counties in the state.

County	CURRENT STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID with Midstate	PERCENT INCREASE STATE AID
ALBANY	\$140,434,087	\$171,805,975	\$31,371,888	22%
BROOME	\$171,059,342	\$231,345,874	\$60,286,532	35%
CATTARAUGUS	\$130,964,693	\$146,836,985	\$15,872,292	12%
CAYUGA	\$76,289,528	\$86,494,128	\$10,204,600	13%
CHAUTAUQUA	\$181,496,280	\$207,385,862	\$25,889,582	14%
CHEMUNG	\$85,892,047	\$98,463,844	\$12,571,797	15%
CHENANGO	\$76,905,921	\$87,662,826	\$10,756,905	14%
DUTCHESS	\$167,580,815	\$208,653,614	\$41,072,799	25%
ERIE	\$708,980,547	\$894,992,226	\$186,011,679	26%
FRANKLIN	\$63,235,882	\$71,271,597	\$8,035,715	13%
FULTON	\$63,744,917	\$71,954,201	\$8,209,284	13%
GENESEE	\$70,384,092	\$85,565,146	\$15,181,054	22%
HERKIMER	\$78,330,403	\$89,597,432	\$11,267,029	14%
JEFFERSON	\$129,559,530	\$155,782,198	\$26,222,668	20%
LIVINGSTON	\$70,794,150	\$83,697,555	\$12,903,405	18%
MADISON	\$80,523,041	\$91,628,092	\$11,105,051	14%
MONROE	\$571,305,322	\$781,122,794	\$209,817,472	37%
NASSAU	\$535,763,751	\$651,048,369	\$115,284,618	22%
NEW YORK CITY	\$4,739,472,946	\$6,388,045,082	\$1,648,572,136	35%
NIAGARA	\$208,711,250	\$245,995,112	\$37,283,862	18%
ONEIDA	\$221,140,131	\$267,400,004	\$46,259,873	21%
ONONDAGA	\$374,434,929	\$482,030,300	\$107,595,371	29%
ONTARIO	\$92,597,592	\$109,956,289	\$17,358,697	19%
ORANGE	\$290,738,095	\$382,197,168	\$91,459,073	31%
ORLEANS	\$51,228,453	\$62,049,059	\$10,820,606	21%
OSWEGO	\$141,864,109	\$167,895,889	\$26,031,780	18%
OTSEGO	\$59,575,031	\$65,656,874	\$6,081,843	10%
RENSSELAER	\$132,008,985	\$152,361,469	\$20,352,484	15%
SARATOGA	\$154,603,755	\$189,700,030	\$35,096,275	23%
SCHENECTADY	\$101,478,134	\$128,542,992	\$27,064,858	27%
ST. LAWRENCE	\$136,747,142	\$155,431,008	\$18,683,866	14%
STEUBEN	\$139,929,512	\$155,240,631	\$15,311,119	11%
SUFFOLK	\$1,150,099,926	\$1,282,166,722	\$132,066,796	11%
TIOGA	\$62,264,717	\$78,975,067	\$16,710,350	27%
TOMPKINS	\$63,477,939	\$71,946,341	\$8,468,402	13%
ULSTER	\$120,595,039	\$133,740,471	\$13,145,432	11%
WARREN	\$49,303,153	\$55,036,934	\$5,733,781	12%
WASHINGTON	\$69,863,576	\$77,972,930	\$8,109,354	12%
WAYNE	\$120,542,129	\$140,377,894	\$19,835,765	16%
WESTCHESTER	\$315,398,223	\$418,747,657	\$103,349,434	33%

CHART 5: TOP TEN COUNTIES - PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN STATE AID
(not including New York City, which would receive a 35% increase)

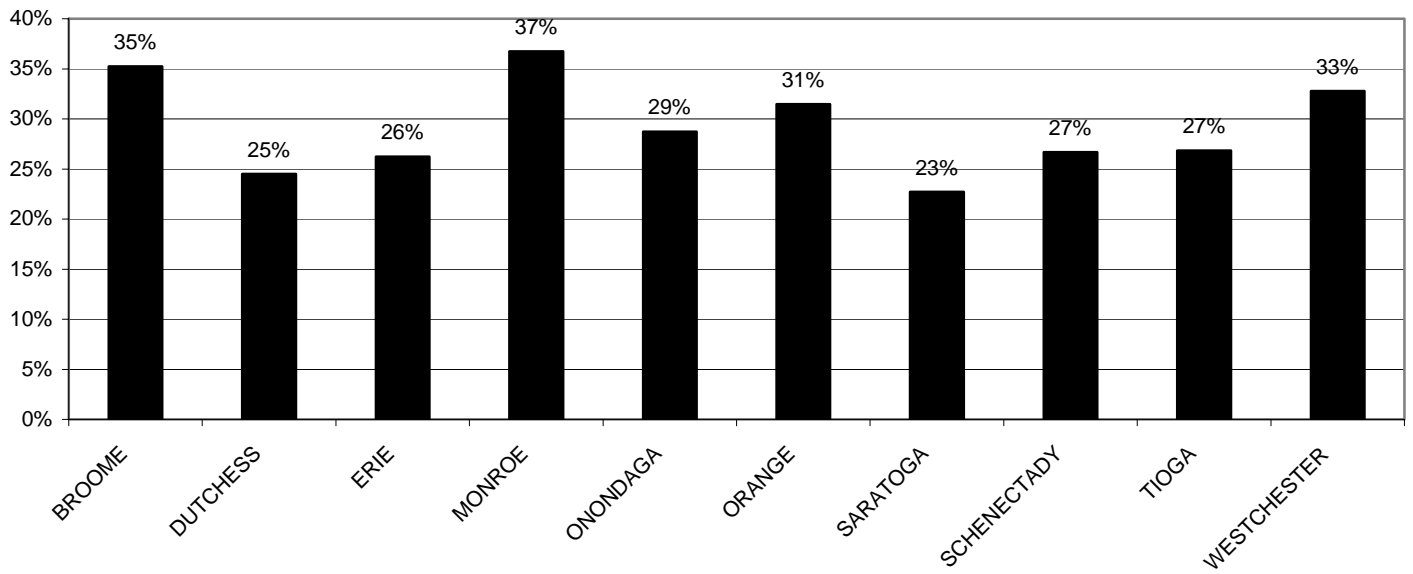


CHART 6: DISTRICT BY DISTRICT IMPACT

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID	
ALBANY	ALBANY	\$36,129,941	\$46,618,310	\$10,488,369	29%	
	BERNE KNOX	\$6,851,400	\$7,728,111	\$876,711	13%	
	BETHLEHEM	\$12,039,684	\$17,358,617	\$5,318,933	44%	
	RAVENA COEYMANS	\$11,820,838	\$12,835,049	\$1,014,211	9%	
	COHOES	\$13,877,211	\$16,751,735	\$2,874,524	21%	
	SOUTH COLONIE	\$15,665,323	\$17,847,559	\$2,182,236	14%	
	NORTH COLONIE	\$10,439,819	\$10,905,100	\$465,281	4%	
	MENANDS	\$257,009	\$257,009	\$0	0%	
	MAPLEWOOD	\$465,747	\$654,767	\$189,020	41%	
	GREEN ISLAND	\$1,348,246	\$1,348,246	\$0	0%	
	GUILDERLAND	\$18,143,126	\$22,940,262	\$4,797,136	26%	
	VOORHEESVILLE	\$4,497,965	\$5,574,970	\$1,077,005	24%	
	WATERVLIET	\$8,897,778	\$10,986,238	\$2,088,460	23%	
	ALLEGANY	ALFRED ALMOND	\$4,487,350	\$5,051,702	\$564,352	13%
ANDOVER		\$3,742,997	\$3,987,203	\$244,206	7%	
GENESEE VALLEY		\$8,287,272	\$8,287,272	\$0	0%	
BELFAST		\$3,954,166	\$4,866,519	\$912,353	23%	
CANASERAGA		\$2,866,244	\$2,866,244	\$0	0%	
FRIENDSHIP		\$3,838,435	\$3,848,961	\$10,526	0%	
FILLMORE		\$5,816,829	\$6,567,602	\$750,773	13%	
WHITESVILLE		\$2,941,012	\$3,446,903	\$505,891	17%	
CUBA-RUSHFORD		\$9,837,844	\$10,436,492	\$598,648	6%	
SCIO		\$5,964,607	\$6,292,724	\$328,117	6%	
WELLSVILLE		\$9,361,487	\$11,374,431	\$2,012,944	22%	
BOLIVAR-RICHBG		\$16,722,729	\$16,722,729	\$0	0%	
BROOME		CHENANGO FORKS	\$15,093,773	\$18,909,918	\$3,816,145	25%
		BINGHAMTON	\$30,953,931	\$46,373,897	\$15,419,966	50%
	HARPURSVILLE	\$8,683,513	\$11,152,626	\$2,469,113	28%	
	SUSQUEHANNA VA	\$16,336,730	\$19,670,947	\$3,334,217	20%	
	CHENANGO VALLE	\$9,500,176	\$12,229,918	\$2,729,742	29%	
	MAINE ENDWELL	\$12,936,381	\$17,677,543	\$4,741,162	37%	
	DEPOSIT	\$4,654,705	\$4,654,705	\$0	0%	
	WHITNEY POINT	\$14,758,281	\$19,835,840	\$5,077,559	34%	
	UNION-ENDICOTT	\$19,880,847	\$26,614,013	\$6,733,166	34%	
	JOHNSON CITY	\$11,629,488	\$15,181,050	\$3,551,562	31%	
CATTARAUGUS	VESTAL	\$14,395,246	\$23,044,479	\$8,649,233	60%	
	WINDSOR	\$12,236,271	\$16,000,937	\$3,764,666	31%	
	WEST VALLEY	\$4,135,969	\$4,585,932	\$449,963	11%	
	ALLEGANY-LIMES	\$16,532,773	\$16,736,972	\$204,199	1%	
	ELLCOTTVILLE	\$3,091,911	\$3,091,911	\$0	0%	
	FRANKLINVILLE	\$9,812,053	\$11,071,017	\$1,258,964	13%	
	HINSDALE	\$4,859,523	\$5,386,010	\$526,487	11%	
	LITTLE VALLEY	\$3,941,116	\$3,941,116	\$0	0%	
	CATTARAUGUS	\$7,353,570	\$7,353,570	\$0	0%	
	OLEAN	\$14,937,050	\$19,144,345	\$4,207,295	28%	
	GOWANDA	\$10,072,085	\$10,844,715	\$772,630	8%	
	PORTVILLE	\$8,069,927	\$10,158,227	\$2,088,300	26%	
RANDOLPH	\$11,506,849	\$11,909,981	\$403,132	4%		
SALAMANCA	\$12,211,464	\$14,385,953	\$2,174,489	18%		
YORKSHIRE-PIONE	\$24,440,403	\$28,227,237	\$3,786,834	15%		

