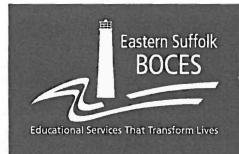




The Gap Elimination Adjustment (GEA) is a formula in the state budget that reduces the amount of aid each school district is entitled to receive. New York State introduced the GEA in 2009-10 when it was known as the Deficit Reduction Assessment in order to partially reduce the state's \$10 billion budget deficit. It was used in 2011-12 to allocate an unprecedented \$2.56 billion statewide cut in aid. Over the past three years, it has been used to reduce state aid to school districts by \$6.35 billion.





Fact #1

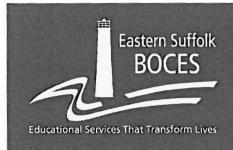
 The Gap Elimination Adjustment (GEA) has reduced state aid to Long Island school districts by nearly \$1 billion over the past three years.
 The GEA further reduces our region's disproportionately low share of aid generated by the funding formulas.

You must know your district's share of the \$1 billion!

Fact #2

 Had the 2013-14 GEA been eliminated when the state budget was established, Long Island's current school tax levy would be nearly \$300 million, or 4% lower. The GEA increases dependence on local property taxes to fund our schools.

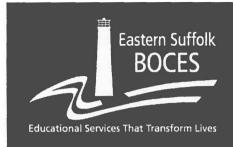
You must know the impact the additional funding would have had on your district!





Fast Facts

- Long Island enrolls nearly 17% of the state's students, but receives just 12% of school aid.
- Despite the fact that Long Island school districts receive just 12% of school aid, 18% of the statewide GEA reduction is absorbed by Long Island school districts.
- Long Island schools will receive less state aid in 2013-14 than they received in 2008-09 (\$2.54 billion vs. \$2.62 billion).





Fast Facts (cont'd)

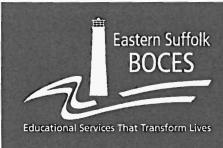
- Twenty-eight Long Island school districts, enrolling nearly 40% of the region's students, fall below the state's average in terms of income and property wealth (CWR <1.0).
- Nearly 25% of the students enrolled in Long Island school districts qualify for free or reduced-price lunch according to federal guidelines.
- Only 14% of the region's students are enrolled in the region's 35 "high-wealth" (CWR >2.0) school districts. These school districts receive less than 5% of the state aid allocated to Long Island.





Long Island/State Impact

	Long Island	New York State	Long Island % of GEA
2011-12	\$373,671,311	\$2,556,482,217	14.6%
2012-13	\$327,986,679	\$2,156,286,074	15.2%
2013-14	\$290,526,359	\$1,638,788,735	17.7%
3 Year Total	\$992,184,349	\$6,351,557,026	15.6%





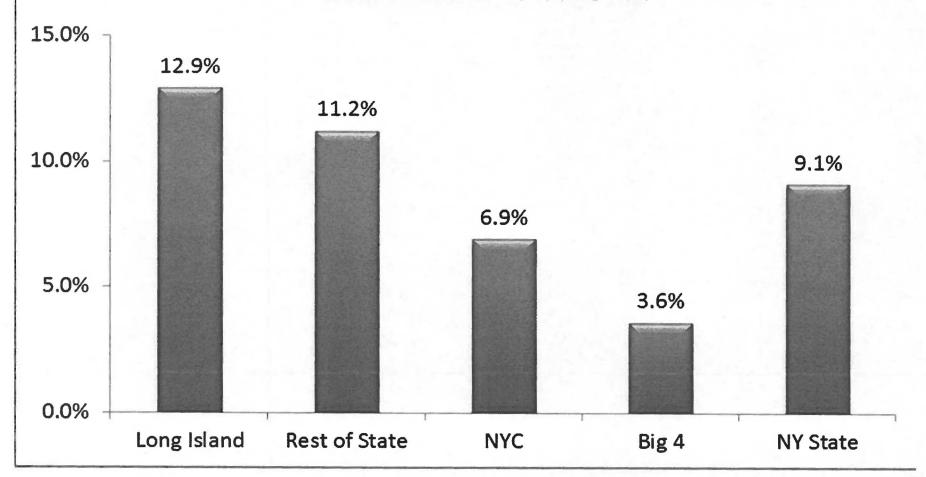
2013-14 NYS Impact by Region

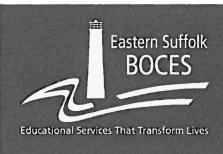
Region	GEA Loss	% of Aid Loss	GEA Loss Per Pupil
Long Island	\$290,526,359	12.9%	\$639
New York City	\$502,585,698	6.9%	\$493
Big 4	\$52,686,067	3.6%	\$459
Rest of State	\$792,990,611	11.2%	\$717
NYS Total	\$1,638,788,735	9.1%	\$608





