

School Apportionment Hot Topics

WASBO Conference

May 12, 2021



Washington Office of Superintendent of
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Discussion Topics

- Stabilization/Emergency Funds (Supplemental/Biennial)
- ESSER Funds
- 2021-23 Biennium
 - Prototypical School Funding Model New Funding
 - Questions/Expectations for 2021-22
- Bills of Interest



Stabilization - Supplemental Budget (FY 21)

- Enrollment Stabilization
 - \$95,777,000 (GF – State)
- Emergency Transportation Allocations
 - \$116,621,000 (GF – State)
- Educational Service District Stabilization
 - \$3,300,000 (GF – State)
- Institutional Education Stabilization
 - \$3,000,000 (CRSSA/ESSER II – Federal)



\$215,698,000 of non-formula state funding for fiscal year 2021.



Stabilization – Biennial Budget (FY 22)

- Enrollment Stabilization
 - \$27,806,000 (GF – State)
- Transportation Stabilization
 - 33,858,000 (GF – State)
- ESSER Equalization
 - \$16,211,000 (GF – State)

\$77,875,000 of non-formula state funding in FY22.

\$293,573,000 combined state stabilization funds in FY21 and FY22.



Enrollment Stabilization

\$123,684,000 Appropriated for enrollment stabilization for School Year 2020-21 split in two payments, May & August

Calculate by running 2020-21 apportionment with SY 2019-20 enrollment and comparing difference to SY 2020-21 apportionment

- **Uses 0.995 SpEd excess cost multiplier for both years**
- **Offset by ESSER II allocation**

Enrollment includes: running start, ALE, Special ED, Vocational Programs (CTE/SC), TBIP, HiCap, and Dropout Reengagement



Transportation Stabilization[^]



Emergency allocations to districts that receive less in allocations under RCW 28A.160.192 in 2020-21 than in 2019-20.



Formula is $((2019-20 + 2020-21) / 2) - 2020-21 = \text{stabilization}$.



Amounts do not include 2019-20 hold harmless allocations, depreciation, in-lieu of depreciation, nor alternative grant funding amounts.



Stabilization funds will be part of the revenue base in the recovery calculations at the end of the 2020-21 school year. If you do not spend these funds, before Aug. 31 they will go back to the state.



Funds can be spent on the expanded allowable uses in the Governor's Proclamation from the beginning of the school year.

[^]Note: Nothing prohibits these funds from being used for fixed transportation costs, such as school bus maintenance and basic administrative, regulatory, safety, or operational expenses



ESSER Equalization

\$16,211,000 (GF-State) for fiscal year 2022 to ensure districts receive at least \$500 per pupil when combined with COVID relief dollars.

COVID relief dollars are defined as each district's share of the ESSER I, II and III as defined by total award.

Enrollment is defined as 2019-20 school year final excluding running start, ALE, and Open Doors.

A total of 22 districts receive these dollars, which will be paid out in full in July apportionment.



ESSER Decoded

ESSER – Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief

ESSER I – (CARES) – Coronavirus Aide, Relief, and Economic Security Act, P.L. 116-136.

ESSER II – (CRRSA) – Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 116-260.

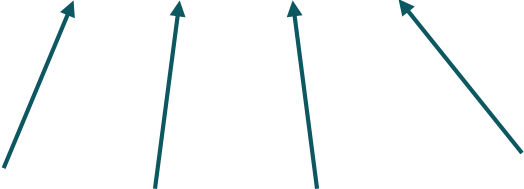
ESSER III – (ARPA) – American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, P.L. 117-2.

GEER – Governor’s Emergency Education Relief Fund – can be combined with any of the above (CARES/GEER) (CRSSA/GEER) (ARPA/GEER).



ESSER Funds Authorization

Topic	ESSER Funds (CARES Act)	ESER II Funds (CRSSA Act)	ESSER III Funds (ARP ACT)
Authorizing Legislation	Section 18003 of Division B of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act enacted March 27, 2020.	Section 313 of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, 2021 enacted December 27, 2020.	Section 2001 of the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021 enacted March 11, 2021.
Period of Funds Availability	<p>May be used for pre-award costs dating back to March 13, 2020, when the national emergency was declared.</p> <p>Available for obligation by State educational agencies (SEAs) and subrecipients through <u>September 30, 2022.</u></p>	<p>Same as ESSER I Funds (CARES Act): May be used for pre-award costs dating back to March 13, 2020, when the national emergency was declared.</p> <p>Available for obligation by SEAs and subrecipients through <u>September 30, 2023.</u></p>	<p>Same as ESSER I and II Funds: May be used for pre-award costs dating back to March 13, 2020, when the national emergency was declared.</p> <p>Available for obligation by SEAs and subrecipients through September 30, 2024.</p>



ESSER Funds Statewide Totals

Topic	ESSER Funds (CARES Act)	ESER II Funds (CRSSA Act)	ESSER III Funds (ARP ACT)
Total Grant Award	\$216,892,447	\$824,852,290	\$1,852,501,000
Amount Available to LEAs (90%)	\$195,203,202	\$742,367,061	\$1,667,251,000
Required LEA Spending	None	None	at least 20% or \$333,450,000 must be spent on learning loss activities
OSPI Directed Portion (10%)	\$21,689,245	\$82,485,229	\$185,250,000

