1) Local Effort Assistance (Levy Equalization)

28A.500.010
Local effort assistance funds — Purpose — Not basic education allocation.

Commencing with calendar year 2000, in addition to a school district's other general fund allocations, each eligible district shall be provided local effort assistance funds. ***The purpose of these funds is to mitigate the effect that above average property tax rates might have on the ability of a school district to raise local revenues to supplement the state's basic program of education.*** *These funds serve to equalize the property tax rates that individual taxpayers would pay for such levies and to provide tax relief to taxpayers in high tax rate school districts. Such funds are not part of the district's basic education allocation.*

Woodland Public Schools: over 2% of budget from LEA

	M&O	Equalization	Revenues	LEA as % of revenue	M&O as % of revenue
2001-2002	$1,582,250	$129,626	$13,346,916	0.97%	11.85%
2002-2003	$1,661,500	$199,674	$13,972,682	1.43%	11.89%
2003-2004	$1,744,550	$270,754	$14,324,272	1.89%	12.18%
2004-2005	$1,831,800	$171,405	$15,033,335	1.14%	12.18%
2005-2006	$1,923,250	$239,589	$16,512,101	1.45%	11.65%
2006-2007	$2,108,058	$396,853	$18,083,189	2.19%	11.66%
2007-2008	$2,324,731	$412,830	$19,512,636	2.12%	11.91%
2008-2009	$2,499,479	$461,130	$20,721,522	2.23%	12.06%
2009-2010	$2,699,437	$525,922	$20,545,017	2.56%	13.14%

Attachment: 2009 Levy Authority, Rollbacks and LEA

Bottom Line: Elimination of LEA would decrease our revenue by 2.5%. Currently most districts have M&O levies of 20% or greater. We are genrally closer to 14-15%. Without LEA we will be at about 13.5%. Not a level playing field!

2008 Levy Authority, Rollbacks, and Local Effort Assistance

State Summary

Levy Authority	Dollar Amount	Number of Districts	Resident* Students	% of All Students
Total Levy Authority	1,670,016,294	296	973,512	100.0%
24% Districts	821,504,153	205	525,751	54.0%
Districts Over 24%	848,512,141	91	447,761	46.0%
Levy Rollbacks				
Total Rollbacks	34,789,460	52	367,745	37.8%
Rollbacks Due to Levy Lid	34,789,460	52	367,745	37.8%
Voluntary Rollbacks	0	0	0	0.0%
Local Effort Assistance				
Districts Not Eligible for LEA		65	295,409	30.3%
Districts Eligible for LEA	213,106,929	231	678,103	69.7%
Eligible Districts Receiving No LEA		14	2,315	0.2%
Districts Receiving LEA	210,529,659	217	675,788	69.4%
Districts Receiving Maximum LEA	208,633,352	207	667,054	68.5%
Districts Receiving Partial LEA	1,896,307	10	8,734	0.9%

Levy authority is the maximum excess general fund levy permited by RCW 84.52.0531, the Levy Lid Law.

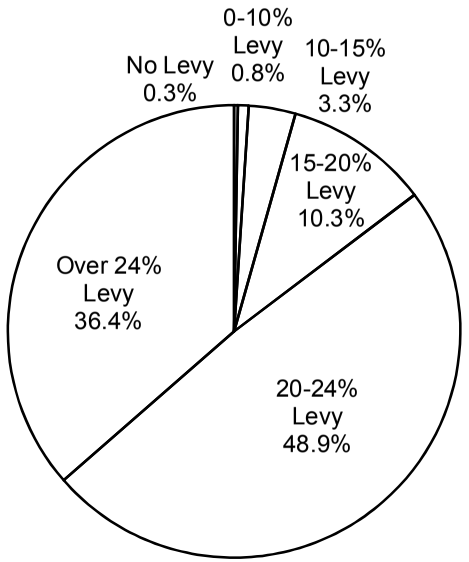
Levy rollbacks occur when a district collects less than voters have approved.