% Aid Loss Due to GEA







2013-14 Long Island Impact By Wealth Group

Wealth Group	Enrollment	GEA Loss	% of Aid Loss	GEA Loss Per Pupil
CWR >2.0	59,751	\$18,850,483	19.4%	\$315
CWR 1.5 – 2.0	61,685	\$30,669,880	21.1%	\$497
CWR 1.0 – 1.5	163,258	\$97,705,255	15.1%	\$598
CWR < 1.0	170,309	\$143,300,741	10.5%	\$841
TOTAL	455,003	\$290,526,359	12.9%	\$639



What We Need To Do



Step #1

Eliminate the GEA in 2014-15:

Provide school districts with the full amount of aid generated by all of the existing funding formulas without the GEA deduction. The GEA reduced aid to Long Island school districts by \$290 million this year, with nearly half of that coming from our 28 low-wealth (CWR <1.0) school districts.

<u>Step #2</u>

Replace the Foundation Formula in 2015-16:

Foundation Aid comprises nearly 75% of all New York State school aid. The Foundation Formula has been fatally flawed since the day it was introduced. Establish a new formula that recognizes the needs of our region and generates a fair share of aid for our schools.



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ONE ISLAND - ONE VOICE



How Do You Spell Relief?

ELIMINATE THE G - E - A!

