

Long Island's Legacy of Quality Public Schools

Long Island Schools – Costs & Outcomes

January 29, 2015

Nassau -Suffolk School Boards Association Dinner
Hilton Long Island/Huntington

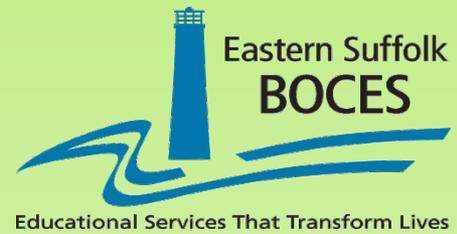
Presented by:

Julie Davis Lutz, Ph.D.

Suffolk County School Superintendents Association Legislative Co-Chairperson and
Eastern Suffolk BOCES Chief Operating Officer



Overview



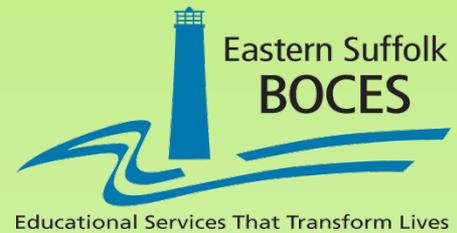
- Long Island Education – Facts and Outcomes
- Long Island School Funding
- LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results
- Advocacy Priorities



Long Island Education Facts on Costs and Outcomes



LIEC Member Organizations

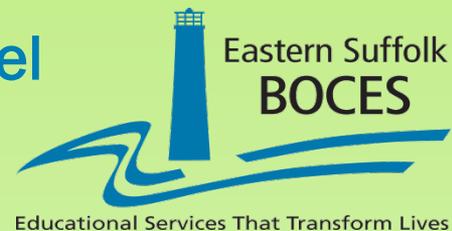


**Council of Administrators and Supervisors
Eastern Suffolk BOCES**

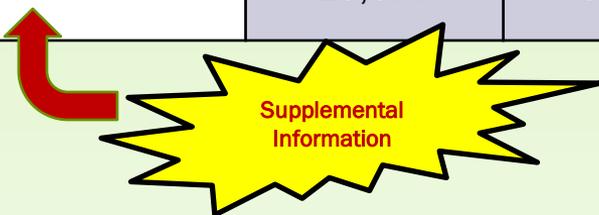
**Long Island Association of School Personnel Administrators
Long Island School Public Relations Association
Nassau Association of School Business Officials
Nassau County BOCES
Nassau County Council of School Superintendents
Nassau County Elementary School Principals Association
Nassau County Secondary School Administrators Association
Nassau Region PTA
Nassau-Suffolk School Boards Association
New York State United Teachers (Nassau/Suffolk)
Reform Educational Financing Inequities Today (R.E.F.I.T.)
School Administrators Association of New York State (Nassau-Suffolk)
SCOPE Educational Services
Suffolk Association of School Business Officials
Suffolk County High School Principals Association
Suffolk County School Superintendents Association
Suffolk Region PTA
Western Suffolk BOCES**



Percentage of Elementary and Middle Level Students Scoring at Levels 3 and 4 in 2012-13

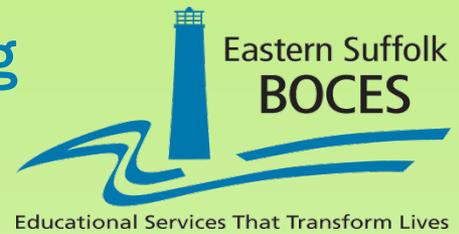


Assessment	Long Island		Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)		New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	
	N	% Scoring 3 or 4	N	% Scoring 3 or 4	N	% Scoring 3 or 4
Grade 4 English Language Arts	33,343	38.3%	88,615	29.7%	121,958	32.0%
Grade 4 Mathematics	33,481	42.6%	88,774	34.6%	122,255	36.8%
Grade 4 Science	33,428	95.2%	88,299	90.5%	121,727	91.8%
Grade 8 English Language Arts	34,789	44.0%	91,562	36.5%	126,351	38.6%
Grade 8 Mathematics	34,554	33.3%	91,258	26.4%	125,812	28.3%
Grade 8 Science	23,367	80.2%	77,254	76.3%	100,621	77.2%
K-12 NYSESLAT	28,077	64.1%	39,343	55.4%	67,420	59.0%





Percentage of Secondary Students Scoring 65+ on Regents Exams in 2012-13



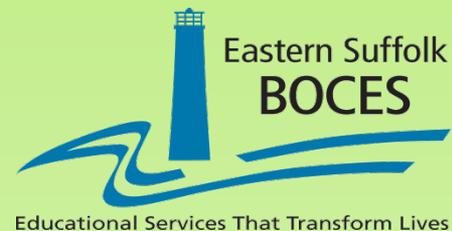
Regents	Long Island		Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)		New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	
	N	% Scoring 65+	N	% Scoring 65+	N	% Scoring 65+
English	37,759	89.5	97,138	83.6	134,897	85.2
Integrated Algebra	43,413	84.2	117,048	78.6	160,461	80.1
Global History and Geography	39,914	83.5	107,987	74.8	147,901	77.2
U.S. History and Government	37,652	91.5	97,836	85	135,488	86.8
Living Environment	38,925	88.1	103,774	82.8	142,699	84.2
Earth Science	34,688	82.2	79,673	77.8	114,361	79.2

Description: The number of secondary students tested and the percentage who scored 65+ on the New York State Regents, 2012-13.

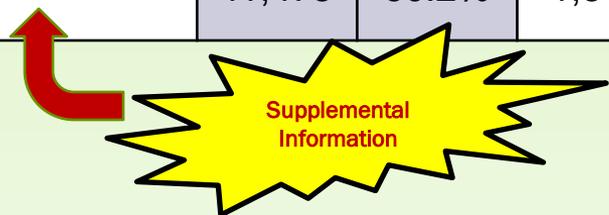
Source: *New York State Education Department, 2012-13 School Report Card database.*



Percentage of Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Passing the Elementary/Middle Level Assessments in 2012-13

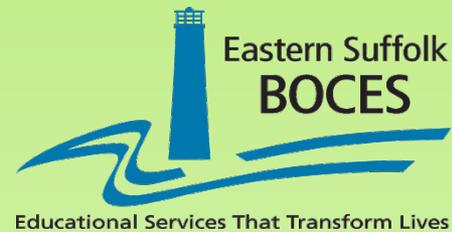


Assessment	Least Wealthy Districts (9 Districts) Total Enrollment 58,209		Wealthiest Districts (9 Districts) Total Enrollment 23,365		Long Island		Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)		New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	
	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing
Grade 4 English Language Arts	4,329	17.2	1,597	50.2	33,343	38.3	88,615	29.7	121,958	32.0
Grade 4 Mathematics	4,393	21.5	1,609	58.2	33,481	42.6	88,774	34.6	122,255	36.8
Grade 4 Science	4,375	89.0	1,606	96.1	33,428	95.2	88,299	90.5	121,727	91.8
Grade 8 English Language Arts	4,167	19.0	1,884	57.1	34,789	44.0	91,562	36.5	126,351	38.6
Grade 8 Mathematics	4,205	11.5	1,893	47.9	34,554	33.3	91,258	26.4	125,812	28.3
Grade 8 Science	3,495	63.2	953	84.4*	23,367	80.2	77,254	76.3	100,621	77.2
K-12 NYSESLAT	11,475	60.2%	1,312	61.8%	28,077	64.1%	39,332	55.4%	67,409	59.0%

