

Mr. Chairman and Committee members,

My role in the Legislative process is to assist the Superintendent of Public instruction in providing policy makers with data and analysis to ensure expected policy outcomes.

I have two items to discuss regarding Senate Bill 1196:

- Enrollment dates used for payments to School Districts and Charter Schools, and
- Career Ladder average appropriated salaries

Enrollment dates used for payments to School Districts and Charter Schools

The current Public School Funding Formula calculates each school district's and charter school's salary and benefit apportionment based on average daily attendance (ADA) from the first day of school through the first Friday in November. Attendance for the remainder of the school year does not affect salary-based apportionment unless a school district's or charter school's best 28 weeks ADA increases by at least 3%. This recent legislation addresses student mobility funding. Salary-based apportionment and related benefits are on average 82% of a school district's or charter school's annual operating expenditures. This provision provides school districts and charter schools with funding predictability and stability to meet their instructional and pupil service staff contractual obligations.

Senate Bill 1196 provides that payments are based on the average enrollments as of the first day of October, December, February, and April. Using the higher of the October enrollment or subsequent enrollment averages would retain the funding

predictability and stability that the current Public School Funding Formula provides to school districts and charter schools, so that contractual obligations can be satisfied.

Career Ladder average appropriated salaries

The current Public School Funding Formula calculates each school district's and charter school's career ladder portion of salary and benefit apportionment based on instructional and pupil service staff's placement on the residency and professional rungs. Each school district's and charter school's instructional and pupil service staff career ladder average (in dollars, weighted by FTE) is used to calculate salary and benefit apportionment. Career ladder salary and benefit apportionment correlates to staff hired. For example, based on the current year's career ladder base allocation amounts, school districts and charter schools would receive \$35,800 for hiring an instructional or pupil service staff placed on the Residency 1 rung, \$36,750 for the Residency 2, and so on, with a maximum of \$49,401 for the Professional 10 rung. These amounts exclude the Education Allocations for staff with a professional endorsement and a baccalaureate degree and 24 credits or a master's degree. The current Public School Funding Formula allows school districts and charter schools to hire the best applicant, knowing that they will receive an amount commensurate with that applicant's placement on the career ladder.

Senate Bill 1196 does not differentiate the base amount per student, removing the correlation between funding and staff hired.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.