THREE-YEAR IMPACT OF THE GEA NASSAU AND SUFFOLK 2013-2014

School District Name	Total 5 Year Loss	School District Name	Total 3 Year Loss	School District Name	Total 3 Year Los
AMAGANSETT UFSD	-\$160,436	HALF HOLLOW HILLS CSD	-\$14,689,426	PATCHOGUE-MEDFORD UFSD	-\$26,570,240
AMAGANSETT UFSD	-\$160,436	HAMPTON BAYS UFSD	-\$2,521,076	PLAINEDGE	-\$5,296,821
AMITYVILLE UFSD	-\$10,447,745	HARBORFIELDS CSD	-\$6,193,729	PLAINVIEW	-\$6,564,475
BABYLON UFSD	-\$3.517.371	HAUPPAUGE UFSD	-\$6,869,920	PORT JEFFERSON UFSD	\$1,965,301
BALDWIN	-\$9.930.159	HEMPSTEAD	-\$15,477,631	PORT WASHINGTON	-\$3,891,307
BAY SHORE UFSD	-\$16,291,095	HERRICKS	-\$5,448,886	QUOGUE UFSD	-\$163,010
BAYPORT-BLUE POINT UFSD	-\$6,244,784	HEWLETT-WOODMERE	-13,864,536	REMSENBURG-SPEONK UFSD	\$286.615
BELLMORE	-\$1,948,374	HICKSVILLE	-\$9,151,612	RIVERHEAD CSD	-\$9,831,474
BELLMORE-MERRICK	-\$11,489,854	HUNTINGTON UESD	-\$6,767,865	ROCKVILLE CENTER	-\$4,888,165
BETHPAGE	-\$5,135,078	ISLAND PARK	-\$1,101,813	ROCKY POINT UFSD	-\$7.645.679
BRENTWOOD UFSD	-\$36.870.597	ISLAND TREES	-\$6,381,270	ROOSEVELT	-\$9,776,516
BRIDGEHAMPTON UFSD	-\$308,874	ISLIP UFSD	-58,354,620	ROSLYN	-\$2.663,270
BROOKHAVEN-COMSEWOGUE UFSD	-\$12,806,747	IERICHO	-\$2,720,307	SACHEM CSD	-\$56,825,019
CARLE PLACE	-\$2,339,378	KINGS PARK CSD	-\$7,415,574	SAG HARBOR UFSD	-5934.584
CENTER MORICHES UFSD	-\$3,020,981	A DOMEST AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T	-\$4,640.506	SAYVILLE UFSD	-\$10,379,868
CENTRAL ISLIP UFSD	-\$21,554,351	LAWRENCE	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	SEAFORD	-\$4.564.411
COLD SPRING HARBOR CSD	-\$1,665,828	LEVITTOWN	-\$16,460,125	SEWANITAKA	-\$15,856,478
COMMACK UFSD	-\$13,584,642	LINDENHURST UFSD	-\$18,127,500	SHELTER ISLAND UFSD	-\$301,474
CONNETQUOT CSD	-\$18,698,128	LOCUST VALLEY	-\$2,098,941	SHOREHAM-WADING RIVER CSD	-\$4,318,255
COPIAGUE UFSD	\$16.015.285	LONG BEACH	-\$10.885.565	SMITHTOWN CSD	-\$19.489,417
DEER PARK UFSD	-\$8,888,772	TONG MOOD C2D	-\$29,599,050	SOUTH COUNTRY CSD	-\$18.177.322