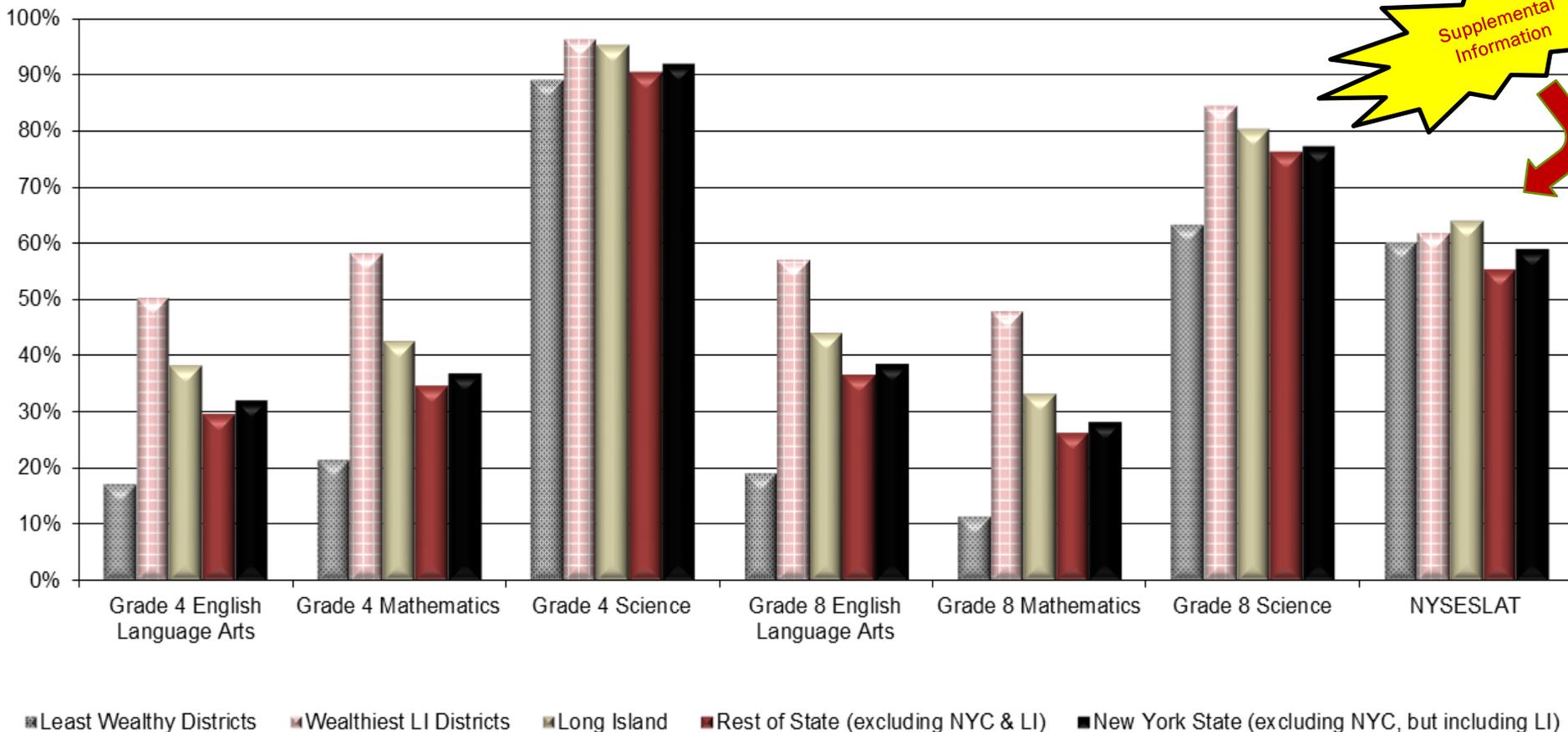
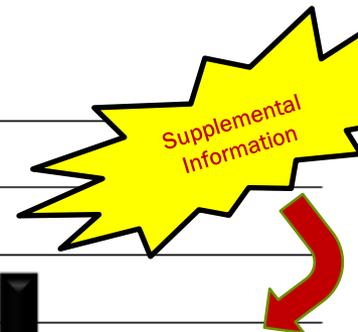




Long Island Education Facts and Outcomes

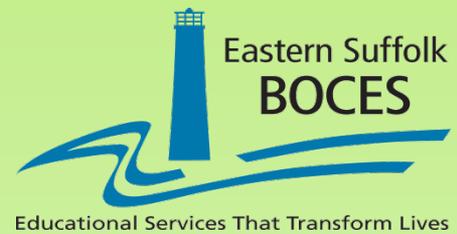


2012-13
Percentage of Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Passing the Elementary/Middle Level Assessments





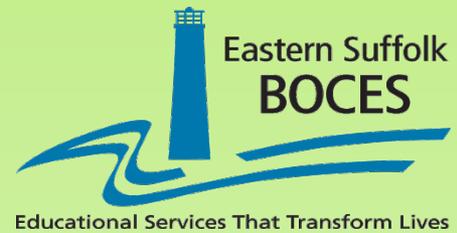
Percentage of Secondary Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Scoring 65+ on Regents Exams in 2012-13



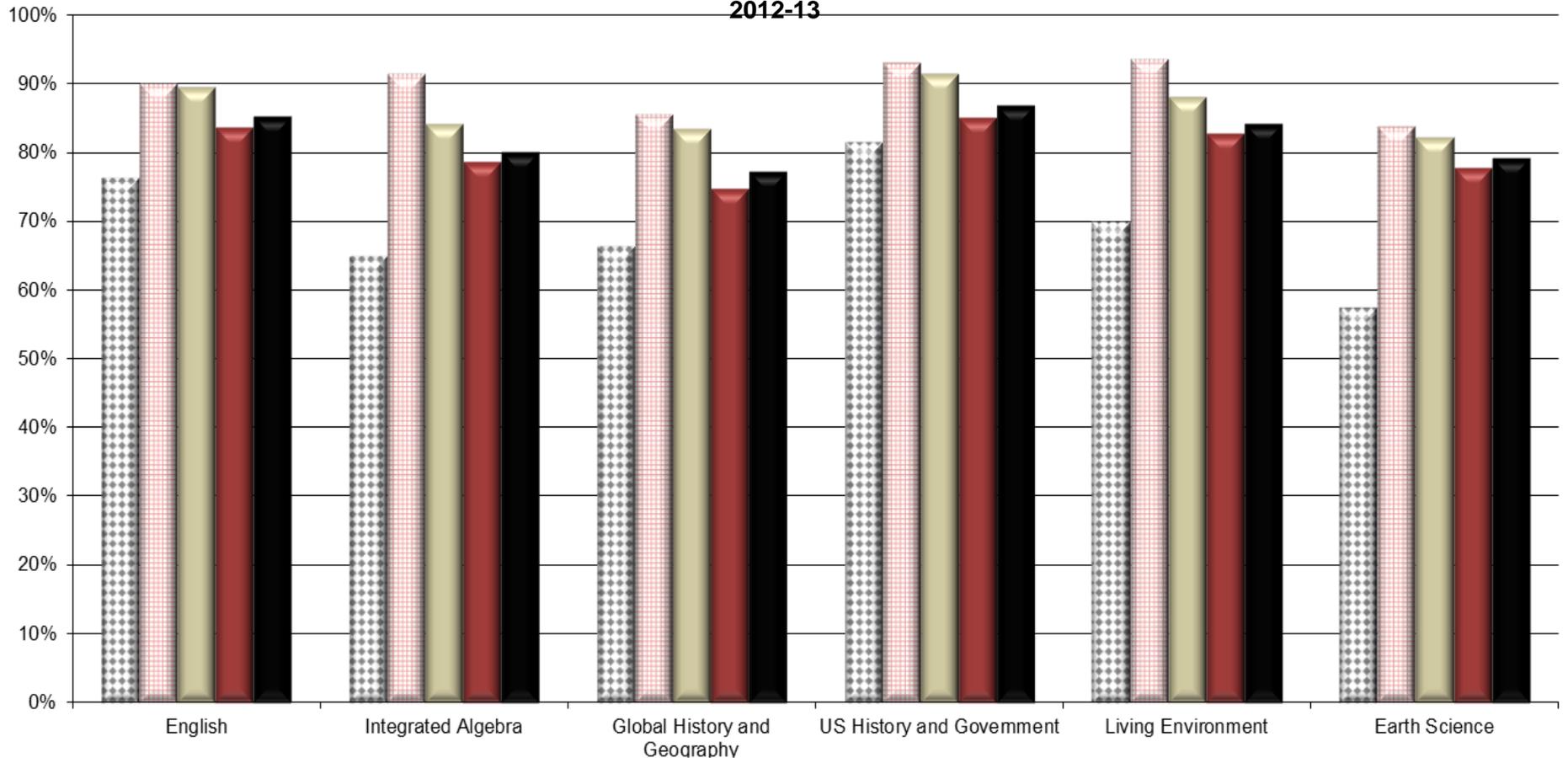
Regents	Least Wealthy Districts (9 Districts) Total Enrollment 58,209		Wealthiest Districts (9 Districts) Total Enrollment 23,365		Long Island		Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)		New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	
	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing
English	4,492	76.4	2,272	90.1	37,759	89.5	97,138	83.6	134,897	85.2
Integrated Algebra	6,034	64.9	2,444	91.5	43,413	84.2	117,048	78.6	160,461	80.1
Global History and Geography	5,349	66.4	2,274	85.5	39,914	83.5	107,987	74.8	147,901	77.2
US History and Government	4,451	81.5	2,226	93.0	37,652	91.5	97,836	85.0	135,488	86.8
Living Environment	5,305	70.0	2,180	93.6	38,925	88.1	103,774	82.8	142,699	84.2
Earth Science	3,707	57.4	1,883	83.8	34,688	82.2	79,673	77.8	114,361	79.2



Long Island Education Facts and Outcomes



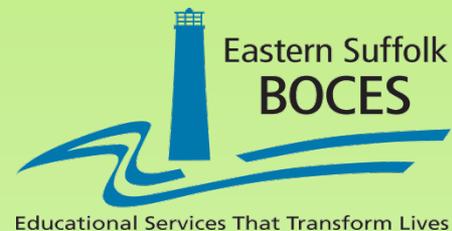
Percentage of Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Passing the Regents Exams 2012-13



Least Wealthy LI Districts
 Wealthiest LI Districts
 Long Island (% of all students tested)
 Rest of State (excluding NYC & LI)
 New York State (excluding NYC, including LI)



Youth Risk Indicators and Outcome Measures Among Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts



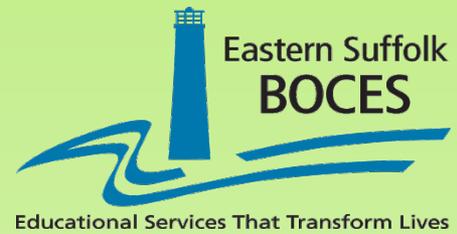
County	% Limited English Proficient (LEP)	% Dropout	% Students Graduating w/Regents Diploma	% Graduates to Post-Secondary Education
Least Wealthy Districts (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 58,209	19.5	3.7	91.6	77.0
Wealthiest Districts (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 23,365	5.3	0.9*	96.3	92.4
Long Island	6.1	1.3	95.5	90.2
Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	3.3	2.6	93.9	83.4
New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	4.1	2.3	93.8	85.0

Description: Least Wealthy Districts are those Long Island K-12 school districts with the lowest combined wealth ratios (CWRs) and student enrollment at 1,500+. Wealthiest Districts are those Long Island school districts with the highest CWRs and student enrollment at 1,500+. See Appendix E for a list of the least wealthy and the wealthiest K-12 school districts on Long Island used for this analysis.

