



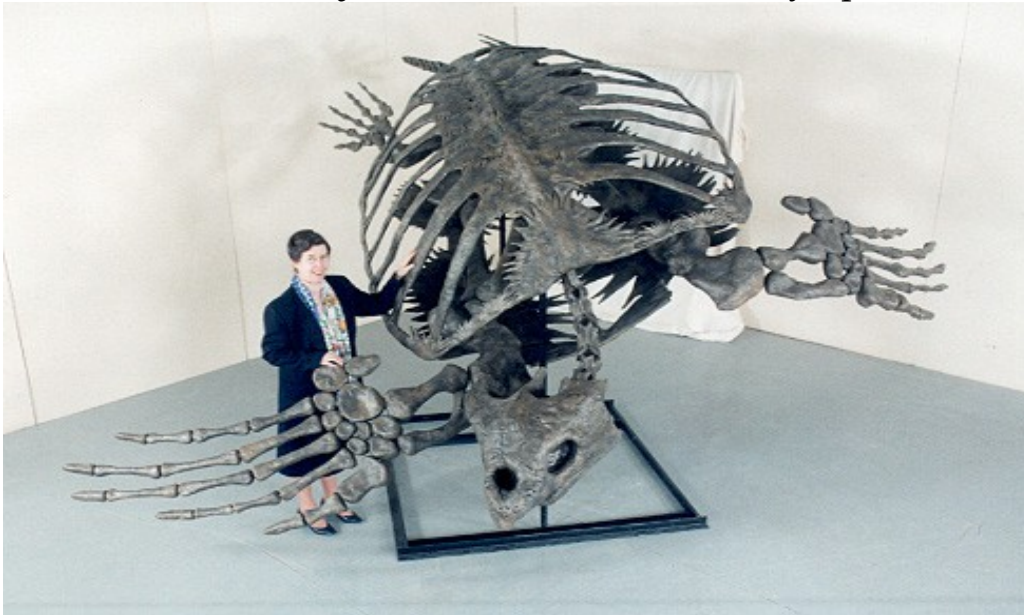
**Proposed School Locations  
for the state of New York  
United States of America**

**October 2018**

**for Silver Wolf Wushu**

**using SAITO software version 2.2.7.0 08/17/2018**

title page image: the state reptile of New York is the common snapping turtle (*chelydra serpentina*). Dwelling in marshes, ponds and rivers, the common snapping turtle ranges from the northerly Rocky Mountains to Nova Scotia and Florida. There are four subspecies: *chelydra serpentina serpentina* (mostly in the north and along the US East coast); *chelydra serpentina osceola* (Georgia, Florida and the US Gulf Coast); *chelydra serpentina rossignoni* (Caribbean coast of Mexico down to Honduras) and *chelydra serpentina acutirostris* (Central America south to Ecuador). A common snapping turtle can reach 60 pounds and live 40-50 years. Their closest living relative is the even more archaic-looking alligator snapping turtle (*Macrolemys temmincki*), which can grow to over 250 and live much longer. In the wild, snapping turtles eat a variety of fish, snails, worms, birds, amphibians and other reptiles. The first known turtles appeared on Earth in the late Triassic Period about 200 million years ago. So far, one of the oldest fossilized turtles is *Proganochelys* - it featured a fully developed shell with small teeth and ears. Turtles evolved into two main groups: side-necked turtles and arch-necked turtles: side-necked turtles retracted their heads sideways, and arch-necked turtles folded their necks in an S-like shape. Most of the modern turtles and tortoises belong to the arch-necked group, but the largest (8 feet) known fresh-water turtle, *Stupendemys geographicus* of South America, belonged to the side-necked family. The first sea turtles appeared during the late Jurassic Era - about 65 million years ago. The largest known turtle on Earth, *Archelon ischyros* (see below), had a body up to 13 feet long.