Local effort assistance (LEA) is state matching money paid on levies in districts with high tax rates due to low assessed valuations.

* *Resident students are 2006–2007 annual average full-time equivalent (FTE) students. High school students residing in nonhigh school districts and students enrolled in interdistrict cooperatives are included in the enrollment of the district in which they reside and are not included in the enrollment of the district in which they are served.*

Actual 2008 Levy Percentages

	Number of Districts	Resident Students	% of All Students
No Levy	17	2,491	0.3%
0% to 10% Levy	9	7,580	0.8%
10% to 15% Levy	33	32,544	3.3%
15% to 20% Levy	67	100,412	10.3%
20% to 24% Levy	126	475,880	48.9%
Over 24% Levy	44	354,605	36.4%
Total:	296	973,512	100.0%



Actual levy percentages equal actual excess general fund levies plus LEA allocations as a percent of the levy base adjusted for nonresident transfers.

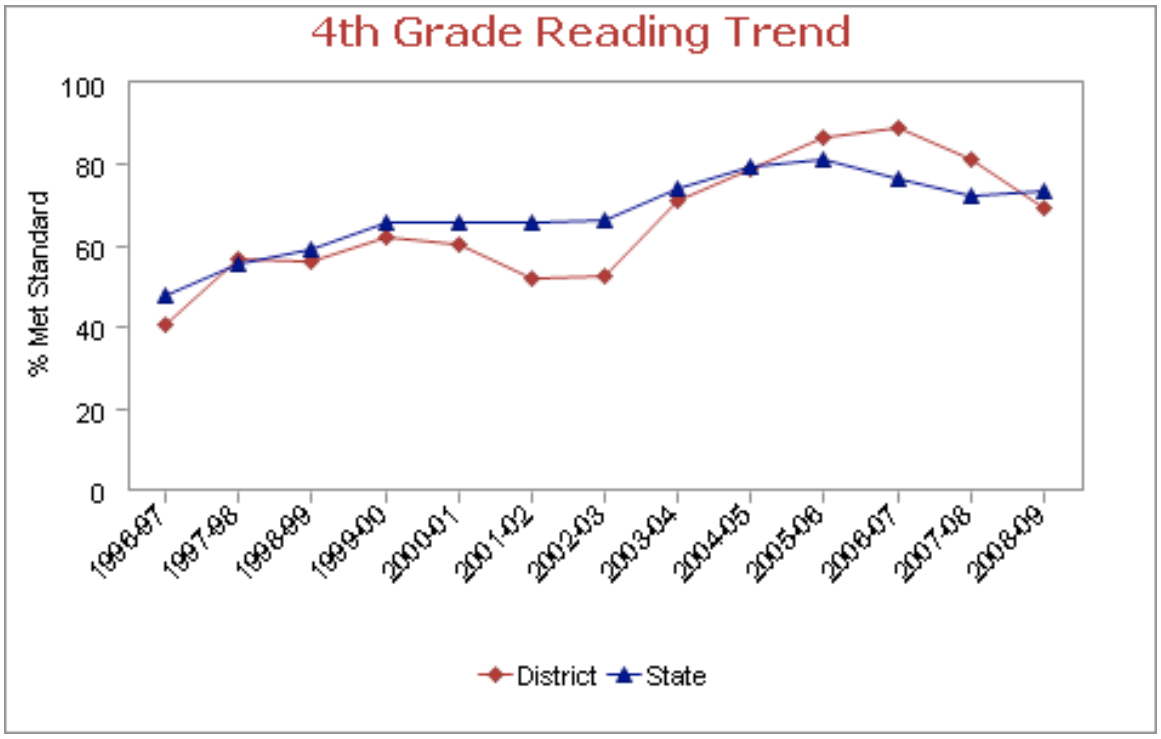
2) K-4 Class Size Enhancement

State "Basic Ed" Funding Ratio: 49 Certificated teachers per 1000 students
K-4 enhancement 4.3 teachers per 1000 students OR Classified Equivalent.