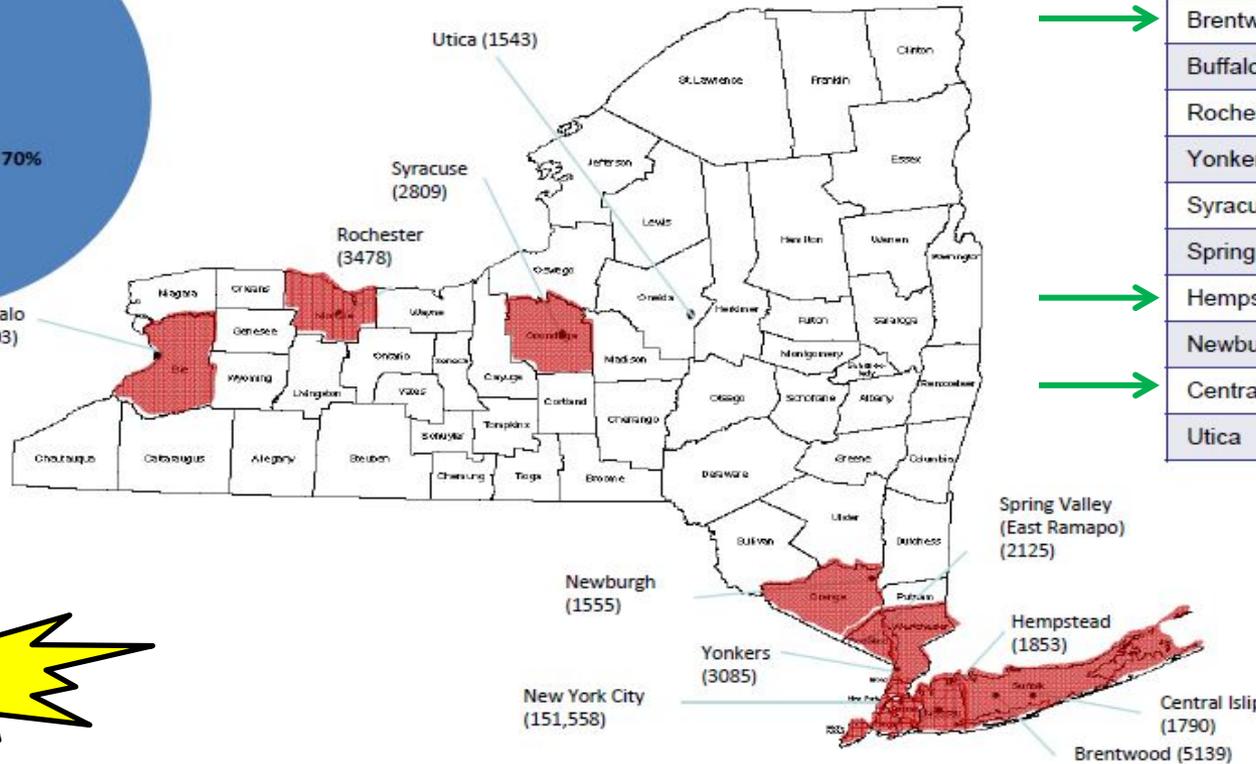
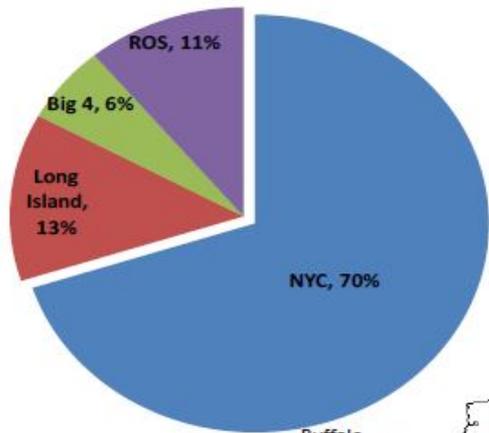
Source: New York State Education Department, 2012-13 School Report Card database.



New York State Demographics



➤ 3 Top ELL Districts are from Long Island



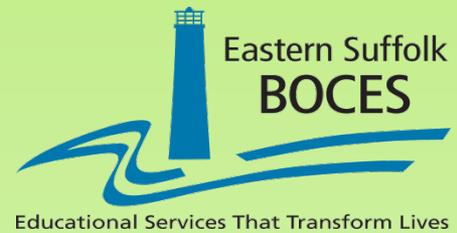
Top ELL Districts	# of ELLs
New York City	151,558
Brentwood	5,139
Buffalo	4,103
Rochester	3,478
Yonkers	3,085
Syracuse	2,809
Spring Valley	2,125
Hempstead	1,853
Newburgh	1,555
Central Islip	1,790
Utica	1,543

Supplemental Information



Regional Cost Differences

(Based on the Professional Cost Index for New York State Labor Force Regions)



Rank	Labor Force Region	Index Value	Purchasing Power of \$1,000
1	North Country	1.000	\$1,000
9	Long Island/NYC	1.488	\$672
Median	Central New York	1.126	\$888

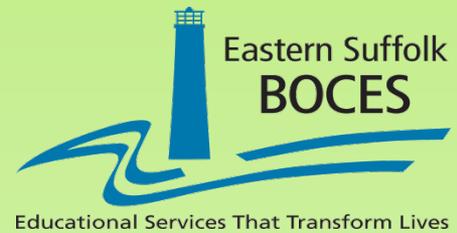
Description: This table presents the relative cost of educational services by region as determined by the professional cost index (2012). The professional cost index reflects the professional service costs throughout the nine labor force regions of the State. The Professional Cost Index is based on median hourly wages for non-education professional titles statewide obtained from the Occupational Employment Survey for New York State. The index begins at 1.00, being the labor force region with the lowest cost.

Source: *New York State Education Department, Update to the Regional Cost Index (2012).*

Method of Ranking: The nine Labor Force Regions were ranked by purchasing power using a Professional Cost Index derived from the New York State Education Department, *Update to the Regional Cost Index (2012)*. Those Labor Force Regions with the lowest Professional Cost Index are ranked closest to 1.



Adjusted Per Pupil Expenditures



Rank Adjusted	County	Per Pupil Expenditures Adjusted
1 (2-unadj.)	Saratoga	\$13,785 (\$15,935-unadj.)
56 (56-unadj.)	Hamilton	\$35,121 (\$35,121-unadj.)
Median 28 (7-unadj.)	Oneida	\$16,467 (\$17,093-unadj.)
17 (50-unadj.)	Long Island	\$15,697 (\$23,357-unadj.)

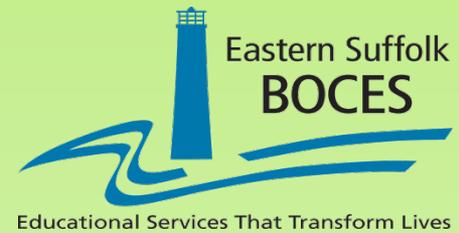
Description: This table reports the adjusted per pupil expenditures for Long Island compared to the other 55 counties (excluding New York City). The unadjusted rank and unadjusted per pupil expenditures for the counties/regions listed above are indicated within parentheses next to the adjusted figures.

Source: New York State Education Department, Fiscal Analysis Research Unit, 2011-12. New York State Education Department, Update to the Regional Cost Index (2012).

Method of Ranking: Counties/regions were ranked from lowest (1) to highest (56) on total per pupil expenditures. Adjusted rankings were based on the professional cost index derived from the Professional Cost Index for New York State by Labor Force Region (2012).



Percent Change in Per Pupil Expenditures (2001-02 to 2011-12)



Rank	County/Region	Per Pupil Expenditures 2001-02	Per Pupil Expenditures 2011-12	% Change
1	Hamilton	\$17,645	\$35,121	99.0
56	Jefferson	\$11,120	\$15,428	38.7
Median 28	Fulton	\$10,650	\$17,291	62.4
30	Long Island	\$14,434	\$23,357	61.8
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	\$12,008	\$19,391	61.5
	New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	\$12,682	\$20,434	61.1

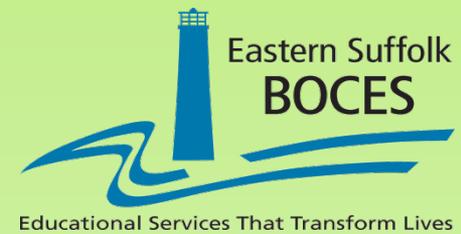
Description: The percent change in per pupil expenditures on Long Island, compared to the other 55 counties in New York State over the 10-year period from 2001-02 to 2011-12, are reported in this table.

Source: *New York State Education Department, Fiscal Analysis and Research Unit. New York State Education Department, Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts, 2001-02/2011-12.*

Method of Ranking: Long Island and the other 55 counties/regions of New York State (excluding New York City) were ranked from those with the highest 10-year percent increase in per pupil expenditures (1) to those with the lowest 10-year percentage increase (56).



Percent Change in Student Enrollment (2002-03 to 2012-13)



Rank	County	Enrollment 2002-03	Enrollment 2012-13	% Change
1	Jefferson	18,065	18,560	2.7
56	Cortland	9,681	6,571	-32.1
Median 28	Niagara Ulster	35,379 28,667	29,475 23,878	-16.7 -16.7
6	Long Island	471,086	448,718	-4.7
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	1,801,791	1,186,737	-34.1
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	1,811,472	1,635,455	-9.7

Description: This table reports the percent increase (or decrease) in student enrollment for the years between 2002-03 and 2012-13.