EAST HAMPTON UFSD	-\$1,525,938	LYNBROOK	-\$4,125,568	SOUTH HUNTINGTON UFSD	-\$11,219,792
EAST ISLIP UFSD	-\$12,532,255	MALVERNE	-\$3,409,429	SOUTHAMPTON UFSD	-\$1,197.580
EAST MEADOW	-\$15,745,560	MANHASSET	-\$2,510.738	SOUTHOLD UFSD	-\$1,074,403
EAST MORICHES UFSD	-\$1,794.468	MASSAPEQUA	-\$11,468,209	SPRINGS UFSD	-\$704,938
EAST QUOGUE UFSD	-\$637.107	MATTITUCK-CUTCHOGUE UFSD	-\$1,635,223	SYOSSET	\$6,851,143
EAST ROCKAWAY	-\$2,205,782	MERRICK	-53.198.480	THREE VILLAGE CSD	-\$19,572,043
EAST WILLISTON	-\$1,599,412	MIDDLE COUNTRY CSD	-\$36,220,058	TUCKAHOE COMN SD	-\$479,532
EASTPORT-SOUTH I MANOR CSD	-\$7,656,450	MILLER PLACE UFSD	-\$7,593,665	UNIONDALE	-\$18,022,878
ELMONT	-\$9,380,678	MINEOLA	-\$3,101,248	V STR THIRTEEN	-\$3,564,933
ELWOOD UFSD	-\$4,047,767	MONTAUK UFSD	-\$415,369	V STR TWENTY-FOUR	-\$2,915.524
FARMINGDALE	-\$10,628,750	MT SINALUESD	-\$7,313,475	VALLEY STR CHSD	-\$10,463,155
FIRE ISLAND UFSD	-\$187.610	NEW HYDE PARK	-\$2,136,538	VALLEY STR UESD THIRTY	-\$2,501,303
FISHERS ISLAND UFSD	-\$141,187	NORTH BABYLON UFSD	-\$17.574,385	WANTAGH	-\$6,601,314
FLORAL PARK	-\$2,039,067	NORTH BELLMORE	-\$4,704,781	WEST BABYLON UFSD	-\$13,647,050
FRANKLIN SQUARE	-\$2,996,299	NORTH MERRICK	-\$2,590,941	WEST HEMPSTEAD	-\$4,928,124
FREEPORT	-\$23,336,289	NORTH SHORE	-\$2,516,214	WEST ISLIP UFSD	-\$12.426.321
GARDEN CITY	-\$3,141,515	NORTHPORT-EAST NORTHPORT UFSD	-\$7,244,763	WESTBURY	-\$10,096,510
GLEN COVE	-\$4,089,464	OCEANSIDE	-59,276,280	WESTHAMPTON BEACH UFSD	\$1,217.086
GREAT NECK	-\$4,982,365	OYSTER BAY	-\$1,441,780	WILLIAM FLOYD UFSD	-\$30,120,825
GREENPORT UFSD	-\$659.971	OYSTERPONDS UFSD	-\$206,708	WYANDANCH UFSD	-\$6,229,675

Long Island Totals

-\$992,184,349

FAST FACTS

- Only 14% of the region's students are enrolled in the region's 35 "high-wealth" (CWR >2.0) school districts. These school districts receive less than 5% of the state aid allocated to Long Island.
- · Long Island schools will receive less state aid in 2013-14 than they received in 2008-09 (\$2.54 billion vs. \$2.62 billion).