Woodland Data: Certificated Ratio = 49.66 per 1000
Classified Staff = 4.37 per 1000 Certificated equivalent staff.
Total ratio: 54.2 per 1000 students.

Enhancement represents 2.88 FTE Certificated Staff or Classified equivalent.

Woodland Results: We have utilized the enhancements in the development of an effective reading instructional program that uses instructional assistants to provide int3ensive small group tutoring for students in need of reading support. As a result we have moved from consistently performing below state average to well above in most years.



Bottom Line: The elimination of funding will, for all intents and purposes bring an end to our current and successful primary literacy program, as it is currently designed.

3) Pupil Transportation Funding

Woodland, Kalama, La Center, and Ridgefield for the KWRL Pupil Transportation Coop. — One Staff, one fleet, one contract, one garage…. Multiple efficiencies.

SSHB 5114 Authorized and funded development of two options for a new student transportation formula.

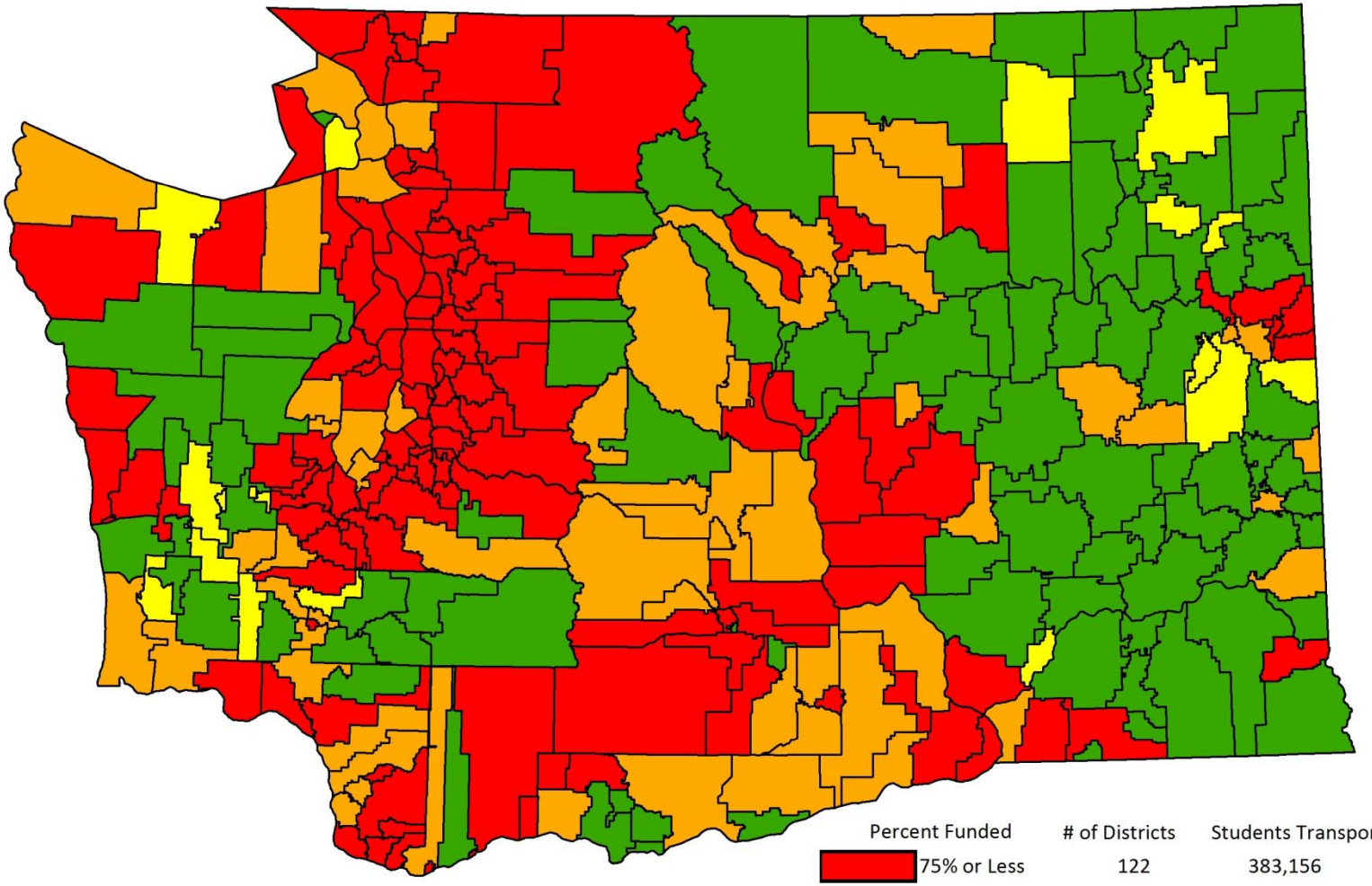
ESHB 2261 concerning the state's education system. Passed in 2009. This bill establishes the system that will fundamentally reform school finance.
This bill implemented an "expected cost model"