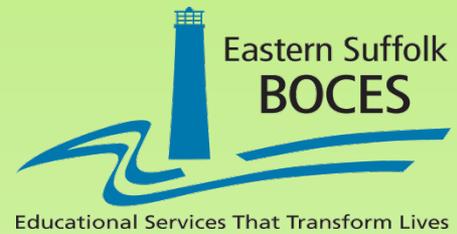
Source: *New York State Education Department, 2002-03 and 2012-13 School Report Card database*

Method of Ranking: Long Island and the other 55 counties of New York State (excluding New York City) were ranked from those with the highest enrollment increases over the decade (1) to those with the lowest enrollment increases (56).



Key Facts

Comparative School Teacher Wage Data



Elementary School Teacher Wage Data

Region	Entry*	Mean	Experienced**
Long Island	\$66,990	\$96,720	\$111,510
Long Island (wage adj. by NYSED Professional Cost Index)	\$45,020	\$65,000	\$74,987
New York State (including NYC)	\$46,110	\$72,240	\$85,310

Middle School Teacher Wage Data

Region	Entry*	Mean	Experienced**
Long Island	\$69,750	\$95,340	\$108,140
Long Island (wage adj. by NYSED Professional Cost Index)	\$46,875	\$64,073	\$72,675
New York State (including NYC)	\$49,720	\$75,570	\$88,490

Secondary School Teacher Wage Data

Region	Entry*	Mean	Experienced**
Long Island	\$66,730	\$92,700	\$105,690
Long Island (wage adj. by NYSED Professional Cost Index)	\$44,845	\$62,298	\$71,028
New York State (including NYC)	\$50,000	\$75,140	\$87,710



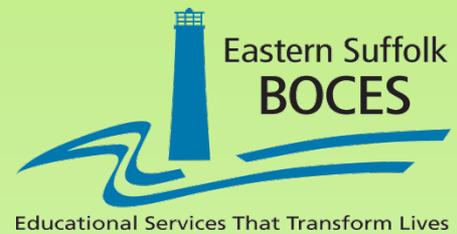
Description: Employment and wage data by occupation are based on the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, which collects information from approximately 52,000 businesses. Data were collected in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, and then updated to the first quarter of 2013 by making cost-of-living adjustments.

* Entry wage: The mean (average) of the bottom third of wages in an occupation.

**Experienced wage: The mean (average) of the top two-thirds of wages in an occupation.



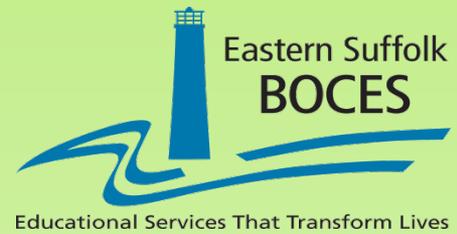
Key Facts



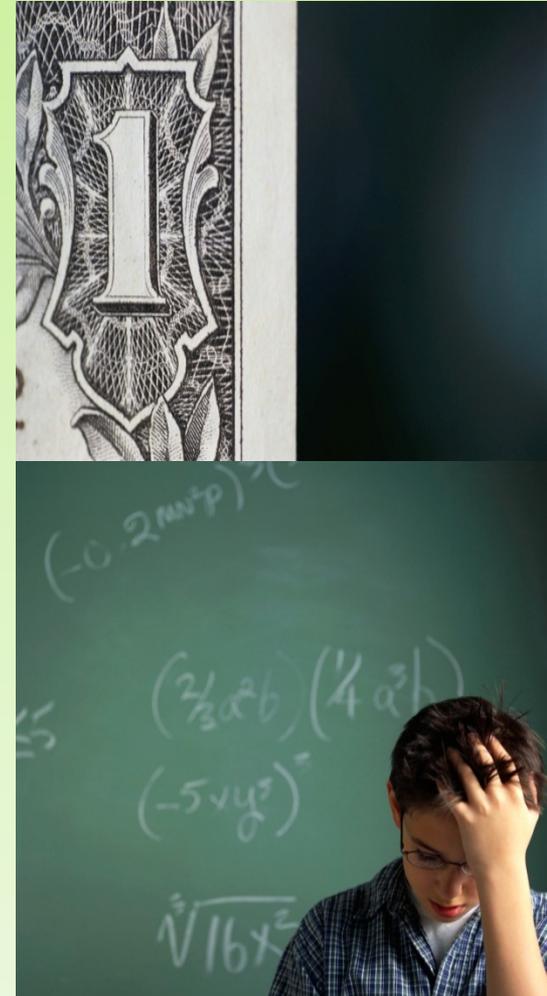
- According to the Tax Foundation, Long Islanders spend approximately 57% more of their gross household income on property taxes than New Yorkers in general. This occurs because property tax revenues fund a greater share of school expenses on Long Island than in the State as a whole.
- The number of school districts on Long Island that received less than 10% of total revenue from state aid was 40; only 71 districts statewide receive less than 10%.
- A total of 62 Long Island school districts received 10% to 30% of their total revenue from state aid; this represented nearly 38% of the 164 districts statewide that received 10% to 30%.



Key Fact

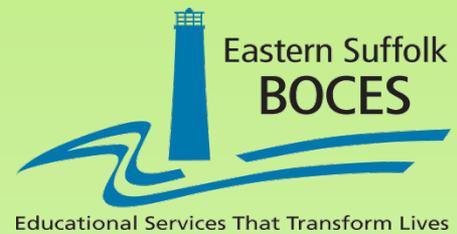


- When New York City is included, the share of state aid directed to Long Island (12.3%) is less than the percentage (17.3%) of the State's children being educated on Long Island.





Key Facts

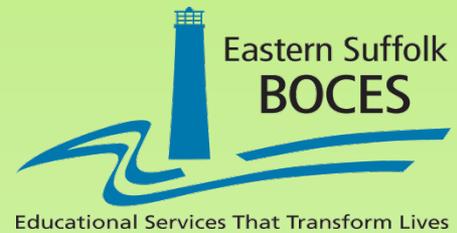


- STAR is a property tax subsidy that provides critical tax relief to qualified individuals. Long Island, which is over-dependent upon the property tax, needs the relief that STAR provides.
- If STAR subsidies had been paid directly to school districts in the form of state aid, the amount of funds that school districts would have been required to raise from local property taxes and other revenues would have decreased by approximately 11%.





School District Revenues and STAR Subsidies



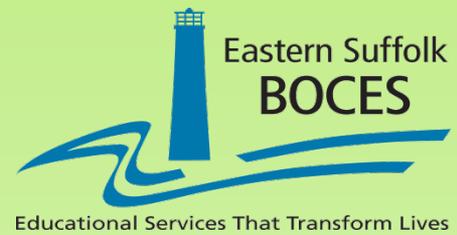
	State Aid Receipts	STAR Subsidy Receipts	Total Receipts from State	Federal Aid Receipts	Property Tax Levy & Other Revenue	Total Revenue
Long Island	\$2,451,187,704	\$831,932,344	\$3,283,120,048	\$249,869,967	\$7,361,422,015	\$10,894,412,030
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	22.5%	7.6%	30.1%	2.3%	67.6%	
New York City	\$7,824,439,237	\$790,030,682	\$8,614,469,919	\$1,722,602,783	\$12,634,886,454	\$22,971,959,156
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	34.1%	3.4%	37.5%	7.5%	55.0%	
New York State (including NYC and LI)	\$19,854,966,453	\$3,235,349,016	\$23,090,315,469	\$3,209,870,096	\$31,755,729,014	\$58,055,914,579
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	34.2%	5.6%	39.8%	5.5%	54.7%	
Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	\$9,579,339,512	\$1,613,385,990	\$11,192,725,502	\$1,237,397,346	\$11,759,420,545	\$24,189,543,393
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	39.6%	6.7%	46.3%	5.1%	48.6%	
New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	\$12,030,527,216	\$2,445,318,334	\$14,475,845,550	\$1,487,267,313	\$19,120,842,560	\$35,083,955,423
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	34.3%	7.0%	41.3%	4.2%	54.5%	

Description: State Aid Receipts + STAR Subsidy Receipts = Total Receipts from State. Total Revenue = Total Receipts from State + Federal Aid Receipts + Property Tax Levy & Other Revenue. Excludes New York City.

Source: New York State Education Department Fiscal Analysis and Research Unit, 2011-12.



Key Facts

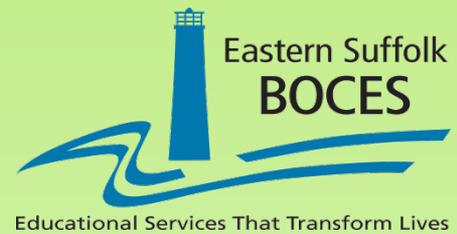


- Long Island accounted for 30.0% of the annual taxable sales in the State (excluding New York City), and 36.7% of State income taxes were paid for by residents of Long Island.
- However, only 20.4% of state aid is directed to Long Island schools when New York City is excluded.