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
CAYUGA	AUBURN	\$28,953,400	\$32,352,945	\$3,399,545	12%
	WEEDSPORT	\$5,822,970	\$7,287,296	\$1,464,326	25%
	CATO MERIDIAN	\$8,938,636	\$10,837,373	\$1,898,737	21%
	SOUTHERN CAYUG	\$8,605,500	\$10,024,506	\$1,419,006	16%
	PORT BYRON	\$8,610,195	\$10,011,975	\$1,401,780	16%
	MORAVIA	\$8,419,866	\$8,889,619	\$469,753	6%
CHAUTAUQUA	UNION SPRINGS	\$6,938,961	\$7,090,414	\$151,453	2%
	SOUTHWESTERN	\$9,791,060	\$12,302,288	\$2,511,228	26%
	FREWSBURG	\$8,406,786	\$10,063,577	\$1,656,791	20%
	CASSADAGA VALL	\$9,917,075	\$12,251,824	\$2,334,749	24%
	CHAUTAUQUA	\$17,725,906	\$17,725,906	\$0	0%
	PINE VALLEY	\$8,394,277	\$9,868,707	\$1,474,430	18%
	CLYMER	\$3,887,654	\$3,887,654	\$0	0%
	DUNKIRK	\$14,503,110	\$14,503,110	\$0	0%
	BEMUS POINT	\$3,873,165	\$4,513,225	\$640,060	17%
	FALCONER	\$8,103,366	\$10,423,486	\$2,320,120	29%
	SILVER CREEK	\$9,559,904	\$11,293,729	\$1,733,825	18%
	FORESTVILLE	\$4,264,558	\$5,319,135	\$1,054,577	25%
	PANAMA	\$5,765,771	\$7,563,150	\$1,797,379	31%
	JAMESTOWN	\$46,383,582	\$52,928,408	\$6,544,826	14%
	FREDONIA	\$9,290,268	\$11,401,263	\$2,110,995	23%
	BROCTON	\$6,078,588	\$6,392,773	\$314,185	5%
	RIPLEY	\$3,738,665	\$3,871,844	\$133,179	4%
	SHERMAN	\$4,740,094	\$5,278,460	\$538,366	11%
	WESTFIELD	\$7,072,451	\$7,797,322	\$724,871	10%
	CHEMUNG	ELMIRA	\$53,827,499	\$63,268,982	\$9,441,483
HORSEHEADS		\$24,781,129	\$26,895,375	\$2,114,246	9%
CHENANGO	ELMIRA HEIGHTS	\$7,283,419	\$8,299,487	\$1,016,068	14%
	AFTON	\$5,494,561	\$6,762,353	\$1,267,792	23%
	BAINBRIDGE GUI	\$7,170,281	\$8,099,057	\$928,776	13%
	GREENE	\$10,005,222	\$12,013,842	\$2,008,620	20%
	UNADILLA	\$12,667,686	\$12,667,686	\$0	0%
	NORWICH	\$14,018,279	\$16,955,596	\$2,937,317	21%
	GRGETWN-SO OTS	\$5,032,567	\$5,170,936	\$138,369	3%
	OXFORD	\$7,463,684	\$8,191,118	\$727,434	10%
CLINTON	SHERBURNE EARL	\$15,053,641	\$17,802,238	\$2,748,597	18%
	AUSABLE VALLEY	\$8,800,251	\$9,232,553	\$432,302	5%
	BEEKMANTOWN	\$13,290,335	\$13,290,335	\$0	0%
	NORTHEASTERN	\$9,952,993	\$11,085,423	\$1,132,430	11%
	CHAZY	\$3,109,215	\$3,351,803	\$242,588	8%
	NORTHRN ADIRON	\$9,296,648	\$10,532,707	\$1,236,059	13%
	PERU	\$17,143,712	\$17,143,712	\$0	0%
	PLATTSBURGH	\$10,729,149	\$11,251,909	\$522,760	5%
	SARANAC	\$13,602,149	\$14,933,655	\$1,331,506	10%
COLUMBIA	COPAKE-TACONIC	\$12,150,968	\$12,150,968	\$0	0%
	GERMANTOWN	\$4,172,750	\$4,172,750	\$0	0%
	CHATHAM	\$5,422,464	\$5,422,464	\$0	0%
	HUDSON	\$14,827,509	\$16,044,372	\$1,216,863	8%
	KINDERHOOK	\$12,304,818	\$13,786,010	\$1,481,192	12%
CORTLAND	NEW LEBANON	\$3,805,311	\$3,805,311	\$0	0%
	CINCINNATUS	\$6,656,832	\$6,656,832	\$0	0%
	CORTLAND	\$18,408,954	\$19,573,265	\$1,164,311	6%
	MCGRAW	\$6,712,608	\$6,794,375	\$81,767	1%
	HOMER	\$14,694,175	\$17,055,057	\$2,360,882	16%
	MARATHON	\$8,001,616	\$9,496,667	\$1,495,051	19%

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID	
DELAWARE	ANDES	\$543,700	\$543,700	\$0	0%	
	DOWNSVILLE	\$730,005	\$730,005	\$0	0%	
	CHARLOTTE VALL	\$2,928,461	\$3,107,778	\$179,317	6%	
	DELHI	\$7,859,933	\$7,859,933	\$0	0%	
	FRANKLIN	\$2,965,606	\$2,965,606	\$0	0%	
	HANCOCK	\$4,568,143	\$4,568,143	\$0	0%	
	MARGARETVILLE	\$1,808,288	\$1,808,288	\$0	0%	
	ROXBURY	\$2,668,241	\$2,668,241	\$0	0%	
	SIDNEY	\$10,526,382	\$12,150,628	\$1,624,246	15%	
	STAMFORD	\$3,089,941	\$3,549,754	\$459,813	15%	
	S. KORTRIGHT	\$2,670,742	\$2,670,742	\$0	0%	
DUTCHESS	WALTON	\$7,772,123	\$8,416,968	\$644,845	8%	
	BEACON	\$17,376,260	\$21,773,008	\$4,396,748	25%	
	DOVER	\$8,890,742	\$10,779,768	\$1,889,026	21%	
	HYDE PARK	\$16,896,504	\$20,826,299	\$3,929,795	23%	
	NORTHEAST	\$4,350,962	\$4,350,962	\$0	0%	
	PAWLING	\$3,578,207	\$3,578,207	\$0	0%	
	PINE PLAINS	\$7,815,406	\$7,815,406	\$0	0%	
	POUGHKEEPSIE	\$23,452,609	\$29,500,544	\$6,047,935	26%	
	ARLINGTON	\$28,990,222	\$41,539,812	\$12,549,590	43%	
	SPACKENKILL	\$3,761,634	\$5,876,768	\$2,115,134	56%	
	RED HOOK	\$11,379,066	\$13,753,790	\$2,374,724	21%	
	RHINEBECK	\$2,427,575	\$2,427,575	\$0	0%	
	WAPPINGERS	\$36,822,122	\$44,591,969	\$7,769,847	21%	
	MILLBROOK	\$1,839,506	\$1,839,506	\$0	0%	
	ERIE	ALDEN	\$10,145,478	\$13,349,891	\$3,204,413	32%
		AMHERST	\$7,303,577	\$12,579,973	\$5,276,396	72%
		WILLIAMSVILLE	\$25,492,150	\$44,182,328	\$18,690,178	73%
SWEET HOME		\$16,372,568	\$17,557,261	\$1,184,693	7%	
EAST AURORA		\$5,367,784	\$7,617,345	\$2,249,561	42%	
BUFFALO		\$324,067,414	\$383,420,172	\$59,352,758	18%	
CHEEKTOWAGA		\$6,373,139	\$7,203,518	\$830,379	13%	
MARYVALE		\$11,272,870	\$13,606,071	\$2,333,201	21%	
CLEVELAND HILL		\$8,884,800	\$11,024,102	\$2,139,302	24%	
DEPEW		\$13,271,291	\$15,478,463	\$2,207,172	17%	
SLOAN		\$7,077,537	\$8,381,309	\$1,303,772	18%	
CLARENCE		\$12,789,983	\$17,670,745	\$4,880,762	38%	
SPRINGVILLE-GR		\$13,023,365	\$17,329,589	\$4,306,224	33%	
EDEN		\$8,543,288	\$11,574,429	\$3,031,141	35%	
IROQUOIS		\$11,364,629	\$15,444,081	\$4,079,452	36%	
EVANS-BRANT		\$21,096,270	\$25,695,621	\$4,599,351	22%	
GRAND ISLAND		\$11,274,132	\$15,436,713	\$4,162,581	37%	
HAMBURG		\$16,604,319	\$23,398,015	\$6,793,696	41%	
FRONTIER		\$22,798,999	\$32,862,737	\$10,063,738	44%	
HOLLAND		\$9,174,671	\$11,309,956	\$2,135,285	23%	
LACKAWANNA	\$14,046,181	\$14,315,635	\$269,454	2%		
LANCASTER	\$22,120,214	\$27,890,556	\$5,770,342	26%		
AKRON	\$11,058,127	\$14,016,237	\$2,958,110	27%		
NORTH COLLINS	\$5,728,796	\$6,209,684	\$480,888	8%		
ORCHARD PARK	\$19,983,355	\$28,532,252	\$8,548,897	43%		
TONAWANDA	\$12,381,728	\$16,089,804	\$3,708,076	30%		
KENMORE	\$28,576,506	\$39,640,247	\$11,063,741	39%		
WEST SENECA	\$32,787,376	\$43,175,492	\$10,388,116	32%		

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
ESSEX	CROWN POINT	\$3,249,074	\$3,252,326	\$3,252	0%
	ELIZABETHTOWN	\$2,465,607	\$2,465,607	\$0	0%
	KEENE	\$448,819	\$448,819	\$0	0%
	MINERVA	\$774,166	\$774,166	\$0	0%
	MORIAH	\$6,118,776	\$6,978,278	\$859,502	14%
	NEWCOMB	\$291,074	\$291,074	\$0	0%
	LAKE PLACID	\$1,678,352	\$1,678,352	\$0	0%
	SCHROON LAKE	\$501,653	\$501,653	\$0	0%
	TICONDEROGA	\$4,655,479	\$4,655,479	\$0	0%
	WESTPORT	\$1,330,191	\$1,330,191	\$0	0%
FRANKLIN	WILLSBORO	\$2,029,006	\$2,029,006	\$0	0%
	TUPPER LAKE	\$7,181,260	\$7,586,034	\$404,774	6%
	CHATEAUGAY	\$5,162,090	\$6,104,311	\$942,221	18%
	SALMON RIVER	\$14,401,603	\$17,363,977	\$2,962,374	21%
	SARANAC LAKE	\$6,549,581	\$6,549,581	\$0	0%
	MALONE	\$19,044,621	\$21,035,161	\$1,990,540	10%
	BRUSHTON MOIRA	\$7,998,274	\$9,734,079	\$1,735,805	22%
FULTON	ST REGIS FALLS	\$2,898,453	\$2,898,453	\$0	0%
	WHEELERVILLE	\$1,298,385	\$1,298,385	\$0	0%
	GLOVERSVILLE	\$23,117,879	\$26,851,476	\$3,733,597	16%
	JOHNSTOWN	\$13,775,205	\$16,636,223	\$2,861,018	21%
	MAYFIELD	\$8,054,859	\$8,823,830	\$768,971	10%
	NORTHVILLE	\$3,084,784	\$3,084,784	\$0	0%
	OPPENHEIM EPHR	\$3,786,172	\$3,786,172	\$0	0%
GENESSEE	BROADALBIN-PER	\$10,627,633	\$11,473,331	\$845,698	8%
	ALEXANDER	\$7,496,065	\$9,320,203	\$1,824,138	24%
	BATAVIA	\$16,230,295	\$19,056,968	\$2,826,673	17%
	BYRON BERGEN	\$9,169,646	\$10,858,764	\$1,689,118	18%
	ELBA	\$5,350,323	\$6,057,658	\$707,335	13%
	LE ROY	\$7,612,985	\$9,660,114	\$2,047,129	27%
	OAKFIELD ALABA	\$8,028,149	\$9,951,780	\$1,923,631	24%
	PAVILION	\$7,882,244	\$9,409,338	\$1,527,094	19%
GREENE	PEMBROKE	\$8,614,385	\$11,250,320	\$2,635,935	31%
	CAIRO-DURHAM	\$9,484,790	\$10,656,752	\$1,171,962	12%
	CATSKILL	\$8,005,720	\$8,005,720	\$0	0%
	COXSACKIE ATHENS	\$7,306,795	\$7,386,327	\$79,532	1%
	GREENVILLE	\$6,570,981	\$6,570,981	\$0	0%
	HUNTER TANNERS	\$1,074,595	\$1,074,595	\$0	0%
HAMILTON	WINDHAM ASHLAND	\$1,051,783	\$1,051,783	\$0	0%
	INDIAN LAKE	\$404,166	\$404,166	\$0	0%
	LAKE PLEASANT	\$284,992	\$284,992	\$0	0%
	LONG LAKE	\$206,795	\$206,795	\$0	0%
HERKIMER	WELLS	\$781,479	\$781,479	\$0	0%
	WEST CANADA VA	\$6,696,602	\$8,012,442	\$1,315,840	20%
	FRANKFORT-SCHU	\$6,928,503	\$7,617,783	\$689,280	10%
	ILION	\$14,782,493	\$17,859,709	\$3,077,216	21%
	MOHAWK	\$7,227,505	\$8,114,219	\$886,714	12%
	HERKIMER	\$7,562,906	\$10,029,111	\$2,466,205	33%
	LITTLE FALLS	\$8,299,962	\$9,349,516	\$1,049,554	13%
	DOLGEVILLE	\$7,654,308	\$8,706,221	\$1,051,913	14%
	POLAND	\$3,807,557	\$3,807,557	\$0	0%
	VAN HORNSVILLE	\$2,827,597	\$2,983,541	\$155,944	6%
TOWN OF WEBB	\$655,442	\$655,442	\$0	0%	
BRIDGEWATER-W	\$11,887,528	\$12,461,890	\$574,362	5%	