KWRL stands to loose ground on transportation relative to other school districts in the state.

Following two pages from OSPI presentation to Quality Schools Coalition. KWRL Districts go from an estimated 76% through 90% funding of actual costs to 75% or below.

Bottom Line: Transportation funding is already insufficient to meet the needs of the KWRL Districts. The Expected Cost Model further erodes funding. Our model is efficient and cost effective.

Pupil Transportation Current Funding Formula
2006-07 School Year

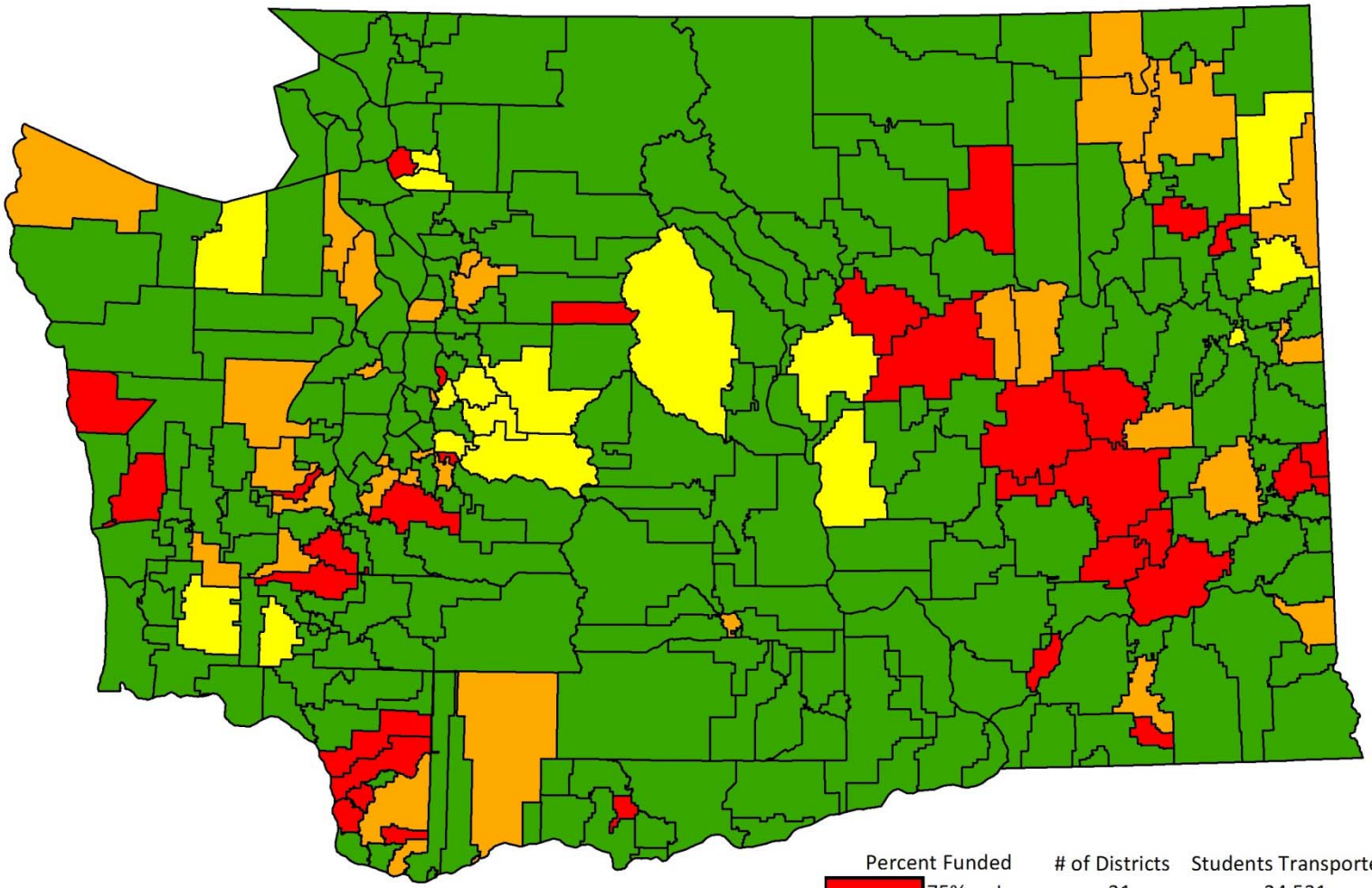