Key Fact

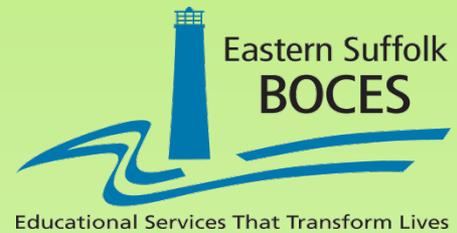


There is a wide gap between perception and reality when it comes to the wealth of Long Island schools. The percentage of students in districts of below average wealth (CWR<1.00) by BOCES region on Long Island is as follows:

Region	Number of Students (2012-13)	Percentage of Students
Suffolk County	246,654	51.5
Eastern Suffolk BOCES	160,589	62.7
Western Suffolk BOCES	86,065	30.7
Nassau County (Nassau BOCES)	200,221	19.9
Long Island	446,875	37.4



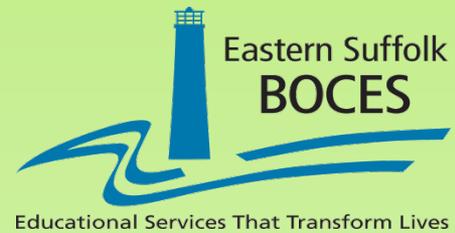
Key Facts Indicate:



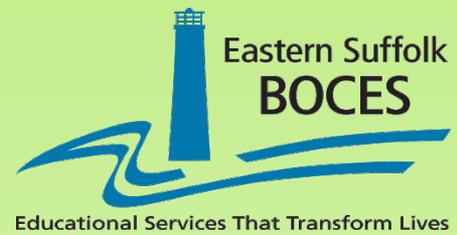
- Long Island's elementary, middle level, and secondary students consistently outperformed other students statewide on the English Language Arts, Science, and Math assessments, as well as the Regents exams. However, the data clearly support the existence of a significant and growing achievement gap between the least wealthy and most wealthy school districts.
- Perception does not match reality when it comes to the wealth of Long Island. More than half of the students in Suffolk County are enrolled in districts of below average wealth. Overall, 37.4% of the students on Long Island are in such districts.



Key Facts Indicate:



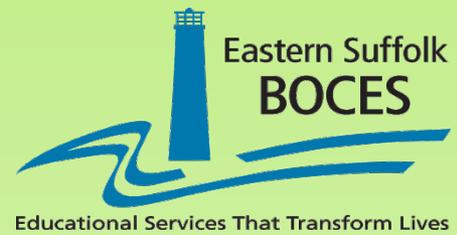
- Educational costs are “in line” with the State. After accounting for regional cost differences, Long Island’s per pupil expense is approximately 5% below the statewide median.
- The property tax burden is disproportionately heavy for Long Islanders. Long Islanders fund 67.6% of school costs with property taxes while the rest of the State only provides 48.6% of funding through their property taxes.
- State aid comprises 30% or less of all revenues for almost two-thirds of Long Island schools.



Long Island School Funding



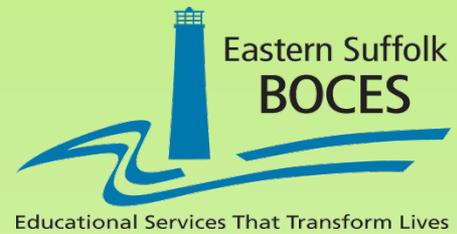
Long Island School Funding Fair Share



- Thirty-nine Long Island school districts, enrolling over 45% of the region's students, fall below the state's average in terms of income and property wealth (CWR <1.0)



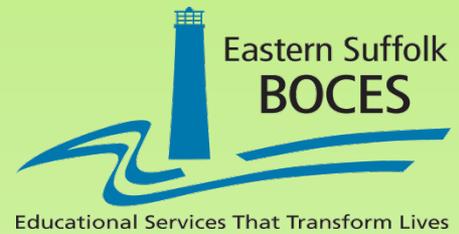
Long Island School Funding Fair Share



- Only 13% of the region's students are enrolled in the region's 34 "high-wealth" (CWR >2.0) school districts. These school districts receive just over 4% of the state aid allocated to Long Island.



Long Island School Funding Fair Share

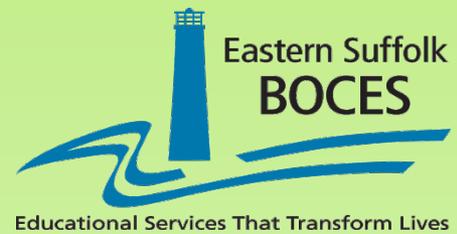


- Over 26% of the students enrolled in Long Island school districts qualify for free or reduced-price lunch according to federal guidelines.



Long Island School Funding

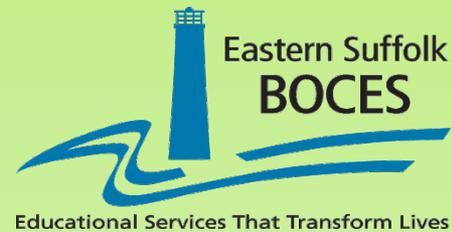
The GEA



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 four years, it has been used to reduce state aid to school districts by \$7.38 billion.