For further information, visit the Suffolk County School Superintendents Association website at www.suffolksuperintendents.org or contact the SCSSA at scssa@esboces.org.



ONE ISLAND - ONE VOICE



HOW DO YOU SPELL RELIEF?

ELIMINATE THE

G - E - A!

What you need to know:

The Gap Elimination Adjustment (GEA) is a formula in the state budget that reduces the amount of aid each school district is entitled to receive. New York State introduced the GEA in 2009-10 when it was known as the Deficit Reduction Assessment in order to partially reduce the state's \$10 billion budget deficit, It was used in 2011-12 to allocate an unprecedented \$2.56 billion statewide cut in aid. Over the past three years, it has been used to reduce state aid to school districts by \$6.35 billion.

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STEP #2

Replace the Foundation Formula in 2015-16: Foundation Aid comprises nearly 75% of all New York State school aid. The Foundation Formula has been fatally flawed since the day it was introduced. Establish a new formula that recognizes the needs of our region and generates a fair share of aid for our schools.

IMPACT OF THE GEA SUFFOLK COUNTY 2013-2014

		2013-14	2013-14			2013-14	2013-14
Legislative Budget	2012-13	NYS Budget	GEA loss	Legislative Budget	2012-13	NYS Budget	GEA loss
School District Name	CWR	GEA Net Loss	bes babil	School District Name	CWR	GEA Net Loss	bet babil
AMAGANSET'T UFSD	21,531	-\$35,167	-\$273	MATTITUCK-CUTCHOQUE UFSD	2.327	-\$472,594	-\$329
AMITYVILLE UFSD	1.177	-\$3.124.166	-\$995	MIDDLE COUNTRY CSD	0.817	-\$11,014,233	-\$1,002
BABYLON UFSD	1.339	-\$1,054,744	-\$617	MILLER PLACE UFSD	1.010	-\$2,283,870	-\$762
BAY SHORE UFSD	0.932	-\$4,725,519	-\$793	MONTAUK UFSD	7.797	-\$91,046	-5278
BAYPORT-BLUE POINT UI-SD	1,051	-\$1,887,708	-\$755	MOUNT SINALUESD	1.146	-\$2,250,012	-5865
BRENTWOOD UFSD	0.483	-\$7,506,860	-\$448	NORTH BABYLON UFSD	0 836	-\$5,355,870	-\$1,107
BRIDGEHAMPTON UFSD	31 992	-\$67,703	-\$423	NORTHPORT-EAST NORTHPORT UPSD	1.735	-\$2,292,020	-\$367
BROOKHAVEN-COMSEWOGUE UFSD	0 869	-\$3,883,666	-\$996	OYSTERPONDS UFSD	5.578	-\$45,309	-\$255
CENTER MORICHES UFSD	0 866	-\$817.127	-\$469	PATCHOGUE-MEDFORD UFSD	0.885	-\$8,042,842	-\$1,000
CENTRAL ISLIP UFSD	0 665	-\$5,855,017	-\$904	PORT JEFFERSON UFSD	3 014	-\$581,514	-\$465
COLD SPRING HARBOR CSD	2.994	-\$482,693	-\$247				
COMMACK UFSD	1.139	-\$4,035,066	-\$557	QUOGUE UFSD	20.349	-\$35,731	-\$203
CONNETQUOT CSD	1.127	-\$5,747,378	-\$858	REMSENBURG-SPEONK UFSD	4.566	-\$62,824	-\$174
COPIAGUE UFSD	0.708	-\$4,459,247	-\$919	RIVERHEAD CSD	1.470	-\$2,683,813	-\$513
DEER PARK UFSD	0.918	-\$2,568,527	-\$588	ROCKY POINT UFSD	0.792	-\$2,180,699	-\$617
EAST HAMPTON UFSD	9.643	-\$436,532	-\$235	SACHEM CSD	0.943	-\$17,543.042	-\$1,225
EAST ISLIP UFSD	0.971	\$3,789,354	-\$881	SAG HARBOR UFSD	5.561	-\$241.395	-5233
EAST MORICHES UFSD	1.093	-\$503,187	-\$468	SAYVILLE UFSD	1.100	-\$3,198,942	-\$1,015
EAST QUOQUE UFSD	2.489	-\$143,233	-\$327	SHELTER ISLAND UFSD	9.984	-\$66,081	-\$282
EASTPORT-SOUTH MANOR CSD	0.868	-\$2,019,795	-\$523	SHOREHAM-WADING RIVER CSD	1.236	-\$1,286,202	-\$508
ELWOOD UFSD	1.022	-\$1,152,461	-\$461	SMITHTOWN CSD	1.296	-\$5,909.442	-8574
FIRE ISLAND UFSD	44.964	-\$41,123	-\$979	SOUTH COUNTRY CSD	0.927	-\$5,580,568	-\$1.228
FISHERS ISLAND UFSD	17.891	-\$30,948	-\$469	SOUTH HUNTINGTON UFSD	1.177	-\$3,311,801	-5542
GREENPORT UFSD	2.290	-\$144,661	-\$255	SOUTHAMPTON UFSD	10 991	-\$394,176	-\$252
HALF HOLLOW HILLS CSD	1,528	-\$4,646,755	-\$494	SOUTHOLD UFSD	2.994	-\$287.500	-\$332
HAMPTON BAYS UFSD	1.848	-\$760,441	-\$379	SPRINGS UFSD	3.236	-\$165.616	-\$165
HARBORFIELDS CSD	1.230	-\$1,851,915	-\$5.57	THREE VILLAGE CSD	1.763	-\$6.193.045	-\$849
HAUPPAUGE UFSD	1.575	-\$2,173,529	-\$539	TUCKAHOE COMMON SD	3.934	-\$105.110	-\$286
HUNTINGTON UFSD	1 681	-\$2.128,267	-\$484	WEST BARYLON UFSD	0.923	-\$4,149.917	-\$954
ISLIP UFSD	1.038	-\$2,526,097	-5804	WEST ISLIP UFSD	1.013	-\$3,715,091	-\$742
KINGS PARK CSD	1.253	-\$2,246,959	-\$590	WESTHAMPTON BEACH UFSD	4,458	-\$334,616	-\$182
LINDENHURST UFSD	0.821	-\$5,362,049	-\$834	WILLIAM FLOYD UFSD	0,597	-\$8,508,879	-\$930
LONGWOOD CSD	0.926	-\$8,984.839	-\$968	WYANDANCH UFSD	0.497	-\$1,466,861	-5702