Percent Funded	# of Districts	Students Transported
75% or Less	122	383,156
76% - 90%	60	58,943
91% - 95%	15	8,315
Over 95%	98	25,727

N

Map Design by
OSPI Pupil Transportation

Pupil Transportation Funding with Expected Cost Model
2006-07 School Year



Percent Funded	# of Districts	Students Transported
75% or Less	31	24,531
76% - 90%	35	74,504
91% - 95%	17	40,606
Over 95%	211	336,500

N

Map Design by
OSPI Pupil Transportation

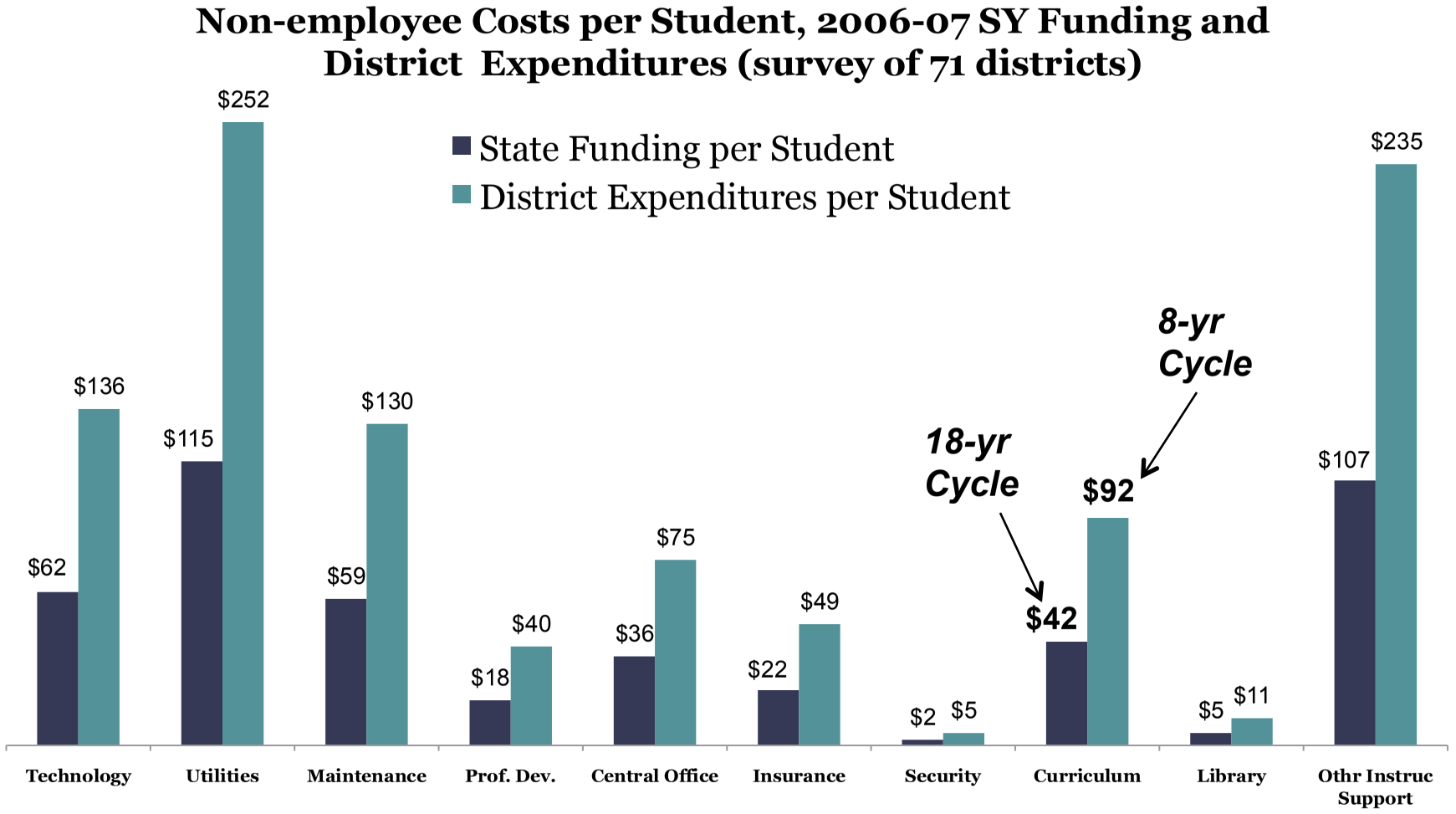
4) Funding for Non-Employee Related Costs (NERCS)