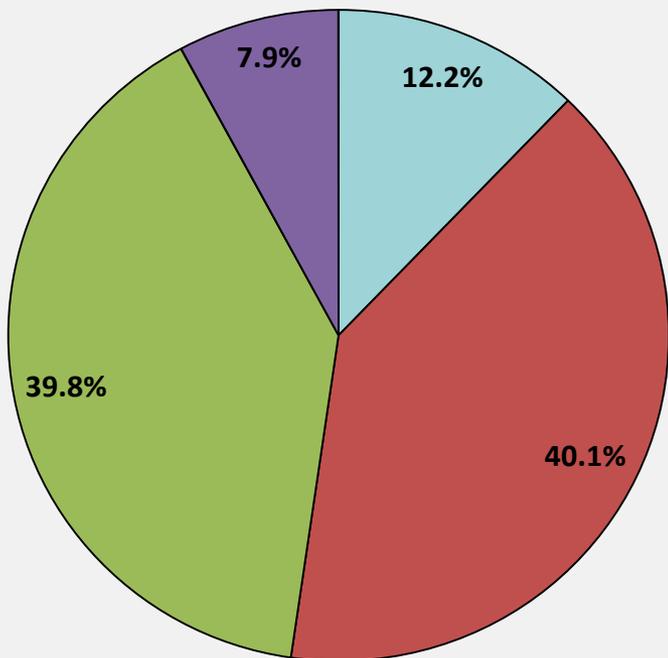


Long Island School Funding The GEA by Region 2014-15



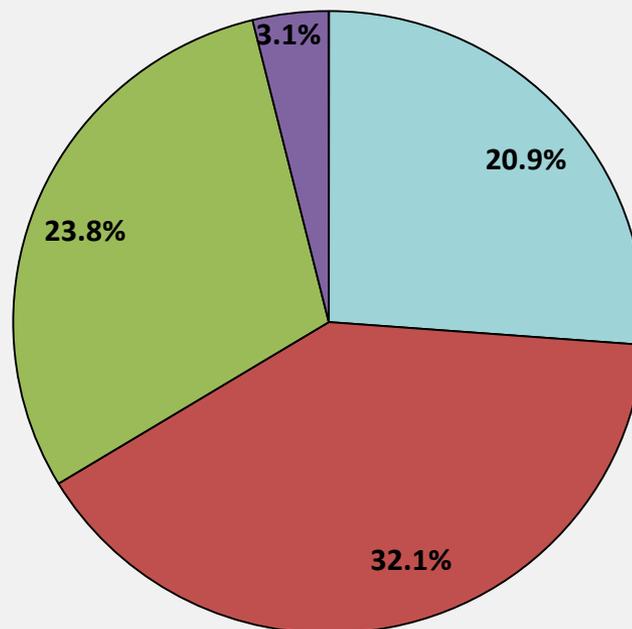
Total State Aid

\$21,832,774,167



GEA Net

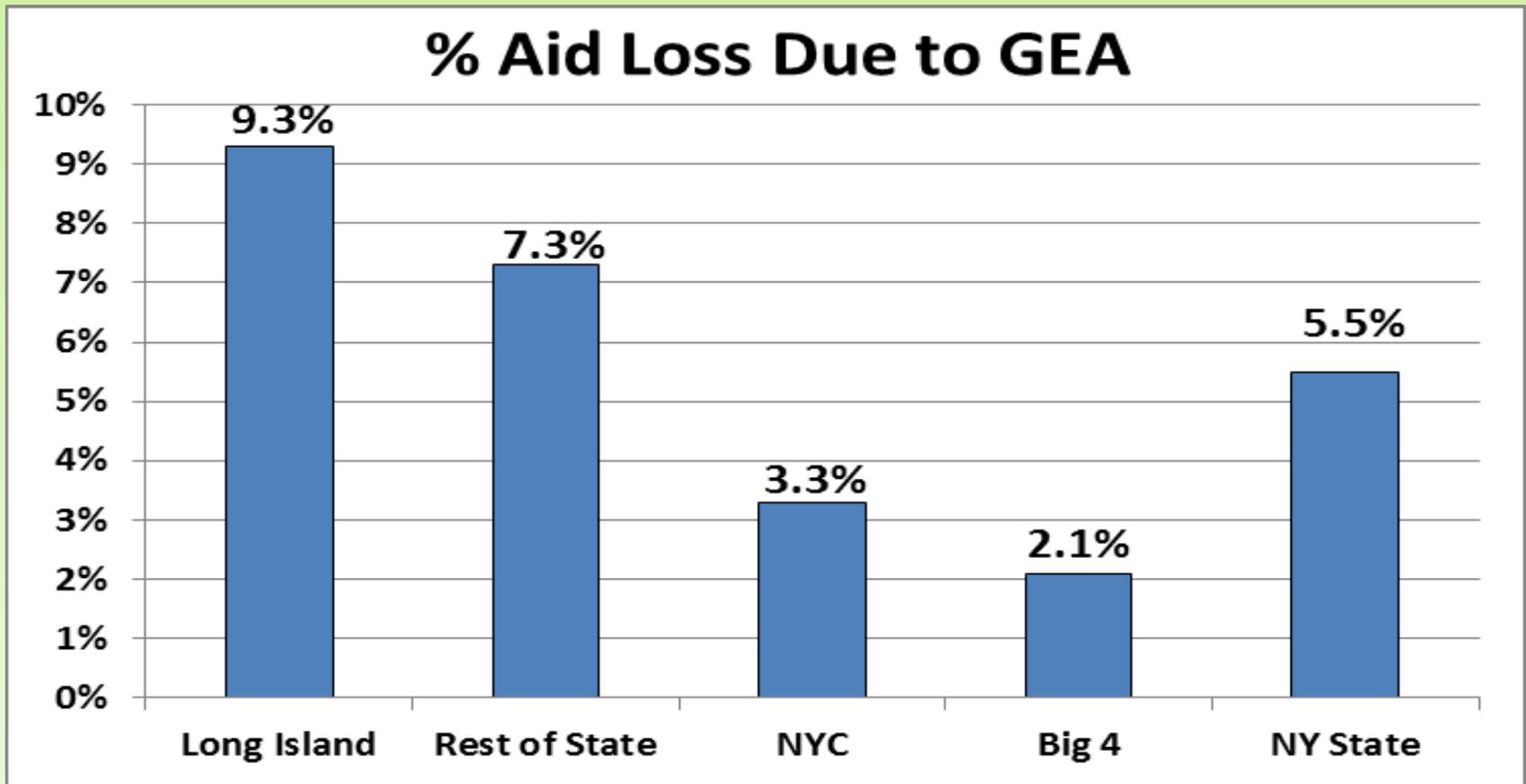
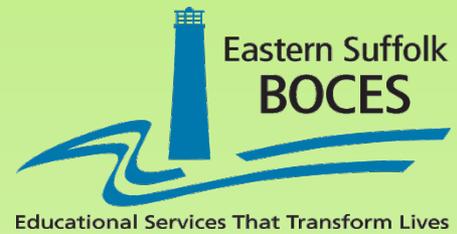
\$1,046,179,482



- Long Island
- Rest of State
- New York City
- Big 4

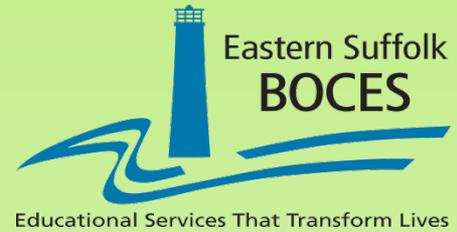


Long Island School Funding The GEA 2014-15

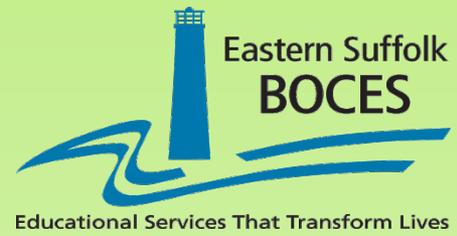




State Aid to Public Schools



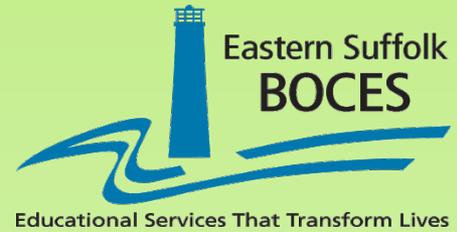
- Long Island schools have lost a total of **\$1.2 BILLION** dollars in state aid over the last four years due to a Gap Elimination Adjustment instituted to close a state budget gap.



Long Island Education Coalition Budget Impact Survey Results



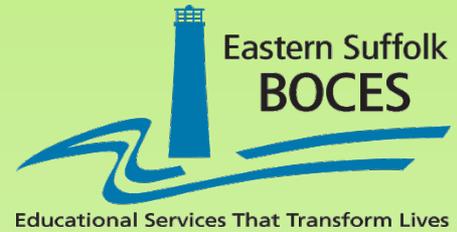
State Aid to Public Schools



- Due to much lobbying, state aid to Long Island schools increased by \$145 million (5.8%) for the 2014-15 budget.
- A partial restoration of the GEA funds lessened the loss of services for the 2014-15 school year.
- But, as measured by the LIEC survey, the cumulative impact has been severe.



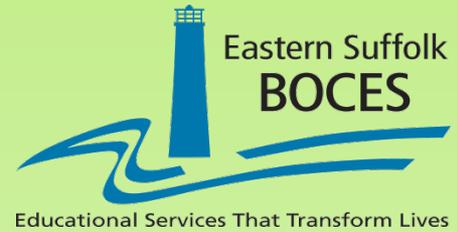
Community Support



- In the third year of the cap (2014), 97.6% of Long Island school districts (120 of 124) voted yes on the school budget.
 - Three school districts attempting to override the cap failed to obtain the required supermajority
 - All passed on the second vote



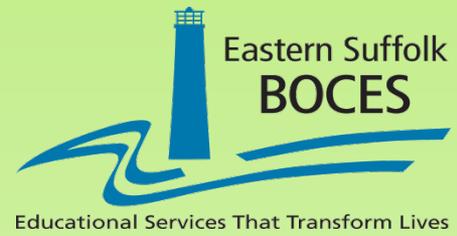
2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results



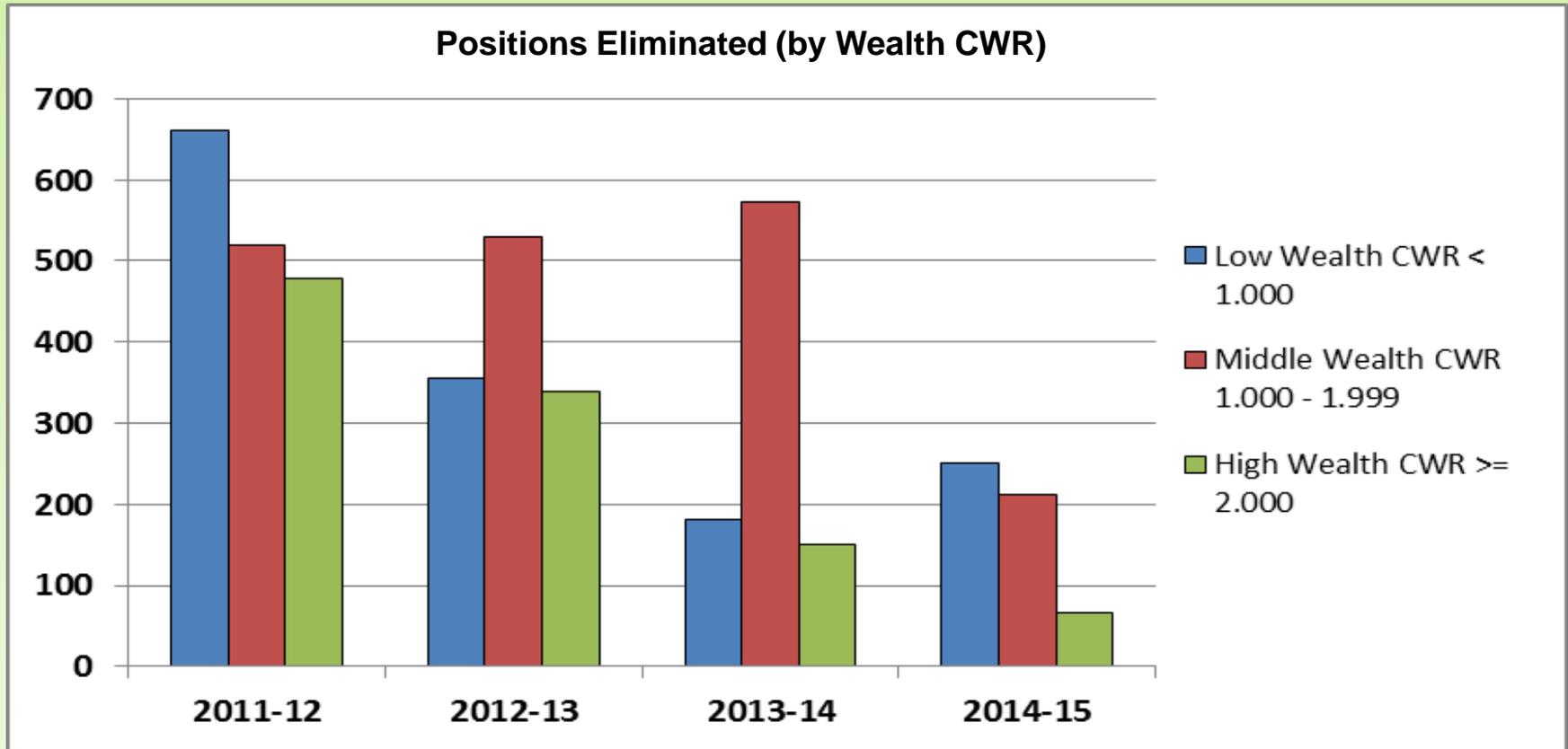
- Administered in 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15
- Initiated to measure budget-driven change
- Captures impact of state aid cut and tax cap
- Average response rate of nearly 80%