Suffolk County Totals

-\$185,043,390

-\$734/Pupil

Source: 2013-14 Property Tax Report Card

Legislative State Aid Runs 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14

Note: No CWR is reported by NYSED for Little Flower, New Suffolk, Sagaponack and Wainscott School Districts

FAST FACTS

- Long Island enrolls nearly 17% of the state's students, but receives just 12% of school aid.
- Despite the fact that Long Island school districts receive just 12% of school aid, 18% of the statewide GEA reduction is absorbed by Long Island school districts.

IMPACT OF THE GEA NASSAU COUNTY 2013-2014

Legislative Budget School District Name	2012-13 CWR	2013-14 NYS Budget GEA Net Lunn	2013-14 GEA loss per pupil	Legislative Budget School District Name	2012-13 CWR	2013-14 NYS Budges GEA Not Luon	2013-14 GEA loss per popil
RALDWIN UFSD	1.062	-\$2,912,537	-\$566	MALVERNE UFSD	1.343	-\$1,020,289	-\$597
BELLMORE UFSD	1.428	-\$554,868	-\$504	MANHASSET UFSD	3.278	-\$761,499	-\$234
BELLMORE-MERRICK CHSD	1.256	-\$3.635.508	-\$622	MASSAPEQUA UFSD	1.364	-\$3.427,624	-\$442
BETHPAGE UFSD	1.321	-\$1,551,219	-\$515	MERRICK UFSD	1.503	-\$988,442	-\$653
CARLE PLACE UFSD	1.647	-\$704,953	-\$ 507	MINEOLA UFSD	2.051	-\$956,357	-\$354
EAST MEADOW UFSD	1.159	-\$4,757,944	-\$668	NEW HYDE PARK UFSD	1.492	-\$602,235	-\$571
EAST ROCKAWAY UFSD	1.280	-\$628,934	-\$489	NORTH BELLMORE UFSD	1,084	-\$1,406,366	-\$657
EAST WILLISTON UFSD	2.192	-\$460,777	-\$265	NORTH MERRICK UFSD	1.053	-\$744.186	-\$567
ELMONT UFSD	0.924	-\$2,720,583	-\$731	NORTH SHORE CSD	2.167	-\$763,306	-\$270
FARMINGDALE UFSD	1.214	-\$3.171.598	-\$529	OCEANSIDE UFSD	1.353	-\$2,794.835	-\$475
FLORAL PARK-BELLROSE UFSD	1.424	-\$576,169	-\$348	OYSTER BAY-EAST NORWICH CSD	3.819	-\$408,761	-5248
FRANKLIN SQUARE UFSD	1.142	-\$863.181	-\$452	PLAINEDGE UFSD	1.052	-\$1,505,857	-\$457
FREEPORT UFSD	0.757	-\$6,743,195	-\$1,009	PLAINVIEW-OLD BETHPAGE CSD	1.482	-\$1,984,284	-\$409
GARDEN CITY UFSD	2.452	-\$969,644	-\$242	PORT WASHINGTON UFSD	2.350	-\$1.217.063	-\$233
GLEN COVE CITY SCHOOLS	1.786	-\$1,258,079	-\$404	ROCKVILLE CENTRE UFSD	1.897	-\$1,546,009	-\$4,14
GREAT NECK UFSD	3.292	-\$1,575,367	-\$247	RDOSEVELT UFSD	0.636	-\$2,556,943	-\$947
HEMPSTEAD UFSD	0.501	-\$3,057,588	-\$475	ROSLYN UFSD	2.168	-\$811.832	-\$254
HERRICKS UFSD	1.618	-\$1,724,023	-\$440	SEAFORD UFSD	1.225	-\$1,369,289	-\$553
HEWLETT-WOODMERE UFSD	1.946	-\$1,208,229	-\$401	SEWANHAKA CHSD	1.143	-\$4,866,995	-\$586
HICKSVILLE UFSD	1.503	-\$2,878,090	-\$547	SYOSSET CSD	1.925	-\$2,168,000	-\$332
ISLAND PARK UFSD	2.340	-\$296,578	-\$285	UNIONDALE UFSD	0.937	-\$5,263,637	-\$804
ISLAND TREES UFSD	0.992	-\$1.914.858	-\$758	VALLEY STREAM UPSD THIRTEEN	1.075	-\$1,023,892	-\$480
JERICHO UFSD	2.649	-\$830,653	-\$277	VALLEY STREAM UFSD TWENTY-FOUR	1.083	-\$861.994	-\$777
LAWRENCE UFSD	3.845	\$1.464.286	-\$471	VALLEY STREAM CHSD	1.087	-\$3,233,168	-\$683
LEVITTOWN UFSD	0.916	-\$4,780,430	-\$653	VALLEY STREAM UFSD THIRTY	1.108	-\$738,490	-\$519
LOCUST VALLEY CSD	3.591	-\$625,613	-\$295	WANTAGH UFSD	1.102	-\$1,949,755	-\$583
LONG BEACH CITY SCHOOLS	2.190	-\$3,443,175	-\$954	WEST HEMPSTEAD UFSD	1,448	-\$1,521,964	-\$728
LYNBROOK UFSD	1.396	-\$1,233,222	-\$440	WESTBURY UFSD	0 887	-\$2,448,596	-\$533

Nassau County Totals

-\$105,482,969

-\$520/Pupil

Source: 2013-14 Property Tax Report Card

Legislative State Aid Runs 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14

FAST FACTS

- Twenty-eight Long Island school districts, enrolling nearly 40% of the region's students, fall below the state's average in terms of income and property wealth (CWR <1.0).
- Nearly 25% of the students enrolled in Long Island school districts qualify for free or reducedprice lunch according to federal guidelines.