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
JEFFERSON	S. JEFFERSON	\$12,067,761	\$15,847,589	\$3,779,828	31%
	ALEXANDRIA	\$2,966,213	\$2,966,213	\$0	0%
	INDIAN RIVER	\$36,722,237	\$47,344,244	\$10,622,007	29%
	GENERAL BROWN	\$10,952,190	\$13,122,096	\$2,169,906	20%
	THOUSAND ISLAN	\$6,878,983	\$6,878,983	\$0	0%
	BELLEVILLE-HEN	\$3,976,762	\$3,976,762	\$0	0%
	SACKETS HARBOR	\$3,570,198	\$3,777,427	\$207,229	6%
	LYME	\$2,294,064	\$2,294,064	\$0	0%
	LA FARGEVILLE	\$3,477,131	\$3,477,131	\$0	0%
	WATERTOWN	\$25,140,207	\$30,411,511	\$5,271,304	21%
LEWIS	CARTHAGE	\$21,513,784	\$25,686,177	\$4,172,393	19%
	COPENHAGEN	\$4,493,787	\$5,227,720	\$733,933	16%
	HARRISVILLE	\$4,627,681	\$4,643,915	\$16,234	0%
	LOWVILLE	\$10,007,520	\$11,675,332	\$1,667,812	17%
	SOUTH LEWIS	\$10,893,797	\$10,893,797	\$0	0%
	BEAVER RIVER	\$6,760,388	\$7,551,729	\$791,341	12%
	LIVINGSTON	AVON	\$6,308,710	\$7,529,975	\$1,221,265
CALEDONIA MUMF		\$6,547,596	\$8,260,919	\$1,713,323	26%
GENESEO		\$5,202,036	\$5,621,367	\$419,331	8%
LIVONIA		\$13,192,625	\$15,734,905	\$2,542,280	19%
MOUNT MORRIS		\$5,903,191	\$6,579,737	\$676,546	11%
DANSVILLE		\$16,327,285	\$19,528,445	\$3,201,160	20%
DALTON-NUNDA		\$10,357,456	\$11,365,058	\$1,007,602	10%
YORK		\$6,955,251	\$9,077,150	\$2,121,899	31%
MADISON	BROOKFIELD	\$2,640,343	\$2,826,271	\$185,928	7%
	CAZENOVIA	\$7,034,956	\$8,516,894	\$1,481,938	21%
	DE RUYTER	\$4,642,797	\$4,642,797	\$0	0%
	MORRISVILLE EA	\$10,475,182	\$11,791,406	\$1,316,224	13%
	HAMILTON	\$4,053,234	\$5,065,921	\$1,012,687	25%
	CANASTOTA	\$9,402,331	\$10,304,415	\$902,084	10%
	MADISON	\$3,982,822	\$4,507,184	\$524,362	13%
	ONEIDA CITY	\$17,037,820	\$17,767,835	\$730,015	4%
	STOCKBRIDGE VA	\$5,221,479	\$5,976,555	\$755,076	14%
	CHITTENANGO	\$16,032,077	\$20,228,814	\$4,196,737	26%
MONROE	BRIGHTON	\$7,553,846	\$13,418,364	\$5,864,518	78%
	GATES CHILI	\$18,795,107	\$29,815,638	\$11,020,531	59%
	GREECE	\$56,639,790	\$81,935,996	\$25,296,206	45%
	E. IRONDEQUOIT	\$10,872,149	\$15,623,692	\$4,751,543	44%
	W. IRONDEQUOIT	\$11,922,429	\$20,624,206	\$8,701,777	73%
	HONEOYE FALLS	\$11,260,504	\$14,817,028	\$3,556,524	32%
	SPENCERPORT	\$18,773,571	\$25,863,769	\$7,090,198	38%
	HILTON	\$22,138,043	\$30,160,004	\$8,021,961	36%
	PENFIELD	\$15,150,378	\$24,818,712	\$9,668,334	64%
	FAIRPORT	\$22,554,086	\$34,825,643	\$12,271,557	54%
	EAST ROCHESTER	\$6,759,275	\$8,034,422	\$1,275,147	19%
	PITTSFORD	\$10,140,318	\$17,818,159	\$7,677,841	76%
	CHURCHVILLE CH	\$21,013,883	\$30,400,168	\$9,386,285	45%
	ROCHESTER	\$257,644,977	\$328,537,912	\$70,892,935	28%
	RUSH HENRIETTA	\$22,041,225	\$23,466,722	\$1,425,497	6%
	BROCKPORT	\$27,267,870	\$35,952,656	\$8,684,786	32%
WEBSTER	\$26,221,137	\$39,447,620	\$13,226,483	50%	
WHEATLAND CHIL	\$4,556,734	\$5,562,084	\$1,005,350	22%	

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
MONTGOMERY	AMSTERDAM	\$17,788,874	\$19,930,906	\$2,142,032	12%
	CANAJOHARIE	\$9,778,883	\$10,828,113	\$1,049,230	11%
	FONDA FULTONVI	\$10,636,621	\$12,053,653	\$1,417,032	13%
	FORT PLAIN	\$9,214,600	\$9,349,909	\$135,309	1%
NASSAU	ST JOHNSVILLE	\$4,661,840	\$4,961,188	\$299,348	6%
	GLEN COVE	\$5,347,497	\$5,347,497	\$0	0%
	HEMPSTEAD	\$47,451,224	\$56,143,878	\$8,692,654	18%
	UNIONDALE	\$17,650,675	\$21,534,556	\$3,883,881	22%
	EAST MEADOW	\$26,574,490	\$40,681,565	\$14,107,075	53%
	NORTH BELLMORE	\$8,776,686	\$8,776,686	\$0	0%
	LEVITTOWN	\$35,767,328	\$46,423,609	\$10,656,281	30%
	SEAFORD	\$7,744,431	\$10,529,398	\$2,784,967	36%
	BELLMORE	\$3,022,719	\$3,022,719	\$0	0%
	ROOSEVELT	\$24,041,963	\$25,447,076	\$1,405,113	6%
	FREEPORT	\$37,115,357	\$53,348,872	\$16,233,515	44%
	BALDWIN	\$15,893,987	\$24,989,987	\$9,096,000	57%
	OCEANSIDE	\$11,834,501	\$17,244,254	\$5,409,753	46%
	MALVERNE	\$6,518,338	\$8,015,399	\$1,497,061	23%
	V STR THIRTEEN	\$6,973,743	\$6,973,743	\$0	0%
	HEWLETT WOODME	\$4,688,916	\$5,324,968	\$636,052	14%
	LAWRENCE	\$6,584,650	\$6,584,650	\$0	0%
	ELMONT	\$12,762,834	\$12,762,834	\$0	0%
	FRANKLIN SQUAR	\$4,121,538	\$4,121,538	\$0	0%
	GARDEN CITY	\$3,745,660	\$3,745,660	\$0	0%
	EAST ROCKAWAY	\$3,713,932	\$5,046,447	\$1,332,515	36%
	LYNBROOK	\$4,743,852	\$7,132,255	\$2,388,403	50%
	ROCKVILLE CENT	\$7,267,636	\$11,909,798	\$4,642,162	64%
	FLORAL PARK	\$2,962,395	\$2,962,395	\$0	0%
	WANTAGH	\$9,873,377	\$14,584,087	\$4,710,710	48%
	V STR TWENTY-F	\$2,112,588	\$2,112,588	\$0	0%
	MERRICK	\$4,464,264	\$4,464,264	\$0	0%
	ISLAND TREES	\$9,262,090	\$11,671,883	\$2,409,793	26%
	WEST HEMPSTEAD	\$5,342,686	\$8,473,151	\$3,130,465	59%
	NORTH MERRICK	\$5,225,264	\$5,225,264	\$0	0%
	VALLEY STR UF	\$3,091,339	\$3,091,339	\$0	0%
	ISLAND PARK	\$1,425,101	\$1,425,101	\$0	0%
	VALLEY STR CHS	\$10,415,180	\$10,415,180	\$0	0%
SEWANHAKA	\$17,073,086	\$17,073,086	\$0	0%	
BELLMORE-MERRI	\$15,321,767	\$15,321,767	\$0	0%	
LONG BEACH	\$10,494,955	\$13,247,559	\$2,752,604	26%	
WESTBURY	\$12,523,182	\$16,276,681	\$3,753,499	30%	
EAST WILLISTON	\$1,724,369	\$1,724,369	\$0	0%	
ROSLYN	\$2,868,943	\$2,868,943	\$0	0%	
PORT WASHINGTO	\$5,635,100	\$5,635,100	\$0	0%	
NEW HYDE PARK	\$2,229,070	\$2,229,070	\$0	0%	
MANHASSET	\$3,376,547	\$3,376,547	\$0	0%	
GREAT NECK	\$6,416,757	\$6,416,757	\$0	0%	
HERRICKS	\$5,963,587	\$5,963,587	\$0	0%	
MINEOLA	\$3,786,434	\$3,786,434	\$0	0%	
CARLE PLACE	\$2,124,443	\$2,124,443	\$0	0%	
NORTH SHORE	\$3,085,270	\$3,085,270	\$0	0%	
SYOSSET	\$7,072,562	\$7,072,562	\$0	0%	
LOCUST VALLEY	\$2,492,900	\$2,492,900	\$0	0%	
PLAINVIEW	\$8,941,840	\$10,247,586	\$1,305,746	15%	
OYSTER BAY	\$2,140,417	\$2,140,417	\$0	0%	