2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results

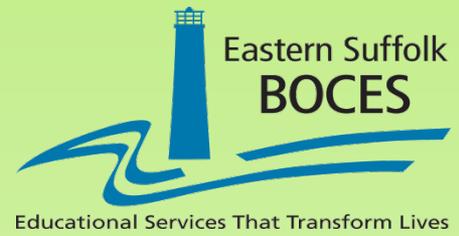


Long Island schools have eliminated 4,447 positions in the past 4 years (2011-12 to 2014-15), resulting in 2,180 layoffs

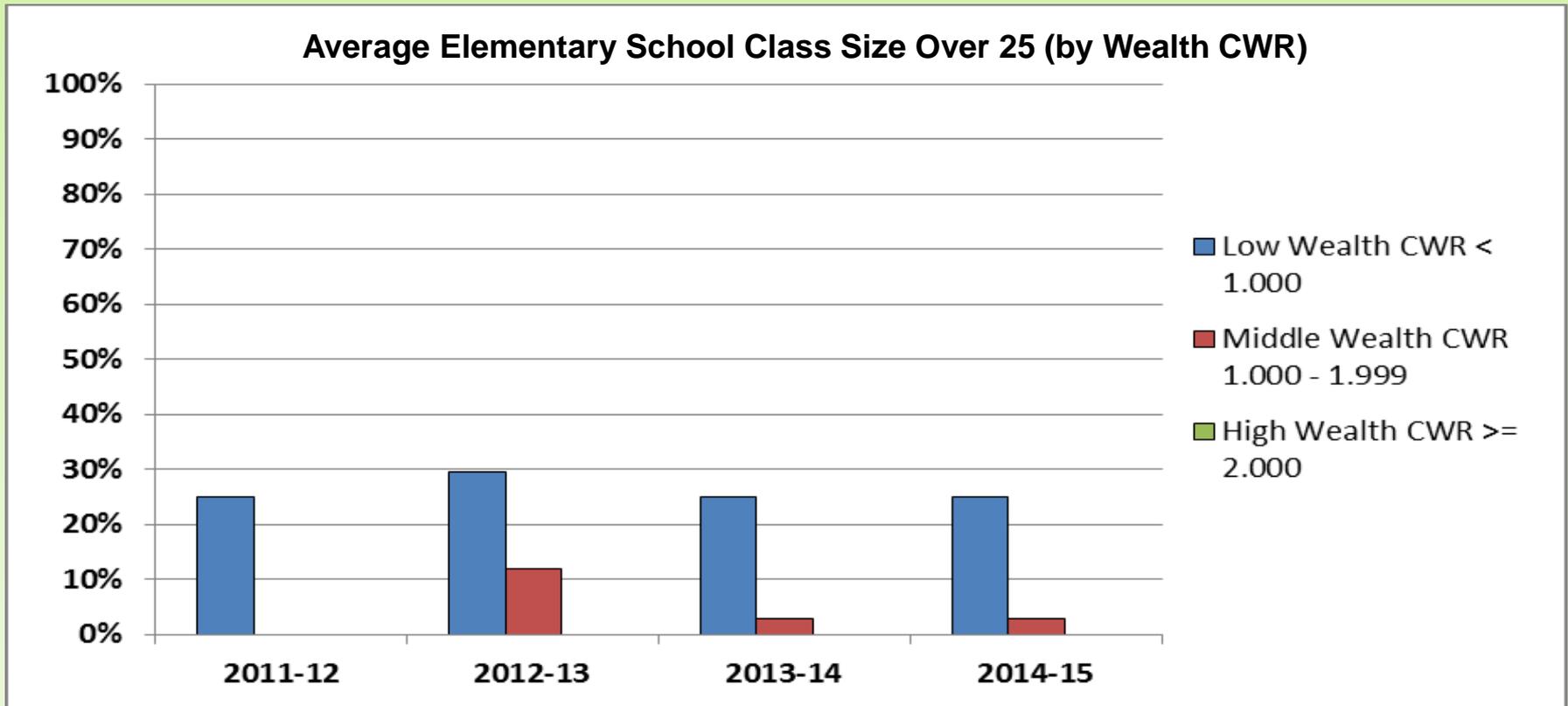




2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results

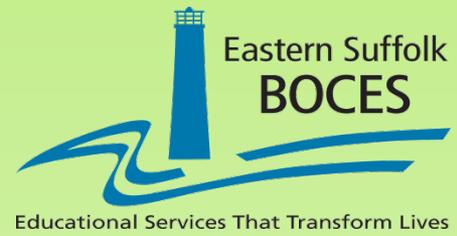


The percentage of school districts with an average elementary class size greater than 25 grew from 4.8% in 2010-11 to 8.5% in 2014-15

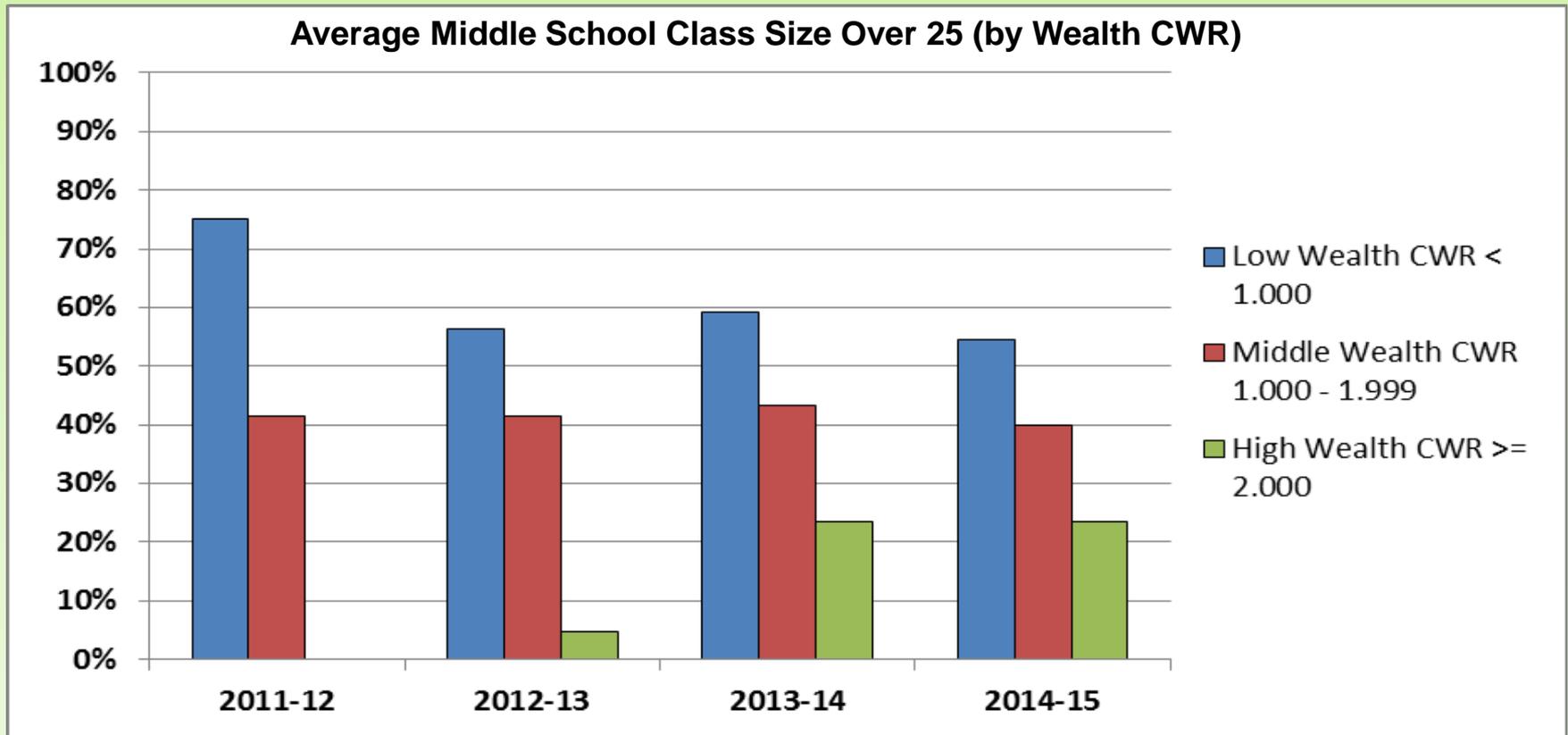




2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results

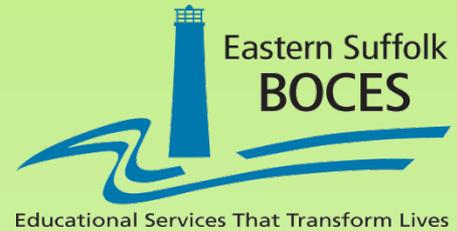


The percentage of school districts with an average middle school class size greater than 25 grew from 26% in 2010-11 to 40% in 2014-15





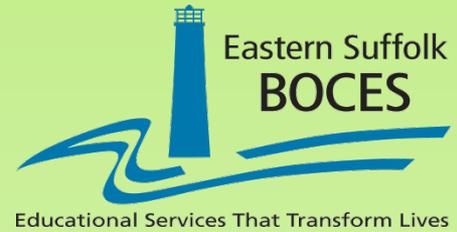
2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results