Glossary of Terms

ARRA:

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), designed to stimulate the economy, support job creation and invest in critical sectors, including education. The ARRA laid the foundation for education reform by supporting investments in innovative strategies that are most likely to lead to improved results for students, long-term gains in school and school system capacity, and increased productivity and effectiveness. The ARRA provides \$4.35 billion for the Race to the Top funds.

APPR

The Annual Professional Performance Review (APPR) is the process by which New York State teachers and principals are evaluated on a yearly basis. In 2010, New York State adopted a new teacher evaluation law, Education Law §3012-c, which establishes a new "statewide comprehensive evaluation system for classroom teachers and building principals based on multiple measures of effectiveness." Under the new system, each principal and teacher will receive an annual professional performance review, resulting in a single composite effectiveness score and rating of highly effective, effective, developing or ineffective. The composite score is determined as follows: 20 percent of a teacher's evaluation is based on student growth on a state assessment or other comparable measure; 20 percent is based on student achievement on other locally selected measures; and 60 percent is based on locally negotiated evidence of teacher effectiveness.

CCSS

The Common Core State Standards (CCSS) is a U.S. education initiative that seeks to bring diverse state curricula into alignment with each other by following the principles of standards-based education reform. The National Governors Association and the Council of Chief State School Officers sponsor the initiative.

CCLS

The P-12 Common Core Learning Standards (CCLS) for English language arts and literacy and the P-12 Common Core Learning Standards for mathematics replaced the former NYS standards in those subject areas. The Board of Regents adopted the new P-12 CCLS for ELA and literacy and mathematics in January 2011 by adopting the CCSS and adding several components, specific to New York.

EDUCATION DATA PORTAL:

The Education Data Portal (EDP) is now called the EngageNY Portal. Educators, students and parents/guardians will access the portal through EngageNY.org. The EngageNY portal will provide a secure content management system, collaboration platform and dashboard reports so that educators, students and

families can access and analyze educational data, make decisions and take actions to improve student outcomes. For the first time, teachers and parents will be able to view achievement and other instructional information using a state-supported system. School personnel will have much quicker access to educational records as students move between P-12 programs and districts.

ESEA later known as NCLB:

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) was passed in 1965 as part of the "War on Poverry." ESEA emphasized equal access to education and established high standards and accountability. In 2002, Congress amended ESEA and reauthorized it as the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB).

PARCC:

The Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC) is a consortium of 18 states plus the District of Columbia and the U.S. Virgin Islands working together to develop a common set of K-12 assessments in English and math anchored in what it takes to be ready for college and careers.

PARCC states have committed to building a K-12 assessment system that:

- Builds a pathway to college and career readiness for all students.
- Creates high-quality assessments that measure the full range of the Common Core State Standards.
- · Supports educators in the classroom,
- · Makes better use of technology in assessments.
- · Advances accountability at all levels.

RTTT

The Race to the Top Initiative provides funds to states that have demonstrated success in raising student achievement and have the best plans to accelerate their reforms in the future. These reforms focus on education innovation and reform; achieving significant improvement in student outcomes, including making substantial gains in student achievement, closing achievement gaps, improving high school graduation rates, and ensuring student preparation for success in college and careers; and implementing ambitious plans in four core education reform areas:

- Adopting standards and assessments that prepare students to succeed in college and the workplace and to compete in the global economy.
- Building data systems that measure student growth and success, and inform teachers and principals about how they can improve instruction.
- Recruiting, developing, rewarding and retaining effective teachers and principals, especially where they are needed most.
- Turning around our lowest-achieving schools.



The Facts About CCSS and Other Important Education Topics

Perhaps now more than ever, it is essential that educators, teachers, parents and community residents share the same understanding about the changes and challenges taking place in education in New York State. Much has been reported and discussed about the way in which students are being educated through the introduction of the Common Core State Standards and the impact on student assessments and teacher evaluations. In order to effectively lead and participate in meaningful discussions, it is imperative that everyone share the same understanding of the topics being discussed.

Where Did It All Start?

Several years ago, the federal government introduced Race to the Top (RTTT) as a national initiative to improve education. Race to the Top is a \$4.35 billion U.S. Department of Education contest created to spur innovation and reforms in state and local school district education in grades K-12. It is funded by the ED Recovery Act as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and was announced by President Barack Obama and then Secretary of Education Arne Duncan on July 24, 2009.