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID	
NASSAU, CONT.	JERICO	\$2,858,586	\$2,858,586	\$0	0%	
	HICKSVILLE	\$8,109,365	\$8,109,365	\$0	0%	
	PLAINEDGE	\$10,375,779	\$14,254,304	\$3,878,525	37%	
	BETHPAGE	\$7,209,311	\$7,209,311	\$0	0%	
	FARMINGDALE	\$16,986,724	\$23,186,842	\$6,200,118	36%	
	MASSAPEQUA	\$20,436,516	\$24,814,242	\$4,377,726	21%	
NEW YORK CITY NIAGARA	NEW YORK CITY	\$4,739,472,946	\$6,388,045,082	\$1,648,572,136	35%	
	LEWISTON PORTE	\$11,115,721	\$11,436,244	\$320,523	3%	
	LOCKPORT	\$29,926,355	\$38,301,816	\$8,375,461	28%	
	NEWFANE	\$12,237,488	\$15,484,243	\$3,246,755	27%	
	NIAGARA WHEATF	\$22,915,125	\$25,948,851	\$3,033,726	13%	
	NIAGARA FALLS	\$66,002,107	\$76,209,240	\$10,207,133	15%	
	N. TONAWANDA	\$28,564,871	\$33,994,589	\$5,429,718	19%	
	STARPOINT	\$11,425,874	\$14,342,455	\$2,916,581	26%	
	ROYALTON HARTL	\$10,890,032	\$13,481,452	\$2,591,420	24%	
	BARKER	\$4,429,948	\$4,429,948	\$0	0%	
	WILSON	\$11,203,729	\$12,366,272	\$1,162,543	10%	
	ONEIDA	ADIRONDACK	\$11,869,730	\$14,339,764	\$2,470,034	21%
		CAMDEN	\$20,660,109	\$26,493,601	\$5,833,492	28%
		CLINTON	\$7,900,861	\$11,001,981	\$3,101,120	39%
		NEW HARTFORD	\$8,691,033	\$11,468,826	\$2,777,793	32%
		NEW YORK MILLS	\$2,422,699	\$2,503,483	\$80,784	3%
SAUQUOIT VALLE		\$8,025,339	\$10,273,245	\$2,247,906	28%	
REMSEN		\$5,071,564	\$5,741,989	\$670,425	13%	
ROME		\$43,112,436	\$44,692,169	\$1,579,733	4%	
WATERVILLE		\$8,077,512	\$10,159,644	\$2,082,132	26%	
SHERRILL		\$14,964,587	\$17,482,345	\$2,517,758	17%	
HOLLAND PATENT		\$11,433,834	\$14,482,307	\$3,048,473	27%	
UTICA		\$48,141,333	\$62,341,835	\$14,200,502	29%	
WESTMORELAND		\$7,490,723	\$9,288,690	\$1,797,967	24%	
ORISKANY		\$5,125,902	\$6,119,766	\$993,864	19%	
ONONDAGA	WHITESBORO	\$18,152,469	\$21,010,358	\$2,857,889	16%	
	WEST GENESEE	\$18,232,882	\$28,518,513	\$10,285,631	56%	
	NORTH SYRACUSE	\$46,522,051	\$61,966,223	\$15,444,172	33%	
	E SYRACUSE-MIN	\$17,304,271	\$19,546,643	\$2,242,372	13%	
	JAMESVILLE-DEW	\$6,331,254	\$8,067,126	\$1,735,872	27%	
	JORDAN ELBRIDG	\$11,745,412	\$15,507,907	\$3,762,495	32%	
	FABIUS-POMPEY	\$5,856,397	\$7,225,261	\$1,368,864	23%	
	WESTHILL	\$7,955,842	\$11,311,633	\$3,355,791	42%	
	SOLVAY	\$6,262,516	\$9,023,363	\$2,760,847	44%	
	LA FAYETTE	\$7,391,513	\$8,697,770	\$1,306,257	18%	
	BALDWINSVILLE	\$26,647,828	\$35,467,293	\$8,819,465	33%	
	FAYETTEVILLE	\$10,841,841	\$17,902,185	\$7,060,344	65%	
	MARCELLUS	\$7,814,877	\$11,359,148	\$3,544,271	45%	
	ONONDAGA	\$6,065,442	\$7,315,090	\$1,249,648	21%	
	LIVERPOOL	\$42,690,472	\$51,625,355	\$8,934,883	21%	
	ONTARIO	LYNCOURT	\$1,013,869	\$1,013,869	\$0	0%
SKANEATELES		\$5,357,600	\$6,699,622	\$1,342,022	25%	
SYRACUSE		\$140,855,542	\$172,911,152	\$32,055,610	23%	
TULLY		\$5,545,320	\$7,872,146	\$2,326,826	42%	
CANANDAIGUA		\$19,151,160	\$22,687,804	\$3,536,644	18%	
EAST BLOOMFIEL		\$7,552,097	\$8,859,513	\$1,307,416	17%	
GENEVA		\$13,958,835	\$16,956,710	\$2,997,875	21%	
GORHAM-MIDDLES		\$10,157,625	\$11,897,174	\$1,739,549	17%	
MANCHSTR-SHRTS		\$6,783,847	\$8,214,090	\$1,430,243	21%	

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
		CURRENT*	MIDSTATE'S	INCREASE IN	PERCENT
ONTARIO CON'T	NAPLES	\$4,578,729	\$4,578,729	\$0	0%
	PHELPS-CLIFTON	\$13,065,178	\$17,207,871	\$4,142,693	32%
	HONEOYE	\$4,668,271	\$4,668,271	\$0	0%
ORANGE	VICTOR	\$12,681,850	\$14,886,127	\$2,204,277	17%
	WASHINGTONVILL	\$21,749,583	\$29,164,917	\$7,415,334	34%
	CHESTER	\$3,566,415	\$3,566,415	\$0	0%
	CORNWALL	\$8,052,520	\$12,188,410	\$4,135,890	51%
	PINE BUSH	\$31,892,865	\$40,261,101	\$8,368,236	26%
	GOSHEN	\$9,097,805	\$9,097,805	\$0	0%
	HIGHLAND FALLS	\$5,918,868	\$7,242,162	\$1,323,294	22%
	MIDDLETOWN	\$32,348,100	\$43,846,349	\$11,498,249	36%
	MINISINK VALLE	\$24,208,699	\$29,998,689	\$5,789,990	24%
	MONROE WOODBUR	\$25,731,089	\$31,539,312	\$5,808,223	23%
	KIRYAS JOEL	\$886,078	\$886,078	\$0	0%
	VALLEY-MONTGMR	\$23,832,864	\$30,989,132	\$7,156,268	30%
	NEWBURGH	\$58,699,459	\$86,207,927	\$27,508,468	47%
	PORT JERVIS	\$19,494,115	\$25,765,366	\$6,271,251	32%
	TUXEDO	\$678,986	\$678,986	\$0	0%
	WARWICK VALLEY	\$17,168,827	\$22,983,955	\$5,815,128	34%
	GREENWOOD LAKE	\$3,811,654	\$3,811,654	\$0	0%
ORLEANS	FLORIDA	\$3,600,168	\$3,968,911	\$368,743	10%
	ALBION	\$15,482,440	\$19,227,272	\$3,744,832	24%
	KENDALL	\$6,694,617	\$8,442,912	\$1,748,295	26%
	HOLLEY	\$9,238,177	\$11,220,116	\$1,981,939	21%
	MEDINA	\$13,870,342	\$16,555,516	\$2,685,174	19%
OSWEGO	LYNDONVILLE	\$5,942,877	\$6,603,242	\$660,365	11%
	ALTMAR PARISH	\$14,193,556	\$16,528,477	\$2,334,921	16%
	FULTON	\$24,645,908	\$28,860,920	\$4,215,012	17%
	HANNIBAL	\$12,842,142	\$15,644,110	\$2,801,968	22%
	CENTRAL SQUARE	\$29,935,227	\$36,612,973	\$6,677,746	22%
	MEXICO	\$19,521,425	\$23,775,705	\$4,254,280	22%
	OSWEGO	\$7,237,214	\$7,237,214	\$0	0%
	PULASKI	\$8,425,493	\$9,830,968	\$1,405,475	17%
OTSEGO	SANDY CREEK	\$7,538,076	\$8,899,187	\$1,361,111	18%
	PHOENIX	\$17,525,068	\$20,506,336	\$2,981,268	17%
	GLBTSVILLE-MT U	\$3,863,083	\$4,499,082	\$635,999	16%
	EDMESTON	\$4,419,044	\$4,957,564	\$538,520	12%
	LAURENS	\$3,650,043	\$4,108,032	\$457,989	13%
	SCHENEVUS	\$3,213,848	\$3,443,005	\$229,157	7%
	MILFORD	\$3,675,357	\$3,762,803	\$87,446	2%
	MORRIS	\$3,695,367	\$4,021,034	\$325,667	9%
	ONEONTA	\$10,333,013	\$11,445,273	\$1,112,260	11%
	OTEGO-UNADILLA	\$8,321,881	\$10,276,499	\$1,954,618	23%
	COOPERSTOWN	\$4,905,044	\$5,336,697	\$431,653	9%
	RICHFIELD SPRI	\$4,685,583	\$4,700,884	\$15,301	0%
PUTNAM	CHERRY VLY-SPR	\$5,713,872	\$5,713,872	\$0	0%
	WORCESTER	\$3,098,896	\$3,392,129	\$293,233	9%
	MAHOPAC	\$16,787,103	\$16,787,103	\$0	0%
	CARMEL	\$15,851,231	\$16,014,838	\$163,607	1%
	HALDANE	\$1,730,174	\$1,730,174	\$0	0%
	GARRISON	\$512,109	\$512,109	\$0	0%
	PUTNAM VALLEY	\$6,556,534	\$6,556,534	\$0	0%
	BREWSTER	\$8,362,034	\$8,362,034	\$0	0%

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
RENSSELAER	BERLIN	\$7,563,256	\$8,011,382	\$448,126	6%
	BRUNSWICK CENT	\$7,035,352	\$8,340,644	\$1,305,292	19%
	EAST GREENBUSH	\$18,728,525	\$26,382,373	\$7,653,848	41%
	HOOSICK FALLS	\$7,000,882	\$8,570,607	\$1,569,725	22%
	LANSINGBURGH	\$13,150,953	\$16,562,285	\$3,411,332	26%
	WYNANTSKILL	\$1,881,301	\$1,881,301	\$0	0%
	RENSSELAER	\$7,459,889	\$8,383,871	\$923,982	12%
	AVERILL PARK	\$24,500,654	\$26,244,726	\$1,744,072	7%
	HOOSIC VALLEY	\$6,722,379	\$8,422,243	\$1,699,864	25%
	SCHODACK	\$5,637,069	\$7,233,314	\$1,596,245	28%
ROCKLAND	TROY	\$32,328,725	\$32,328,725	\$0	0%
	CLARKSTOWN	\$23,639,001	\$23,639,001	\$0	0%
	NANUET	\$3,076,403	\$3,076,403	\$0	0%
	HAVERSTRAW-ST	\$27,596,107	\$33,053,087	\$5,456,980	20%
	S. ORANGETOWN	\$5,968,010	\$5,968,010	\$0	0%
	NYACK	\$7,900,909	\$7,900,909	\$0	0%
	PEARL RIVER	\$4,639,918	\$4,639,918	\$0	0%
ST. LAWRENCE	RAMAPO	\$8,602,218	\$9,418,780	\$816,562	9%
	EAST RAMAPO	\$43,565,396	\$43,565,396	\$0	0%
	BRASHER FALLS	\$8,732,489	\$10,698,893	\$1,966,404	23%
	CANTON	\$12,467,341	\$14,922,609	\$2,455,268	20%
	CLIFTON FINE	\$3,419,730	\$3,419,730	\$0	0%
	COLTON PIERREP	\$2,125,202	\$2,125,202	\$0	0%
	GOVERNEUR	\$14,796,047	\$17,718,609	\$2,922,562	20%
	HAMMOND	\$2,375,088	\$2,375,088	\$0	0%
	HERMON DEKALB	\$4,562,785	\$4,854,376	\$291,591	6%
	LISBON	\$6,117,910	\$6,760,629	\$642,719	11%
	MADRID WADDING	\$8,344,147	\$9,896,977	\$1,552,830	19%
	MASSENA	\$16,296,407	\$18,765,679	\$2,469,272	15%
	MORRISTOWN	\$3,574,021	\$3,574,021	\$0	0%
	NORWOOD NORFOL	\$9,638,772	\$11,501,240	\$1,862,468	19%
	OGDENSBURG	\$16,804,797	\$16,804,797	\$0	0%
	HEUVELTON	\$7,842,718	\$8,846,816	\$1,004,098	13%
	PARISHVILLE	\$3,702,913	\$3,965,073	\$262,160	7%
	POTSDAM	\$9,606,457	\$11,445,856	\$1,839,399	19%
	EDWARDS-KNOX	\$6,340,318	\$7,755,412	\$1,415,094	22%
	SARATOGA	BURNT HILLS	\$12,612,852	\$15,918,795	\$3,305,943
SHENENDEHOWA		\$31,006,661	\$43,513,611	\$12,506,950	40%
CORINTH		\$8,358,595	\$9,153,399	\$794,804	10%
EDINBURG		\$669,741	\$669,741	\$0	0%
GALWAY		\$6,799,947	\$7,365,436	\$565,489	8%
MECHANICVILLE		\$7,661,231	\$8,813,978	\$1,152,747	15%
BALLSTON SPA		\$20,779,885	\$25,047,575	\$4,267,690	21%
S. GLENS FALLS		\$15,898,086	\$20,847,167	\$4,949,081	31%
SCHUYLerville		\$11,345,906	\$12,061,255	\$715,349	6%
SARATOGA SPRIN		\$27,221,323	\$32,482,371	\$5,261,048	19%
SCHENECTADY	STILLWATER	\$8,340,810	\$9,242,595	\$901,785	11%
	WATERFORD	\$3,908,718	\$4,584,107	\$675,389	17%
	DUANESBURG	\$4,718,171	\$5,813,915	\$1,095,744	23%
	SCOTIA GLENVIL	\$13,372,919	\$17,005,145	\$3,632,226	27%
	NISKAYUNA	\$10,697,990	\$16,988,870	\$6,290,880	59%
	SCHALMONT	\$7,899,486	\$7,899,486	\$0	0%
	MOHONASEN	\$15,677,941	\$20,621,056	\$4,943,115	32%
	SCHENECTADY	\$49,111,627	\$60,214,520	\$11,102,893	23%