The needs and demands on school districts to meet the needs of learners has increased dramatically over time. When the current school funding system was developed in the late 1970's and early 1980"s it did not anticipate that dramatic changes we would see. Particularly in the areas of technology and infrastructure for technology. The system did not anticipate the costs of insurance, health-care, and utilities would increase at a rate greater than the rate of core inflation. The current system of school funding is grossly inadequate to meet the increasing demands and needs of schools.

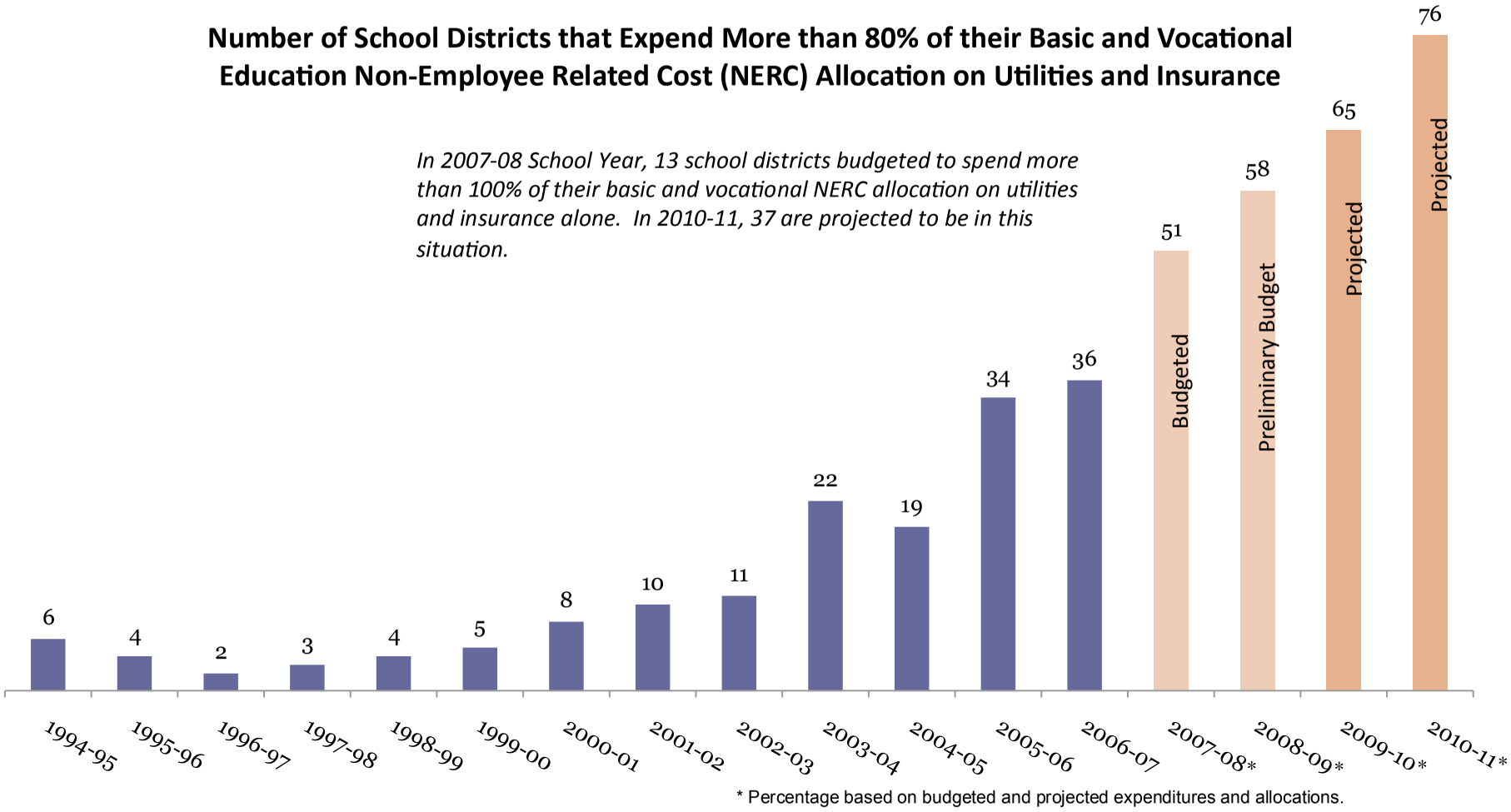
The following two pages were from 2007 OSPI Data. These show the significant underfunding.

Bottom Line: School districts do not receive enough basic ed non-employee related funds to meet all of the even most basic needs of the school district, including insurance, benefits, and utilities.

Districts Spend Over $500 Million More on NERC Than the State Funds



An Increasing Number of Districts Spend Over 80% of Their NERC Allocation on Utilities and Insurance



5) School Construction Funding

Two factors of the School Construction Funding formula are significantly below what is typical and result in a significantly disproportionate system of school construction to exist in the state.

Student Space Allocation (SSA)
WAC 392.343.035 sets the SSA as follow:
Grades K-6 = 90 square feet
Grades 7-8 = 117 square feet
Grades 9-12 = 130 square feet
Students with Disabilities = 144 square feet

The following table is from the September 2009 SPI report titled :Analysis of the School Construction Assistance Program Formula Allocations: Report to the Joint Legislative Task Force on School Construction Funding:"