# Geography

Our SAITO software views New York state as a rectangle 120 miles wide (average east to west) and one hundred sixty miles high (average north to south). Inside SAITO we have embodied a dislike for obliging people, with or without disabilities, to travel long distances, so the size of New York and the seasonal severity of the weather imposes some constraints on the solution.



Although there are school districts in the United States that allow students to be transported across county and even state boundaries SAITO treats states and provinces in isolation. SAITO ignores the marine border with Connecticut in southern New York because water must be crossed. This also means any

possible schools in, for example, Burlington in Vermont, Pittsfield in Massachusetts, Danbury in Connecticut, Jersey City in New Jersey, Montrose in Pennsylvania, Ottawa in Ontario (Canada), Montreal in Quebec (Canada), and so on would be ignored.

New York State is home to several First Peoples administrative areas. For those populations we are not knowledgeable about the frequencies of the 1400 genes we currently find of interest. Nor do we have any knowledge about education code specifically or special needs generally for those populations.

## Demographics

We believe the state population is about 20,000,000 and that it has barely been growing – 19,378,102 in 2010 and 18,976,457 in 2010. The population of New York City in 2010 was 8,175,133 in 2010 and is currently estimated as 8,622,698. We give the five boroughs (counties) separately below. For New York State the larger cities, towns and census-defined places are

Brooklyn (Kings County)	2,648,771
Queens (Queens County)	2,358,582
Manhattan (New York County)	1,664,727
The Bronx (Bronx County)	1,471,160
Staten Island (Richmond County)	479,458
Buffalo	261,310
Rochester	210,565
Yonkers	195,976
Syracuse	145,170
Albany	97,856
New Rochelle	77,062
Mount Vernon	67,292

Schenectady	66,135
Utica	62,235
White Plains	56,853
Niagara Falls	50,193
Troy	50,129

It has NOT been established that the medical conditions we find of interest are uniformly distributed, so New York could have anywhere between zero and 1,000,000 people with the disabilities we find of interest. We used 800,000 as a state-wide estimate. The SAITO software reduces that prevalence to compensate for people who are too remote, cannot walk, are not interested, prefer to take vitamin B-13 and so on.

For school locations the SAITO calculated recommendations are

1. Brooklyn – 6 schools
2. Queens – 5 schools
3. Manhattan – 4 schools
4. The Bronx – 4 schools
5. Staten Island – 2 schools
6. Buffalo – 1 school
7. Rochester – 1 school
8. Yonkers – 1 school
9. Syracuse – 1 school
10. Albany – 1 school
11. New Rochelle – 1 school
12. Mount Vernon – 1 school
13. Schenectady – 1 school
14. Utica -1 school
15. White Plains – 1 school
16. Niagara Falls – 1 school
17. Troy – 1 school