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
SCHOHARIE	GILBOA CONESVI	\$2,268,690	\$2,268,690	\$0	0%
	JEFFERSON	\$2,174,834	\$2,174,834	\$0	0%
	MIDDLEBURGH	\$7,401,127	\$7,401,127	\$0	0%
	COBLESKL-RICHM	\$18,274,526	\$18,274,526	\$0	0%
	SCHOHARIE	\$7,781,208	\$8,024,440	\$243,232	3%
SCHUYLER	SHARON SPRINGS	\$3,501,600	\$3,814,472	\$312,872	9%
	ODESSA MONTOUR	\$6,914,648	\$7,614,533	\$699,885	10%
SENECA	WATKINS GLEN	\$10,409,815	\$10,409,815	\$0	0%
	SOUTH SENECA	\$7,779,578	\$7,897,892	\$118,314	2%
	ROMULUS	\$3,798,581	\$3,905,488	\$106,907	3%
STEUBEN	SENECA FALLS	\$8,549,587	\$9,607,030	\$1,057,443	12%
	WATERLOO CENT	\$14,888,895	\$14,888,895	\$0	0%
	ADDISON	\$9,878,641	\$11,139,927	\$1,261,286	13%
	AVOCA	\$7,224,565	\$7,867,661	\$643,096	9%
	BATH	\$14,340,780	\$16,931,123	\$2,590,343	18%
	BRADFORD	\$2,472,827	\$2,472,827	\$0	0%
	CAMPBELL-SAVON	\$14,118,467	\$14,118,467	\$0	0%
	CANISTEO	\$7,534,873	\$7,839,878	\$305,005	4%
	CORNING	\$28,179,448	\$33,772,511	\$5,593,063	20%
	GREENWOOD	\$2,442,303	\$2,442,303	\$0	0%
	HORNELL	\$13,518,066	\$16,354,797	\$2,836,731	21%
	ARKPORT	\$6,132,939	\$7,010,481	\$877,542	14%
	PRATTSBURG	\$3,919,512	\$4,638,527	\$719,015	18%
	JASPER-TRPSBRG	\$5,247,388	\$5,732,426	\$485,038	9%
	HAMMONDSPORT	\$6,056,607	\$6,056,607	\$0	0%
	WAYLAND-COHOCT	\$18,863,096	\$18,863,096	\$0	0%
	SUFFOLK	BABYLON	\$5,841,255	\$8,792,871	\$2,951,616
WEST BABYLON		\$22,924,016	\$28,488,251	\$5,564,235	24%
NORTH BABYLON		\$32,012,231	\$34,268,876	\$2,256,645	7%
LINDENHURST		\$34,173,057	\$46,292,510	\$12,119,453	35%
COPIAGUE		\$21,905,322	\$29,245,429	\$7,340,107	34%
AMITYVILLE		\$14,249,422	\$18,747,720	\$4,498,298	32%
DEER PARK		\$15,737,577	\$18,534,200	\$2,796,623	18%
WYANDANCH		\$26,286,826	\$26,286,826	\$0	0%
THREE VILLAGE		\$31,326,850	\$33,602,115	\$2,275,265	7%
COMSEWOGUE		\$21,727,888	\$21,727,888	\$0	0%
SACHEM		\$84,598,696	\$85,200,828	\$602,132	1%
PORT JEFFERSON		\$3,175,451	\$3,175,451	\$0	0%
MOUNT SINAI		\$13,750,348	\$13,750,348	\$0	0%
MILLER PLACE		\$12,784,476	\$15,548,261	\$2,763,785	22%
ROCKY POINT		\$14,118,758	\$18,091,173	\$3,972,415	28%
MIDDLE COUNTRY		\$68,632,275	\$68,632,275	\$0	0%
LONGWOOD		\$65,462,641	\$67,918,569	\$2,455,928	4%
SOUTH MANOR		\$5,657,946	\$6,543,495	\$885,549	16%
PATCHOGUE-MEDF		\$51,066,630	\$58,199,903	\$7,133,273	14%
WILLIAM FLOYD		\$77,027,610	\$86,700,115	\$9,672,505	13%
CENTER MORICHE		\$7,043,512	\$7,043,512	\$0	0%
EAST MORICHES		\$3,966,257	\$3,966,257	\$0	0%
SOUTH COUNTRY		\$33,523,752	\$33,523,752	\$0	0%
EASTPORT-SOUTH MANOR		\$4,322,565	\$12,902,262	\$8,579,697	198%
EAST HAMPTON		\$1,652,798	\$1,652,798	\$0	0%
AMAGANSETT		\$168,149	\$168,149	\$0	0%
SPRINGS		\$649,169	\$649,169	\$0	0%
SAG HARBOR	\$862,636	\$862,636	\$0	0%	

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
SUFFOLK CON'T	MONTAUK	\$385,507	\$385,507	\$0	0%
	ELWOOD	\$7,682,666	\$7,720,254	\$37,588	0%
	COLD SPRING HA	\$2,465,559	\$2,465,559	\$0	0%
	HUNTINGTON	\$8,968,894	\$8,968,894	\$0	0%
	NORTHPORT	\$7,179,122	\$7,179,122	\$0	0%
	HALF HOLLOW HI	\$15,606,445	\$15,606,445	\$0	0%
	HARBORFIELDS	\$6,524,132	\$8,028,438	\$1,504,306	23%
	COMMACK	\$21,247,402	\$23,911,836	\$2,664,434	13%
	S. HUNTINGTON	\$16,319,606	\$21,466,294	\$5,146,688	32%
	BAY SHORE	\$25,338,916	\$30,645,623	\$5,306,707	21%
	ISLIP	\$14,771,336	\$18,378,593	\$3,607,257	24%
	EAST ISLIP	\$30,296,932	\$33,184,186	\$2,887,254	10%
	SAYVILLE	\$20,058,457	\$22,988,092	\$2,929,635	15%
	BAYPORT BLUE P	\$11,968,838	\$12,387,946	\$419,108	4%
	HAUPPAUGE	\$9,695,400	\$9,695,400	\$0	0%
	CONNETQUOT	\$30,087,549	\$30,087,549	\$0	0%
	WEST ISLIP	\$23,314,161	\$28,703,879	\$5,389,718	23%
	BRENTWOOD	\$109,501,622	\$130,366,783	\$20,865,161	19%
	CENTRAL ISLIP	\$48,144,915	\$50,209,808	\$2,064,893	4%
	FIRE ISLAND	\$144,497	\$144,497	\$0	0%
	SHOREHAM-WADIN	\$2,356,642	\$2,356,642	\$0	0%
	RIVERHEAD	\$13,214,163	\$13,214,163	\$0	0%
	SHELTER ISLAND	\$227,638	\$227,638	\$0	0%
	SMITHTOWN	\$24,261,805	\$24,524,532	\$262,727	1%
	KINGS PARK	\$11,465,852	\$12,527,822	\$1,061,970	9%
	REMSENBURG	\$224,708	\$224,708	\$0	0%
	WESTHAMPTON BE	\$1,487,786	\$1,487,786	\$0	0%
	QUOGUE	\$165,779	\$165,779	\$0	0%
	HAMPTON BAYS	\$1,947,013	\$1,947,013	\$0	0%
	SOUTHAMPTON	\$1,891,654	\$1,891,654	\$0	0%
	BRIDGEHAMPTON	\$380,464	\$380,464	\$0	0%
	EASTPORT	\$2,898,579	\$4,950,404	\$2,051,825	71%
	TUCKAHOE COMMO	\$389,799	\$389,799	\$0	0%
EAST QUOGUE	\$802,487	\$802,487	\$0	0%	
OYSTERPONDS	\$215,462	\$215,462	\$0	0%	
FISHERS ISLAND	\$66,260	\$66,260	\$0	0%	
SOUTHOLD	\$822,069	\$822,069	\$0	0%	
GREENPORT	\$982,396	\$982,396	\$0	0%	
MATTITUCK-CUTC	\$1,949,301	\$1,949,301	\$0	0%	
SULLIVAN	FALLSBURGH	\$10,118,414	\$10,118,414	\$0	0%
	ELDRED	\$2,870,957	\$2,870,957	\$0	0%
	LIBERTY	\$11,379,707	\$11,379,707	\$0	0%
	TRI VALLEY	\$5,484,978	\$5,484,978	\$0	0%
	ROSCOE	\$2,093,770	\$2,093,770	\$0	0%
	LIVINGSTON MAN	\$4,392,610	\$4,392,610	\$0	0%
TIOGA	MONTICELLO	\$17,666,631	\$17,666,631	\$0	0%
	NARROWSBURG	\$10,661,799	\$10,661,799	\$0	0%
	WAVERLY	\$12,591,008	\$15,770,500	\$3,179,492	25%
	CANDOR	\$6,803,782	\$8,551,268	\$1,747,486	26%
	NEWARK VALLEY	\$10,044,823	\$12,872,800	\$2,827,977	28%
	OWEGO-APALACHI	\$15,248,516	\$18,867,146	\$3,618,630	24%
	SPENCER VAN ET	\$7,918,792	\$9,974,984	\$2,056,192	26%
TIOGA	\$9,657,796	\$12,938,368	\$3,280,572	34%	