Medians of Square Feet per Student in New Schools Currently Underway

Medians	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2009 WA Compared to National
Kindergarten - Grade 6						
National	111.6 ft^2	114.4 ft^2	120.0 ft^2	122.2 ft^2	115.4 ft^2	
Mountain West	108.3 ft^2	117.8 ft^2	100.0 ft^2	113.3 ft^2	104.4 ft^2	
North West	108.4 ft^2	111.8 ft^2	151.7 ft^2	107.4 ft^2	118.0 ft^2	
				Washington – SSA	*90.0 ft^2*	*-22.0%*
			Washington – Median of Recent Bids		*125.0 ft^2*	*8.3%*
		Washington – Six Year Plan & Budget Recommendations			*110.0 ft^2*	*-4.7%*
Grades 7-8						
National	142.5 ft^2	136.7 ft^2	143.8 ft^2	143.8 ft^2	136.0 ft^2	
Mountain West *	139.5 ft^2	130.9 ft^2	106.0 ft^2	135.0 ft^2	134.7 ft^2	
North West	130.4 ft^2	114.0 ft^2	115.1 ft^2	150.0 ft^2	138.8 ft^2	
				Washington – SSA	*117.0 ft^2*	*-14.0%*
			Washington – Median of Recent Bids		*129.0 ft^2*	*-5.2%*
		Washington – Six Year Plan & Budget Recommendations			*130.0 ft^2*	*-4.4%*
Grades 9-12						
National	164.4 ft^2	154.2 ft^2	167.0 ft^2	166.7 ft^2	155.0 ft^2	
Mountain West	103.0 ft^2	207.5 ft^2	222.2 ft^2	216.7 ft^2	163.8 ft^2	
North West	200.0 ft^2	146.4 ft^2	150.4 ft^2	210.0 ft^2	161.3 ft^2	
				Washington – SSA	*130.0 ft^2*	*-16.1%*
			Washington – Median of Recent Bids		*151.0 ft^2*	*-2.6%*
		Washington – Six Year Plan & Budget Recommendations			*150.0 ft^2*	*-3.2%*

Source: School Planning and Management Annual School Construction Reports; OSPI, 2009
Note: Mt. West States include CO, MT, ND, NM, SD, UT, WY and are reported as "Region 10".
Note: NW States include AK, ID, OR, WA and are reported as "Region 12".
*Note: The * for Grades 7-8 Mountain West is a 2000 number, 2001 was unavailable in the report.*

Construction (Area) Cost Allowance
FY 2010 the CCA is set at $174.26 per square foot. The average cost of school construction is currently more than $260 per square foot.

The following table is from the SPI report cited earlier. It shows on a square footage basis the costs of funded Higher Ed construction projects:

Institution	Funded Projects	HE Budget Requests	% of Average K-12 CCA
Bates	Mohler Communications Technology Center	$363.00	205%
Bellevue	Health Science Building	$428.00	242%
Bellingham	Instructional Resource Center	$295.00	166%
Clark	Health and Advanced Technologies Building	$486.00	274%
Columbia Basin	Vocational Building	$245.00	138%
Everett	Index Hall Replacement	$384.00	217%
Grays Harbor	Science and Math Building	$428.00	242%
Green River	Trades and Industries Building	$298.00	168%
Lake Washington	Allied Health Building	$352.00	199%
Lower Columbia	Health and Science Building	$375.00	212%
Peninsula College	Business and Humanities Center	$402.00	227%
Pierce College	Cascade Core Phase II	$199.00	112%
Seattle – Central	Wood Construction Center	$332.00	187%
Seattle – North	Employment Resource Center	$395.00	223%
Skagit	Academic and Student Services Building	$333.00	188%
South Puget Sound	Building 22 Renovation	$160.00	90%
Spokane	Technical Education Building	$304.00	172%
Spokane	Building 7 Renovation	$218.00	123%
Spokane Falls	Music Building Renovation	$217.00	122%
Spokane Falls	Chemistry and Life Sciences Building	$301.00	170%
Tacoma	Health Careers	$369.00	208%
UW	Anderson Hall	$343.00	194%
UW	House of Knowledge Longhouse	$378.00	213%
UW	UW Tacoma Phase 3	$355.00	200%
Western	Miller Hall	$280.00	158%
Eastern	Patterson Hall	$289.00	163%
	Avg. K-12 CCA *((+$174.26 ft^2+$180.17 ft^2)/2)=*	**$177.22**	
	Avg. Higher Education Cost per ft^2	**$328.04**	**185%**

Source: Escalated MACC per Higher Education 2009-11 CBS003 Submittals (8/2008)

Bottom Line: There is a disproportionate cost borne by property poor districts for school construction. This funding should be addressed through increases to both the CCA and the SSA.