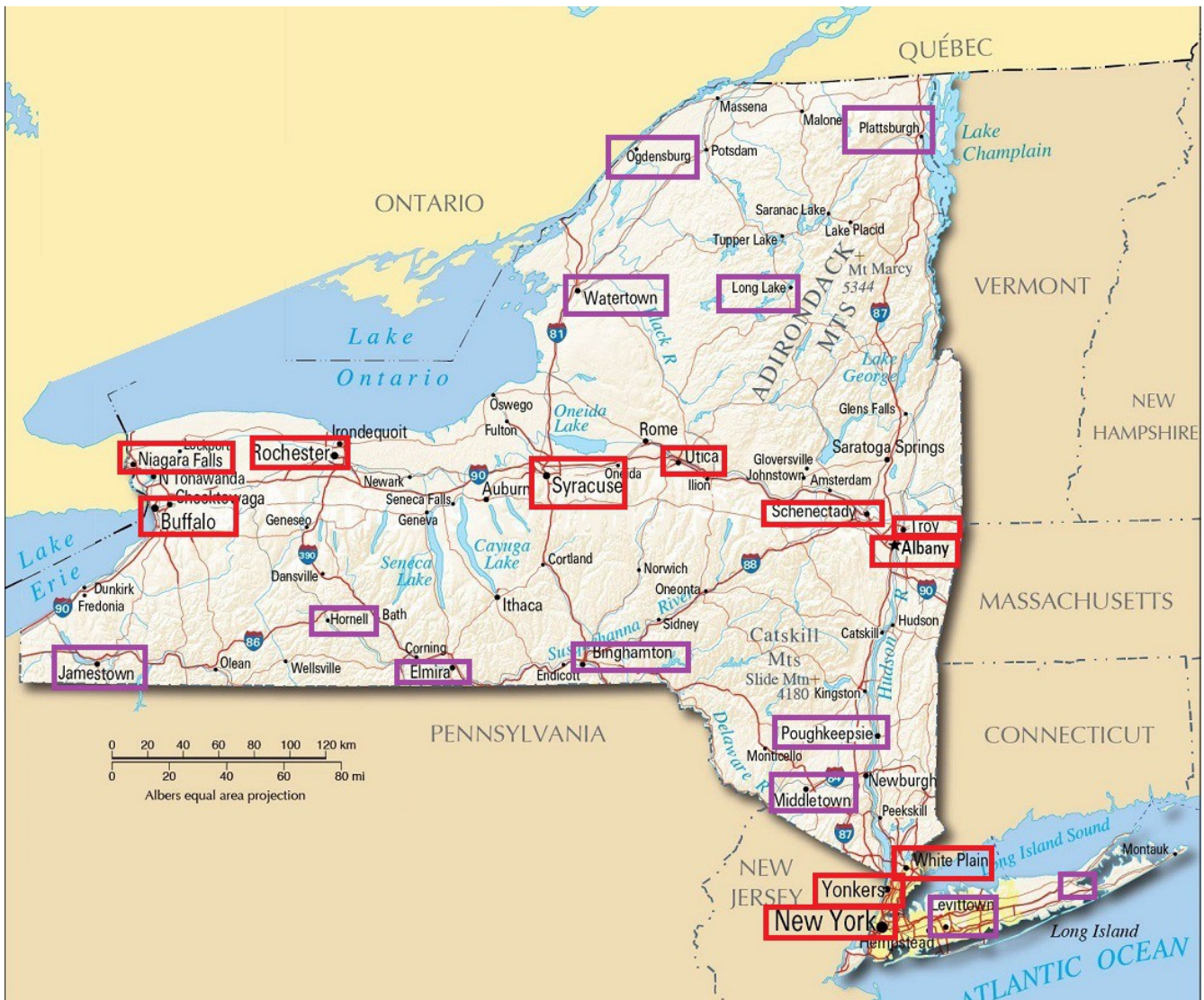
Probably dependent on subscriptions

18. Jamestown
19. Hornell
20. Elmira
21. Binghamton
22. Poughkeepsie
23. Watertown
24. Long Lake
25. Ogdensburg
26. Plattsburgh
27. Levittown
28. Islip

We used the US Census (2010) data to estimate tribe populations

Allegany Indian Reservation	6,490
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation	2,185
Cayuga Indian Nation – total of factions	450
Oil Springs Indian Reservation	1
Oneida Nation Indian Reservation	25
Onondaga Nation Indian Reservation	468
Poospatuck Indian Reservation	324
Seneca Indians	8,000
Shinnecock Indian Reservation	662
St. Regis Mohawk Indian Reservation	3,228
Tonawanda Indian Reservation	517
Tuscarora Nation Indian Reservation	1,152

We have no appreciation of what interest there might be in our curriculum, and we have no information about population densities on tribal lands and reservations. The SAITO results are



The major determinant for whether a school could or should be built at a smaller town like Jamestown or Watertown is whether the tuition can cover rent, utilities and a teacher's salary. If not, it is possible for students to follow an internet broadcast from home, school or day care and send video recordings in to be graded. We would recommend daily filming and grading. Note that if the internet connection for the broadcast is interrupted the student can obtain the class video from the archives. Likewise, winter weather might delay the uploading of daily student videos so some tolerance and patience may be needed.