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
TOMPKINS	DRYDEN	\$12,728,660	\$14,425,813	\$1,697,153	13%
	GROTON	\$9,348,478	\$11,370,880	\$2,022,402	22%
	ITHACA	\$19,006,126	\$20,386,005	\$1,379,879	7%
	LANSING	\$5,834,214	\$6,142,773	\$308,559	5%
	NEWFIELD	\$6,633,565	\$8,192,808	\$1,559,243	24%
ULSTER	TRUMANSBURG	\$9,926,896	\$11,428,062	\$1,501,166	15%
	KINGSTON	\$30,125,367	\$37,554,162	\$7,428,795	25%
	HIGHLAND	\$8,574,924	\$9,071,754	\$496,830	6%
	RONDOUT VALLEY	\$15,436,380	\$15,436,380	\$0	0%
	MARLBORO	\$4,022,877	\$4,022,877	\$0	0%
	NEW PALTZ	\$10,036,366	\$10,194,855	\$158,489	2%
	ONTEORA	\$7,139,339	\$7,139,339	\$0	0%
	SAUGERTIES	\$14,108,236	\$17,486,954	\$3,378,718	24%
	WALLKILL	\$19,347,819	\$21,030,418	\$1,682,599	9%
	ELLENVILLE	\$11,803,731	\$11,803,731	\$0	0%
	WARREN	BOLTON	\$448,448	\$448,448	\$0
NORTH WARREN		\$3,841,723	\$3,841,723	\$0	0%
GLENS FALLS		\$12,154,011	\$14,775,698	\$2,621,687	22%
JOHNSBURG		\$2,469,634	\$2,469,634	\$0	0%
LAKE GEORGE		\$1,207,295	\$1,207,295	\$0	0%
HADLEY LUZERNE		\$6,067,628	\$6,067,628	\$0	0%
QUEENSBURY		\$14,268,923	\$17,381,017	\$3,112,094	22%
GLENS FALLS CO		\$933,770	\$933,770	\$0	0%
WARRENSBURG		\$7,911,721	\$7,911,721	\$0	0%
WASHINGTON	ARGYLE	\$7,163,841	\$7,520,365	\$356,524	5%
	FORT ANN	\$3,486,386	\$3,486,386	\$0	0%
	FORT EDWARD	\$5,631,609	\$5,631,609	\$0	0%
	GRANVILLE	\$8,739,759	\$10,177,562	\$1,437,803	16%
	GREENWICH	\$7,821,367	\$8,445,600	\$624,233	8%
	HARTFORD	\$4,213,986	\$4,503,012	\$289,026	7%
	HUDSON FALLS	\$15,094,614	\$18,122,541	\$3,027,927	20%
	PUTNAM	\$130,645	\$130,645	\$0	0%
	SALEM	\$5,213,257	\$6,402,513	\$1,189,256	23%
	CAMBRIDGE	\$6,742,387	\$7,926,971	\$1,184,584	18%
	WHITEHALL	\$5,625,725	\$5,625,725	\$0	0%
WAYNE	NEWARK	\$18,086,902	\$21,506,437	\$3,419,535	19%
	CLYDE-SAVANNAH	\$9,342,529	\$10,059,310	\$716,781	8%
	LYONS	\$8,430,738	\$10,103,639	\$1,672,901	20%
	MARION	\$8,520,008	\$9,574,724	\$1,054,716	12%
	WAYNE	\$13,265,223	\$16,285,791	\$3,020,568	23%
	PALMYRA-MACEDO	\$11,669,100	\$14,677,218	\$3,008,118	26%
	GANANDA	\$6,434,016	\$8,478,918	\$2,044,902	32%
	SODUS	\$12,577,936	\$13,678,245	\$1,100,309	9%
	WILLIAMSON	\$8,160,903	\$9,694,490	\$1,533,587	19%
	N. ROSE-WOLCOT	\$14,082,662	\$15,262,849	\$1,180,187	8%
	RED CREEK	\$9,972,112	\$11,056,273	\$1,084,161	11%
WESTCHESTER	KATONAH LEWISB	\$5,431,636	\$5,431,636	\$0	0%
	BEDFORD	\$5,460,112	\$5,460,112	\$0	0%
	CROTON HARMON	\$2,299,823	\$2,299,823	\$0	0%
	HENDRICK HUDSO	\$4,056,680	\$4,056,680	\$0	0%
	EASTCHESTER	\$2,503,162	\$2,503,162	\$0	0%
	TUCKAHOE	\$1,319,307	\$1,319,307	\$0	0%
	BRONXVILLE	\$1,448,298	\$1,448,298	\$0	0%
	TARRYTOWN	\$3,535,851	\$5,075,967	\$1,540,116	44%
	IRVINGTON	\$1,787,675	\$1,787,675	\$0	0%

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID (with save harmless)	INCREASE IN STATE AID	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
WESTCHESTER CON'T	DOBBS FERRY	\$4,089,254	\$6,007,315	\$1,918,061	47%
	HASTINGS ON HU	\$3,009,428	\$5,197,313	\$2,187,885	73%
	ARDSLEY	\$3,306,632	\$5,849,327	\$2,542,695	77%
	EDGEMONT	\$1,907,633	\$1,966,868	\$59,235	3%
	GREENBURGH	\$3,414,876	\$3,414,876	\$0	0%
	ELMSFORD	\$1,238,837	\$1,238,837	\$0	0%
	HARRISON	\$3,464,540	\$3,464,540	\$0	0%
	MAMARONECK	\$5,196,506	\$5,196,506	\$0	0%
	MT PLEAS CENT	\$2,902,050	\$2,902,050	\$0	0%
	POCANTICO HILL	\$509,569	\$509,569	\$0	0%
	VALHALLA	\$1,925,765	\$1,925,765	\$0	0%
	PLEASANTVILLE	\$2,546,074	\$4,398,559	\$1,852,485	73%
	MOUNT VERNON	\$44,402,616	\$63,620,371	\$19,217,755	43%
	CHAPPAQUA	\$4,639,915	\$4,639,915	\$0	0%
	NEW ROCHELLE	\$17,125,242	\$33,822,946	\$16,697,704	98%
	BYRAM HILLS	\$2,789,029	\$2,789,029	\$0	0%
	NORTH SALEM	\$1,912,042	\$1,912,042	\$0	0%
	OSSINING	\$7,391,817	\$8,323,072	\$931,255	13%
	BRIARCLIFF MAN	\$2,385,474	\$2,385,474	\$0	0%
	PEEKSKILL	\$18,123,470	\$21,022,159	\$2,898,689	16%
	PELHAM	\$2,855,687	\$2,855,687	\$0	0%
	RYE	\$2,342,916	\$2,342,916	\$0	0%
	RYE NECK	\$1,467,113	\$1,467,113	\$0	0%
	PORT CHESTER	\$6,510,795	\$9,089,336	\$2,578,541	40%
	BLIND BROOK-RY	\$1,272,019	\$1,272,019	\$0	0%
	SCARSDALE	\$4,663,331	\$4,663,331	\$0	0%
	SOMERS	\$5,831,025	\$5,831,025	\$0	0%
	WHITE PLAINS	\$8,856,258	\$8,856,258	\$0	0%
	YONKERS	\$89,419,027	\$128,146,854	\$38,727,827	43%
	LAKELAND	\$22,354,659	\$29,818,963	\$7,464,304	33%
	YORKTOWN	\$9,702,080	\$14,434,960	\$4,732,880	49%
	WYOMING	ATTICA	\$11,641,666	\$13,553,282	\$1,911,616
LETCHWORTH		\$16,299,126	\$17,765,977	\$1,466,851	9%
WYOMING		\$2,835,386	\$2,835,386	\$0	0%
YATES	PERRY	\$8,592,010	\$8,840,691	\$248,681	3%
	WARSAW	\$7,922,722	\$8,728,013	\$805,291	10%
	PENN YAN	\$9,428,141	\$9,428,141	\$0	0%
	DUNDEE	\$5,744,755	\$6,345,670	\$600,915	10%

* (without Small Cities Aid and Rescue Aid)

**Upstate, Downstate:
Western New York Schools Will Benefit from School
Funding Reform**

Prepared by the Public Policy and Education Fund of New York

March 12, 2001

Upstate, Downstate: Western New York Schools Will Benefit from School Funding Reform is the third in a series of reports the Public Policy and Education Fund will be releasing on the impact of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity decision on school districts throughout the state.

This report was written by Bob Cohen and Karen Scharff of the Public Policy and Education Fund of New York. The Public Policy and Education Fund of New York is the research and education affiliate of Citizen Action of New York, and a member of the Alliance for Quality Education, a statewide education alliance.

All of the data in this report relating to the impact of the Midstate proposal on Western New York school districts was provided by the Midstate School Finance Consortium. We are grateful to Larry Cummings and Midstate for developing their proposal, and for sharing their research and data with us.

This report was made possible by funding from the Schott Center for Public and Early Education.

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Introduction

A landmark State Supreme Court decision issued on January 10, 2001 could have an enormous positive impact on the quality of education for children across New York State. In his decision in *Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. State of New York* (the "CFE decision"), Judge Leland DeGrasse affirmed the constitutional right of every child in New York State to receive a sound basic education, and ordered the New York State Legislature to establish a new state education funding formula by September of 2001. The new formula must provide enough resources to every school to give every child in New York State a sound basic education. **The Public Policy and Education Fund is releasing this report to illustrate the beneficial impact the court decision could have on school children in Western New York.** This is the third in a series of reports the Public Policy and Education Fund will release on the impact of the CFE decision on schools throughout the state.

This report uses the school aid formula proposed by the Midstate School Finance Consortium as an example of what the Legislature could do to implement the CFE decision. The Midstate School Finance Consortium is comprised of more than 200 school districts in 27 upstate New York counties. Midstate has developed an approach to revising the funding formula that closely tracks the mandates in the Judge's decision. The Midstate Proposal allows us to analyze how implementation of the court decision might effect school funding. **Under Midstate's formula, nine out of ten Western New York districts would receive increased state aid, and the amount of state school aid to the four counties combined would increase 22%, providing an additional quarter of a billion dollars annually to area children and the regional economy.**

The Public Policy and Education Fund (PPEF) is a member of the Alliance for Quality Education ("AQE"), a new coalition of over one hundred organizations dedicated to a quality education for all children, which collectively have hundreds of thousands of members throughout the state; AQE has a local chapter and a significant number of endorsing organizations in the Western New York region. PPEF is not endorsing the Midstate formula, or any specific formula. Until the Legislature completes the "costing out" of a sound basic education as required by the Judge's decision, we will not know what level of per pupil spending is necessary. Once the cost of a sound basic education is established, PPEF and AQE are open to considering a variety of approaches to creating a new formula. Meanwhile, PPEF views the Midstate Proposal as a step in the right direction, and an excellent example of the type of formula that would meet the requirements of the court decision. The Proposal is used in this report to illustrate that a formula that addresses the court decision will have to provide increased state aid to most districts across the state rather than just New York City.

Background: The Campaign for Fiscal Equity Court Decision

[T]he present funding system does not deliver resources adequate to meet students' needs because it is not set up to do this; the system has no mechanism at all to assess need. Despite being a complex collection of nearly 50 disparate formula and grants purporting to relate to spending, the system no longer distributes education aid on any rational basis. Instead, it serves primarily to support a long-standing political deal that each year allocates to New York City and other parts of the state a set percentage of any increase in

state education aid, no matter the actual needs or cost of educating students. Campaign for Fiscal Equity statement.¹

On January 10th, 2001, State Supreme Court Judge Leland DeGrasse shook up the education world in New York State by ruling that the state's system of financing education was unconstitutional.² Judge DeGrasse ordered the State Legislature to restructure the state education financing system by September 15th, and directed the parties to report their progress in achieving this goal by June 15th.³ Ruling in *Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. State of New York*, the Judge held that the education funding system in the state violated the "Education Article" of the New York State Constitution, which requires the state to provide all children with a "sound basic education",⁴ as well as federal regulations prohibiting racial discrimination in programs funded by the federal government, including schools.⁵

The Judge was responding to voluminous evidence presented in the case that schoolchildren in New York City were not receiving a "sound basic education," a term that he defined to "consist of the foundational skills that students need to become productive citizens capable of civic engagement and sustaining competitive employment." The Judge found that New York City schools did not provide for many critical educational needs of children, making it difficult if not impossible for children to learn. He established seven key components of a sound basic education, and required that the state provide the resources to enable school districts to meet these goals:⁶

1. Sufficient numbers of **qualified teachers**, principals and other personnel.
2. **Appropriate class sizes.**
3. **Adequate and accessible school buildings** with sufficient space to ensure appropriate class size and implementation of a sound curriculum.
4. Sufficient and **up to date books, supplies, libraries, educational technology and laboratories.**
5. **Suitable curricula**, including an expanded platform of programs to help at risk students by giving them "more time on task."
6. Adequate resources for students with **extraordinary needs.**
7. A **safe orderly environment.**

The Alliance for Quality Education believes that it is **critical to examine the impact of this decision for all of the state's children.** We are particularly concerned about inaccurate

¹ Special Report: The Trial Court's Decision, Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. (January 2001) (available on CFE's website at the following address: www.cfequity.org).

² The decision in *CFE v. State* and a summary of the decision may be obtained by visiting the Campaign for Fiscal Equity's website at the following address: www.cfequity.org.

³ The Governor has recently appealed this decision. As this report goes to press, the courts must rule as to whether the decision will be "stayed", a term that means delaying the effect of a court decision while an appeal is pending.

⁴ NY Const. Article XI, § 1.

⁵ 34 CFR § 100.3[b][1], [2].