- Over the past 4 years, 32 responding school districts have restructured the school day due to budgetary constraints and 8 have restructured more than once.
 - 16% of school districts restructured in 2011-12
 - 16% of school districts restructured in 2012-13
 - 9% of school districts restructured in 2013-14
 - 5% of school districts restructured in 2014-15



2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results



Of the 88 school districts responding to the LIEC Budget Impact Survey...(cont'd)

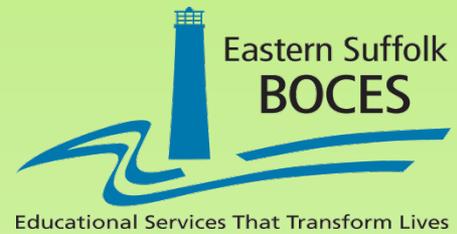
2.8 % of school districts report making significant cuts (> 10%) to high school elective offerings

Cumulative Impact

- 12% of school districts made these cuts in 2011-12
- 6% of school districts made these cuts in 2012-13
- 10% of school districts made these cuts in 2013-14



2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results



Of the 88 school districts responding to the LIEC Budget Impact Survey...(cont'd)

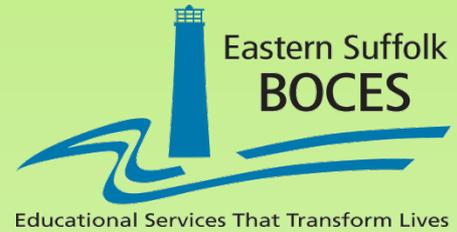
4.1 % of school districts report making significant cuts (> 10%) to field trip opportunities

Cumulative Impact

- 23% of school districts made these cuts in 2011-12
- 25% of school districts made these cuts in 2012-13
- 19% of school districts made these cuts in 2013-14



2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results



Of 88 school districts responding to the LIEC Budget Impact Survey... (cont'd)

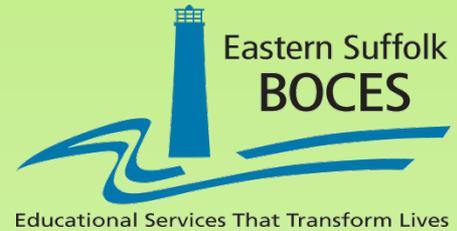
2% of school districts report making significant cuts (> 10%) to high school clubs

Cumulative Impact

- 19% of school districts made these cuts in 2011-12
- 11% of school districts made these cuts in 2012-13
- 17% of school districts made these cuts in 2013-14



2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results



Of the 88 school districts responding to the LIEC Budget Impact Survey... (cont'd)

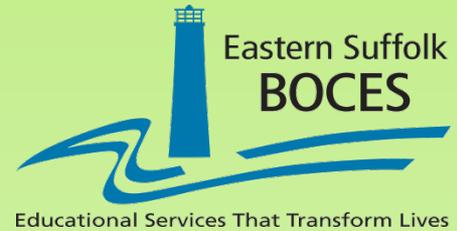
3% of school districts report making significant cuts (> 10%) to elementary clubs

Cumulative Impact

- 21% of school districts made these cuts in 2011-12
- 19% of school districts made these cuts in 2012-13
- 21% of school districts made these cuts in 2013-14



2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results



Of the 88 school districts responding to the LIEC Budget Impact Survey...

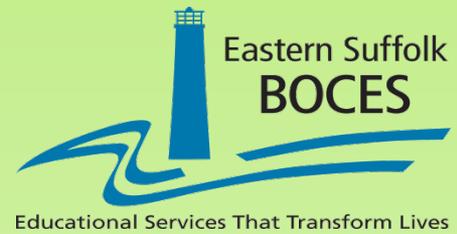
1.4% of school districts report making significant cuts (> 10%) to BOCES CTE opportunities

Cumulative Impact

- 11% of school districts made these cuts in 2011-12
- 10% of school districts made these cuts in 2012-13
- 6% of school districts made these cuts in 2013-14



2014-15 LIEC Budget Impact Survey Results

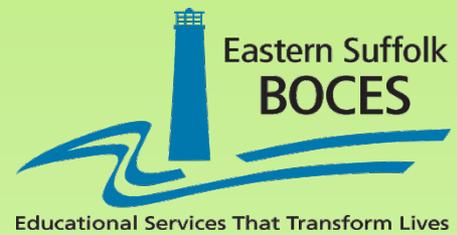


Of the 88 school districts responding to the LIEC Budget Impact Survey... (cont'd)

1.4% of school districts report making significant cuts (> 10%) to middle school clubs

Cumulative Impact

- 18% of school districts made these cuts in 2011-12
- 13% of school districts made these cuts in 2012-13
- 17% of school districts made these cuts in 2013-14

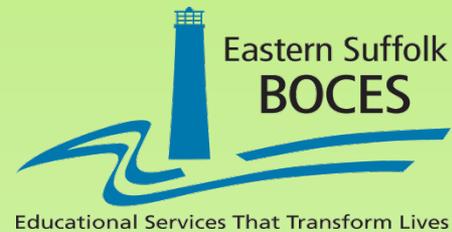


Advocacy Priorities



Advocacy Priorities

Eliminate The GEA



Step #1

Eliminate the GEA in 2015-16:

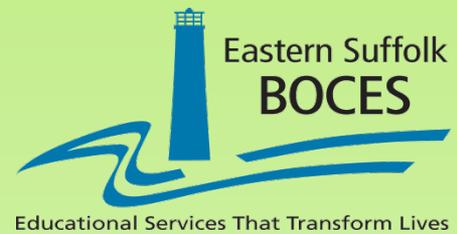
The GEA reduced aid to Long Island school districts by over \$218 million this year, with nearly half of that coming from our 28 low-wealth (CWR <1.0) school districts. THIS IS ESSENTIAL GIVEN A 1.46% TAX CAP LIMIT.



Advocacy Priorities

“ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!”

END THE GEA NOW!



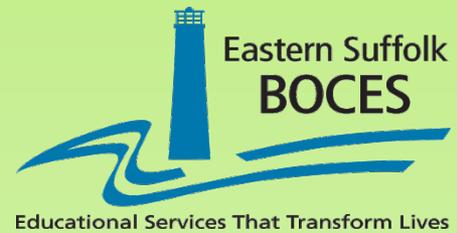
Step #2

Implement a Foundation Formula that works over the next 4 years:

State wide there is a \$4.7 billion dollar outstanding balance for full phase in. 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.



Advocacy Priorities Federal Issues:

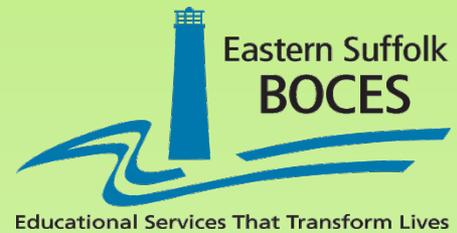


Reauthorization of the ESEA

- States should be allowed to choose an alternative testing regimen for students in grades 3-8 in ELA and math. Currently, students are tested every year in both areas.
- Districts that have a proven record of success based on state assessments in ELA or math should be allowed greater flexibility in the testing regimen.
- Assessment requirements for limited English proficient students should allow flexibility for testing content area in their native language.
- For one calendar year after a student enters the U.S. system, test results on these mandated tests should not be included in accountability measures.



Advocacy Priorities State Issues:

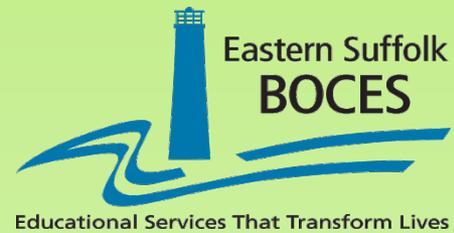


Property Tax Freeze Credit Cap

- School districts have worked to cut their spending as a result of the tax cap and the impact of the GEA for the last four years. Significant positions, programs, and extracurricular activities have already been cut.
- The anticipated \$1.5 billion in direct property tax relief over the three years of this plan should be redirected to all property owners to offset local taxes.
- Savings through the use of shared BOCES services should be allowed under the required efficiency plans.
- Health and pension costs, any additional unfunded mandates and the effects of Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) should be considered so as not to negatively impact a district's tax levy cap.



Advocacy Priorities State Issues:

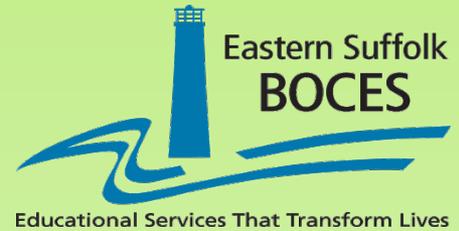


Common Core Standards & the Regents Reform Agenda

- Instructional shifts and rigorous learning promoted in the CCS movement are worthy of support.
- Reduce “overtesting” and eliminate the duplication of, and fixation on, testing and test results.
- There is limited value in connecting state assessments to student, teacher, and principal evaluation scores. APPR scores should be tied to high-stakes testing.
- After preparing for CCS-aligned testing and APPR evaluations, any further new requirements should be deferred until the 2015-16 school year.
- High quality professional development for teachers and principals – as well as adequate state and federal funding resources to do so.



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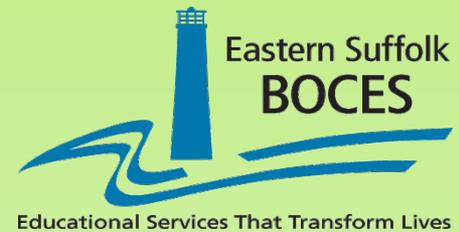
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