States were awarded points for satisfying

certain educational policies, such as performance-based standards often referred to as an Annual Professional Performance Review (APPR) for teachers and principals, complying with Common Core Standards, lifting caps on charter schools, turning around the lowest-performing schools, and building data systems.

New York State applied for these funds and was awarded \$700 million to comply with these initiatives. Out of that came major changes in the NYS Regents Reform Agenda to implement the promises made to the U.S. Department of Education.

Dispelling the Myths By Knowing The Facts

Common Core Standards

COMMON CORE LEARNING STANDARDS

Myth:

These standards amount to a national curriculum for our schools.

FACT:

Prior to the Common Core Learning Standards, New York State developed its own Standards which all schools and teachers were required to follow. The new Common Core Learning Standards were designed to serve as a consistent set of expectations defining what students should learn and be able to do. They were developed to increase clarity among educators and parents about what students should be able to know and do at each grade level.

The New York State Board of Regents adopted the NYS P-12 CCLS in January 2011. The New York State P-12 CCLS were implemented in New York State schools at the beginning of the 2012-2013 school year.

CURRICULUM MODULES

Myth:

New York State has demanded that teachers follow scripted "curriculum modules."

FACT:

The New York State Education Department has developed curriculum modules consistent with the CCLS as a free resource for school districts. Districts have the option of adopting these modules, adapting them to integrate with their current practices and curricula, or not using them at all. The selection and adoption of curricula remains a local decision.

TEACHING TO THE TEST

Myth:

Common Core assessments require teaching to the test.

FACT:

The Department of Education has advised school districts against rote test prep practices. Rote test prep is a disservice to students and a waste of taxpayer funds. The best preparation for state assessments is a great teacher providing effective instruction.

INCREASED ASSESSMENTS

Myth:

The adoption of the CCLS has increased the amount of assessments students take.

FACT:

Since the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), federal law requires the following assessments:

- Grades 3-8 English language arts and mathematics exams
- At least one science exam in grades 3-5, 6-9 and 10-12
- At least one high school ELA and mathematics exam
- Additional assessments for English language learners
- Additional assessments for students with severe disabilities

There are only two required state tests that are not federal mandates*:

- · Regents exam in U.S. History and Government
- · Regents exam in Global History and Geography
- Some students may also be required to participate in field testing.

Optional:

- State tests for advanced diploma and coursework purposes
- Additional Regents exams in mathematics and science
- Locally selected interim, periodic and benchmark assessments
- Locally selected summative assessments
- Locally developed or third-party assessment is required for APPR purposes for teachers of grades 6-7 science and grades 6-8 social studies only.

As the new Common Core State Standards are fully implemented, the assessments will better reflect classroom instruction and student learning.

PARCC

Myth: New York State has agreed to adopt PARCC.

FACT:

New York State is the governing state in the Partnership for the Assessment of Readiness of College and Careers (PARCC). The Board of Regents is still considering whether or not to adopt the PARCC assessments for New York State. PARCC is scheduled to have computer-based assessments that measure the Common Core State Standards in ELA and mathematics in grades 3-11.

OPTING TO OPT OUT

Myth:

As a parent, I can opt my children out of assessments.

FACT.

NCLB requires that all students must be assessed. This is defined as 95 percent of students tested within specific subgroups of students. All districts are legally required to administer the assessments and cannot approve nor endorse an opt-out. Districts not meeting their 95 percent rate could incur sanctions including the loss of federal aid.

DATA SHARING

Myth:

Implementation of the Common Core means my child's data will be shared.

FACT:

Common Core is not a mechanism for federal data collection. Common Core does not authorize the sharing of student data between states. Virtually all school districts, in New York State and around the country, already contract with third-party providers and/or vendors to provide software services necessary for instructional programs and management operations. This includes educational software services for student enrollment and attendance, school schedules, report cards and transcripts, school lunch and transportation, coordination of special education services, online learning and emergency parent notification. Service contracts are required to be in compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and include all necessary state and federal data security and privacy protections.

There is no provision for parents to opt out of student data systems that are consistent with FERPA, such as the EngageNY portal. If parents were to opt their children out of these systems, everything from course scheduling to transportation to school lunches to high school transcripts for college applications would be impacted.