⁶ *Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. State of New York*, Decision and Order, January 10, 2001.

media reports suggesting that the decision, resulting from a lawsuit brought by students, parents and organizations from New York City, would only benefit that community. As this report demonstrates, nothing could be further from the truth. As Judge DeGrasse himself stated in his opinion: "[While] this action has focused principally on how the current system affects New York City... **any remedy will necessarily involve the entire state.**"

Given that children in communities throughout the state face the same problems (shortages of qualified teachers, inadequate buildings, school overcrowding, and out-of-date textbooks) documented for New York City through the CFE litigation, the Legislature needs to increase funding to districts across the state to meet the constitutional requirement of providing every child with a sound basic education.

The backdrop of this report is Judge DeGrasse's order that the Legislature determine the actual costs of providing a sound basic education in districts around the State, as a first step in reform of the education funding system. PPEF believes that the data in this report illustrates convincingly that once the true costs are determined in a rational way, the overwhelming majority of schoolchildren from throughout the state will benefit from the CFE decision.

Midstate School Finance Consortium School Aid Proposal

In order to determine the impact of the CFE decision throughout the state, PPEF used the data contained in a proposal developed by the Midstate School Finance Consortium, a coalition of 218 school districts in 27 upstate New York counties with an above average proportion of rural and poor communities (the "Midstate Proposal").⁷ Midstate members share the concerns of the Public Policy and Education Fund that poorer upstate rural school districts often have not received their fair share of school aid increases. In response, Midstate developed a simple school aid formula to achieve the goals of "fairness for all children, equity for all taxpayers, and a school aid formula with predictability."⁸ We do not yet know how the Legislature will choose to change the current formula, but the Midstate Proposal provides one approach. Their model formula allows us to determine the impact across the state of a formula that provides each district with a minimum level of per pupil spending.

The Midstate Proposal would replace the present 58-page inequitable and chaotic school aid "formula" with a simplified new method of determining school aid that provides for greater equity between wealthy and poor districts, and places a greater emphasis on the true costs of educating children in each district. In summary, the Midstate Proposal calculates aid for each district by:

- applying a **"sound basic education" funding level** of \$8,176 for each pupil in the district, adjusted to reflect local costs;

⁷ The proposal was originally put forth in 1999. An updated Midstate Proposal was released in December 2000 (based on State Education Department data from May 15, 2000); this updated data was used in this report. For more information on Midstate and the Midstate Proposal, visit their webpage at: www.midstateonline.org.

⁸ By using the data contained in the Midstate Proposal, PPEF is not at this time endorsing the proposal as the sole or definitive method of restructuring the state education formula. Midstate's Proposal provides an excellent example of how the Legislature could implement the CFE decision, and illustrates the statewide impact of the court decision.

- calculating "**extraordinary needs aid**" to reflect the higher cost of educating students who come from families of below-average wealth, have limited English language skills and/or are living in sparsely populated areas;
- promoting **tax fairness** by a formula that ensures that communities throughout the state make an equal minimum tax contribution to their local schools; and
- protecting districts from being penalized by the new aid formula by a **guarantee that no district will receive less aid under the new formula than under present law.**⁹

Moreover, the Midstate Proposal meets many of the essential mandates of the CFE decision concerning the methodology to be used in determining the new school aid formula including ensuring that every school district has the resources necessary for providing the opportunity for a sound basic education, taking into account variations in local costs, and providing as much transparency as possible so that the public may understand how the State distributes school aid.¹⁰ It is thus a useful model for the Legislature to begin with in its efforts, mandated by the CFE decision, to examine the present school aid formula. Further, the Proposal is a useful gauge of whether mandated changes in the school aid formula would only aid one region of the state.

Findings

A new, fair formula that provides enough resources to provide a sound basic education to every child in New York State would be particularly helpful for children in Western New York. Under the Midstate Proposal, Western New York Schools would see the following benefits:

- **In the four Western New York counties covered by this report,¹¹ nine out of ten school districts (90% of all Western New York districts) would receive increased state aid under the Midstate Proposal;** that's 62 out of 69 districts. The remaining 7 districts (10%) would stay at their current level of funding, due to the feature of the proposal guaranteeing that no district will receive less aid under the new formula than under present law. **See chart 1.**
- **In every Western New York county, at least three-fourths of the districts would receive increased state aid.** In Erie County, every one of the 28 school districts would receive an increase. **See charts 1 and 2.**
- **The amount of state school aid to the four counties combined would increase 22%,** providing an additional \$265 million annually to area children and the regional economy. **See charts 1 and 3.**

⁹ See Appendix A, which contains a sample page from the Midstate Proposal, for an example of how Midstate would calculate school aid increases as proposed, and Appendix B, which is a worksheet developed by Midstate on how to calculate school aid for a district under the Midstate Proposal.

¹⁰ See Appendix C, which is a comparison of the court mandates contained in the CFE decision with the features of the Midstate Proposal.

¹¹ In this report, we have defined Western New York as a four county area comprising: Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara counties.

- **Erie County would receive a 26% increase in state aid** and Niagara County would receive a 18% increase, followed by Chautauqua (14%) and Cattaraugus (12%) counties. **See charts 1 and 3.**
- **The Buffalo city school district would receive a \$59 million increase in state aid, or 18%.** Jamestown would receive a 14% increase, Niagara Falls would receive a 15% increase, and Olean and Lockport would each receive a 28% increase. **See chart 4.**

No one can predict with certainty the final economic impact of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity decision on any single school district, because there are numerous factors that the Legislature may take into account in determining any new school aid formula. However, the Midstate Proposal illustrates that if every child is provided with a "sound basic education" in accordance with the requirements of the New York State Constitution, children throughout New York State and in Western New York will benefit.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This brief summary of the Midstate Proposal and its relationship to the CFE decision illustrates that meaningful school reform does not require that we pit children or taxpayers from different regions against each other. Everyone in the state has an interest in revising the outmoded and inequitable school aid formula. It is essential that the Legislature enact real reform in the 2001 session rather than cosmetic changes. **Every delay by the State delays the funding our schools need to provide every child with the quality education they deserve.**

In this regard, we note that the Governor's "Flex-Aid" proposal, and proposed increase in school aid of \$382 million of a \$14.1 billion budget does not correct the fundamental problem of educational inadequacies. "Flex-Aid", as its name suggests, enables school districts to use existing funding more flexibly; however, the Governor's proposal does not address the fundamental issue of adequate funding identified by the CFE decision. Further, \$382 million is far too little to meet even the immediate needs of our schools: this figure is \$1.1 billion less than if the present school aid formula were simply applied and school districts received previously mandated increases.¹² **Now is the time to increase investment in education, not move backwards.**

The Governor and the Legislature must act now to meet the deadlines in the CFE decision. The responsible course is not to wait and cynically hope that the decision will be overturned on appeal, but to do the right thing this session and rectify the problems with the state education formula, as mandated by the Court. As a first step towards this goal, we recommend that both houses of the Legislature take immediate steps to determine the cost of providing a sound basic education, and to develop alternate approaches to the formula. Appointment of an expert panel, as recommended by the Campaign for Fiscal Equity, is a positive way to move

¹² See Statistical and Narrative Summary of the Executive Budget: Fiscal Year April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002, State of New York (the "Yellow Book"), Assembly Ways and Means Committee, New York State Legislature, January 2001.

forward. Rapid implementation of the CFE decision is the best way to provide every child with the quality education they deserve.

The Public Policy and Education Fund also believes that the Legislature must take certain steps this session, irrespective of its approach to the CFE decision. All of our proposals involve matters where the educational need is not subject to dispute,¹³ where the positive educational outcomes that will result are demonstrable, and where the Legislature itself has previously agreed that increased funding is necessary: **smaller class sizes, teacher training, adequate buildings, and early childhood programs**. PPEF therefore advocates these legislative changes this session, in addition to immediate implementation of the CFE decision:

- full funding of the class size reduction and universal pre-kindergarten initiatives in the LADDER (Learning, Achieving and Developing by Directing Education Resources) program at the appropriation levels agreed to in the 1997 State Budget Accord;
- significant increases in funding for teacher training and development to help prepare teachers across the state to teach to the new standards and to ensure that every child receives a quality education; and
- authorizing the State Dormitory Authority to do borrowing on behalf of individual school districts, to address the debt limit problem faced by the "Big 5" school districts, and the high transaction costs of small borrowings for smaller districts.

Now is the time to fundamentally reform education in New York State. New York State cannot afford to let this generation of children grow up without the level of education necessary to achieve competitive employment and a decent quality of life. Simply put, **our children can't wait for a quality education.**

¹³ See Background Facts: All Children Deserve Small Class Sizes, AQE, September, 2000; Background Facts: All Children Deserve to Be Taught By a Qualified Teacher and School Leader, AQE, September, 2000; Background Facts: All Children Deserve Sufficient Room to Learn in a Safe and Modern Classroom, AQE, September 2000; Background Facts: All Children Deserve the Benefits of Early Childhood Education Programs, AQE, September 2000.

CHART 1: WESTERN NEW YORK COUNTY SUMMARY

COUNTY	CURRENT STATE AID* (with save harmless)	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID	INCREASE IN STATE AID with Midstate	PERCENT INCREASE STATE AID	Total # School Districts	# of Districts With Increase in State Aid	% of Districts With Increase in State Aid
CATTARAUGUS	\$130,964,693	\$146,836,985	\$15,872,292	12%	13	10	77%
CHAUTAUQUA	\$181,496,280	\$207,385,862	\$25,889,582	14%	18	15	83%
ERIE	\$708,980,547	\$894,992,226	\$186,011,679	26%	28	28	100%
NIAGARA	\$208,711,250	\$245,995,112	\$37,283,862	18%	10	9	90%
TOTAL	\$1,230,152,770	\$1,495,210,186	\$265,057,416	22%	69	62	90%

*without small cities and rescue aid

CHART 2: % OF DISTRICTS IN EACH COUNTY THAT WILL RECEIVE MORE STATE AID

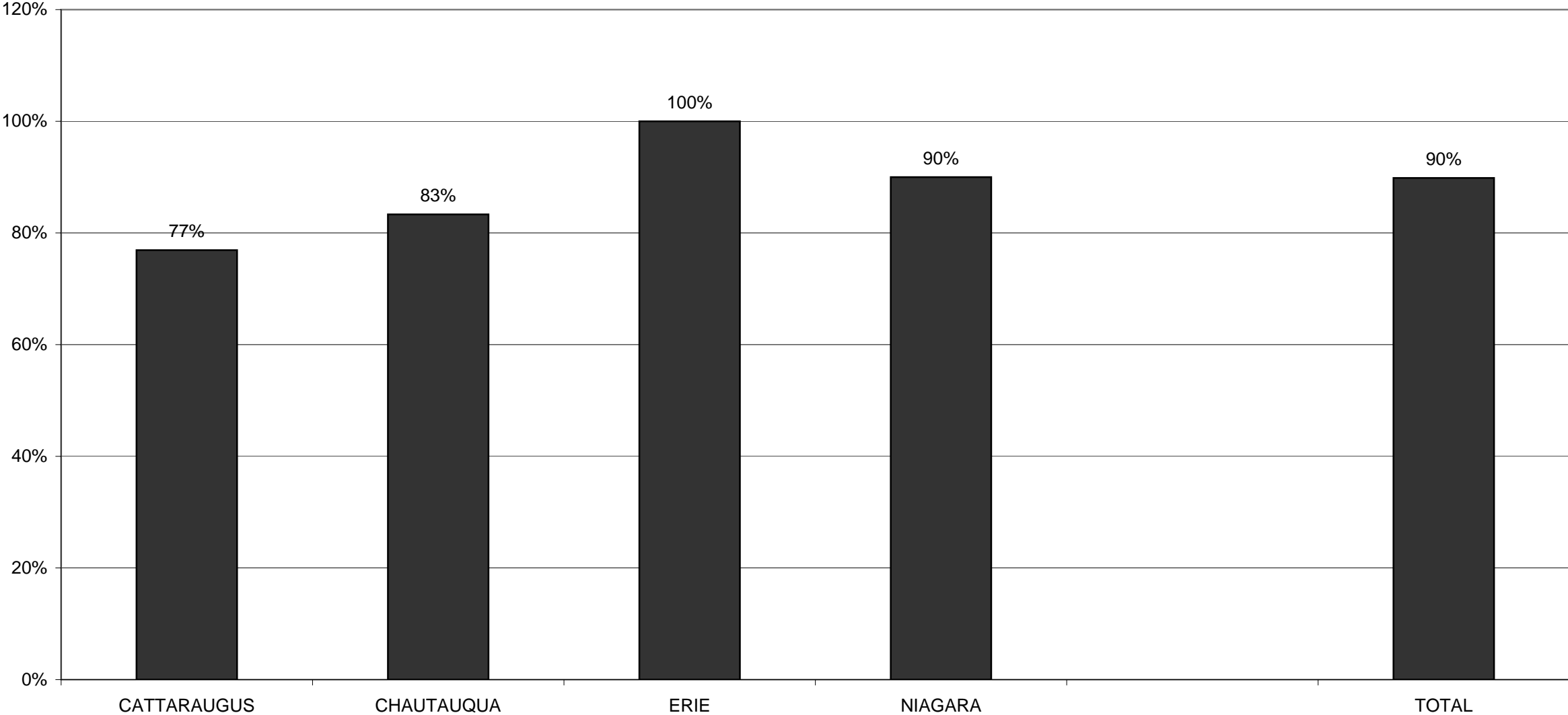


CHART 3: PERCENT INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF STATE AID

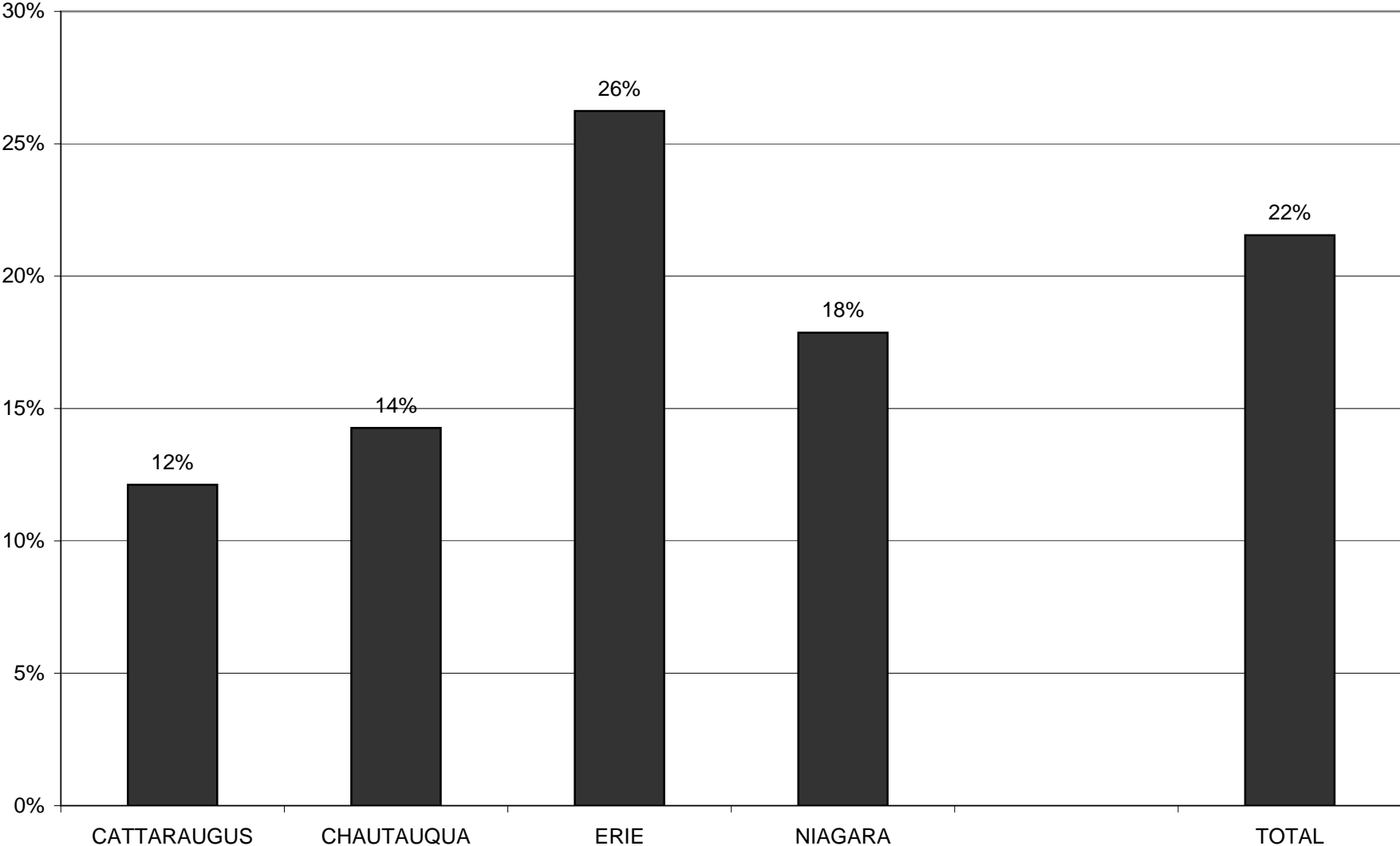


CHART 4: WESTERN NEW YORK SCHOOL DISTRICTS, Page 1 of 2

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID (with save harmless)	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID	INCREASE IN STATE AID with Midstate	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
CATTARAUGUS	WEST VALLEY	\$4,135,969	\$4,585,932	\$449,963	11%
	ALLEGANY-LIMES	\$16,532,773	\$16,736,972	\$204,199	1%
	ELLCOTTVILLE	\$3,091,911	\$3,091,911	\$0	0%
	FRANKLINVILLE	\$9,812,053	\$11,071,017	\$1,258,964	13%
	HINSDALE	\$4,859,523	\$5,386,010	\$526,487	11%
	LITTLE VALLEY	\$3,941,116	\$3,941,116	\$0	0%
	CATTARAUGUS	\$7,353,570	\$7,353,570	\$0	0%
	OLEAN	\$14,937,050	\$19,144,345	\$4,207,295	28%
	GOWANDA	\$10,072,085	\$10,844,715	\$772,630	8%
	PORTVILLE	\$8,069,927	\$10,158,227	\$2,088,300	26%
	RANDOLPH	\$11,506,849	\$11,909,981	\$403,132	4%
	SALAMANCA	\$12,211,464	\$14,385,953	\$2,174,489	18%
	YORKSHRE-PIONE	\$24,440,403	\$28,227,237	\$3,786,834	15%
CHAUTAUQUA	SOUTHWESTERN	\$9,791,060	\$12,302,288	\$2,511,228	26%
	FREWSBURG	\$8,406,786	\$10,063,577	\$1,656,791	20%
	CASSADAGA VALL	\$9,917,075	\$12,251,824	\$2,334,749	24%
	CHAUTAUQUA	\$17,725,906	\$17,725,906	\$0	0%
	PINE VALLEY	\$8,394,277	\$9,868,707	\$1,474,430	18%
	CLYMER	\$3,887,654	\$3,887,654	\$0	0%
	DUNKIRK	\$14,503,110	\$14,503,110	\$0	0%
	BEMUS POINT	\$3,873,165	\$4,513,225	\$640,060	17%
	FALCONER	\$8,103,366	\$10,423,486	\$2,320,120	29%
	SILVER CREEK	\$9,559,904	\$11,293,729	\$1,733,825	18%
	FORESTVILLE	\$4,264,558	\$5,319,135	\$1,054,577	25%
	PANAMA	\$5,765,771	\$7,563,150	\$1,797,379	31%
	JAMESTOWN	\$46,383,582	\$52,928,408	\$6,544,826	14%
	FREDONIA	\$9,290,268	\$11,401,263	\$2,110,995	23%
	BROCTON	\$6,078,588	\$6,392,773	\$314,185	5%
	RIPLEY	\$3,738,665	\$3,871,844	\$133,179	4%
	SHERMAN	\$4,740,094	\$5,278,460	\$538,366	11%
WESTFIELD	\$7,072,451	\$7,797,322	\$724,871	10%	
ERIE	ALDEN	\$10,145,478	\$13,349,891	\$3,204,413	32%
	AMHERST	\$7,303,577	\$12,579,973	\$5,276,396	72%
	WILLIAMSVILLE	\$25,492,150	\$44,182,328	\$18,690,178	73%
	SWEET HOME	\$16,372,568	\$17,557,261	\$1,184,693	7%
	EAST AURORA	\$5,367,784	\$7,617,345	\$2,249,561	42%
	BUFFALO	\$324,067,414	\$383,420,172	\$59,352,758	18%
	CHEEKTOWAGA	\$6,373,139	\$7,203,518	\$830,379	13%
	MARYVALE	\$11,272,870	\$13,606,071	\$2,333,201	21%
	CLEVELAND HILL	\$8,884,800	\$11,024,102	\$2,139,302	24%
	DEPEW	\$13,271,291	\$15,478,463	\$2,207,172	17%
	SLOAN	\$7,077,537	\$8,381,309	\$1,303,772	18%
	CLARENCE	\$12,789,983	\$17,670,745	\$4,880,762	38%
	SPRINGVILLE-GR	\$13,023,365	\$17,329,589	\$4,306,224	33%
	EDEN	\$8,543,288	\$11,574,429	\$3,031,141	35%
	IROQUOIS	\$11,364,629	\$15,444,081	\$4,079,452	36%
	EVANS-BRANT	\$21,096,270	\$25,695,621	\$4,599,351	22%
	GRAND ISLAND	\$11,274,132	\$15,436,713	\$4,162,581	37%
	HAMBURG	\$16,604,319	\$23,398,015	\$6,793,696	41%
	FRONTIER	\$22,798,999	\$32,862,737	\$10,063,738	44%
HOLLAND	\$9,174,671	\$11,309,956	\$2,135,285	23%	

CHART 4: WESTERN NEW YORK SCHOOL DISTRICTS, Page 2 of 2

County	District Name	CURRENT* STATE AID (with save harmless)	MIDSTATE'S TOTAL AID	INCREASE IN STATE AID with Midstate	PERCENT INCREASE IN STATE AID
	LACKAWANNA	\$14,046,181	\$14,315,635	\$269,454	2%
	LANCASTER	\$22,120,214	\$27,890,556	\$5,770,342	26%
	AKRON	\$11,058,127	\$14,016,237	\$2,958,110	27%
	NORTH COLLINS	\$5,728,796	\$6,209,684	\$480,888	8%
	ORCHARD PARK	\$19,983,355	\$28,532,252	\$8,548,897	43%
	TONAWANDA	\$12,381,728	\$16,089,804	\$3,708,076	30%
	KENMORE	\$28,576,506	\$39,640,247	\$11,063,741	39%
	WEST SENECA	\$32,787,376	\$43,175,492	\$10,388,116	32%
NIAGARA	LEWISTON PORTE	\$11,115,721	\$11,436,244	\$320,523	3%
	LOCKPORT	\$29,926,355	\$38,301,816	\$8,375,461	28%
	NEWFANE	\$12,237,488	\$15,484,243	\$3,246,755	27%
	NIAGARA WHEATF	\$22,915,125	\$25,948,851	\$3,033,726	13%
	NIAGARA FALLS	\$66,002,107	\$76,209,240	\$10,207,133	15%
	N. TONAWANDA	\$28,564,871	\$33,994,589	\$5,429,718	19%
	STARPOINT	\$11,425,874	\$14,342,455	\$2,916,581	26%
	ROYALTON HARTL	\$10,890,032	\$13,481,452	\$2,591,420	24%
	BARKER	\$4,429,948	\$4,429,948	\$0	0%
	WILSON	\$11,203,729	\$12,366,272	\$1,162,543	10%

* (without Small Cities Aid and Rescue Aid)