ESSER Funds in Supplemental Budget

- LEA Grants - \$74,237,000 (GF – Federal)
 - This represents the remaining 10% of the 90% of ESSER II (CRRSA) that was not approved in early action. These dollars will be added to the existing form package for ESSER II and will require a budget revision.
- LEA Grants - Accelerated Learning - \$333,450,000 (GF – Federal)
 - This is the 20% of ESSER III (ARPA) that districts must spend on accelerated learning opportunities. These funds will be available to claim in June after we establish a new form package and accept applications and budgets.
- Institutional Education Stabilization - \$3,000,000 (GF- Federal)
 - These are ESSER II (CRRSA) dollars.



ESSER Funds in Biennial Budget

LEA Grants \$1,333,801,000 (GF – Federal)

- This represents the remainder of the 90% allocation of ESSER III (ARPA) that is not specifically dedicated to accelerated learning opportunities. These funds will be available for claim in July.

Reappropriated LEA Grants \$333,450,000 (GF – Federal)

- This allows districts continued access to the ESSER III (ARPA) funds for accelerated learning opportunities.

Reappropriated LEA Grants \$742,367,000 (GF – Federal)

- This allows districts continued access to ESSER II (CRRSA) funds into the new biennium.



ESSER Funds in Biennial Budget (Cont.)

Emergency Food Cost Reimbursement - \$14,200,000 (GF – Federal)

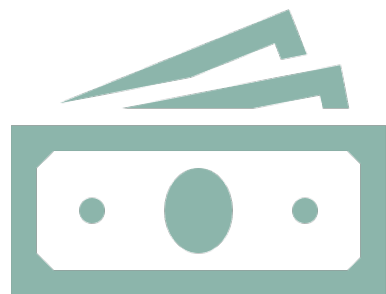
IDEA Funds - \$52,704,000 (GF – Federal)

IDEA Pre-School Services - \$4,411,000 (GF – Federal)

The 10% SEA portion of ESSER funds are also provided in the biennial budget, much of which is designated for specific purposes such as learning recovery, investments in community-based organizations, and others.



ESSER Uses and Requirements



ESSER funded compensation requires time and effort reporting.



ESSER funded school buses or capital purchases require pre-approval of OSPI.

2021-23 Biennium



PROTOTYPICAL
FUNDING MODEL



TRANSPORTATION
ALLOCATIONS



UNANSWERED
QUESTIONS



General Expectations

These expectations may change if the prevalence of COVID-19 changes causing more restrictive guidance from the Governor or the Washington State Department of Health.

The current expectation for school districts is that they provide a 5-day a week on campus in-person instructional model for students and families who wish to participate.

Districts may, but are not required to, offer a remote learning option.



Prototypical Funding – Counselors

- For SY 2021-22, funding enhancement will continue for 20 eligible schools as determined in the previous biennium. Compliance will be recalculated.

Staff Type	Elementary School (400FTE)	Middle School (432 FTE)
Guidance Counselor	0.307	0.512

- Beginning in SY 2022-23, for qualifying high poverty schools with poverty greater than 50%, the guidance counselor enhancement will increase as listed below.

Staff Type	Elementary (400FTE)	Middle (432FTE)	High (600FTE)
Guidance Counselor	0.500	0.500	0.500



Prototypical Funding – Skill Centers



Beginning with SY 2021-22, Skill Center Class Size is reduced from 20:1 to 19:1.



This funding change is considered part of the state basic education program.



Prototypical Funding – K-3 Class Size

K-3 Class Size was not adjusted or amended in the 2021 Legislative session and is therefore still in effect for the 2021-23 biennium

As a reminder: teachers included in the calculation are defined as duty roots 31, 33, 34, 52 and 63 currently in programs 01 and a portion of those in program 21.

- OSPI believes teachers in assigned duty roots paid out of ESSER funding should also be part of K-3 compliance calculation and we are currently working towards the best way to operationalize. More to come soon.

K-3 class size estimation tool will be updated for the 2021-22 school year planning soon and posted on the SAFS budget prep website.



Prototypical Funding – MSOC Technology

An addition \$25 per pupil is added to general education materials, supplies, and operating costs for technology supplies



Enhancement is effective beginning with school year 2022-23.



Prototypical Funding – Salary

- Salary allocations for the 2021-22 school year are based on a statewide average as follows:

Staff Type	Salary Allocation [^]
Certificated Instructional Staff (CIS)	\$68,937
Classified Staff (CLS)	\$49,453
Administrative Staff (CAS)	\$102,327

[^]Salary does not include Regionalization, CIS Experience adjustment, or CIS professional learning time.

- Districts receive three days of professional learning time for all state funded certificated instructional staff



Prototypical Funding – Benefits

- Fringe benefit allocations for the 2021-22 school year are as follows:

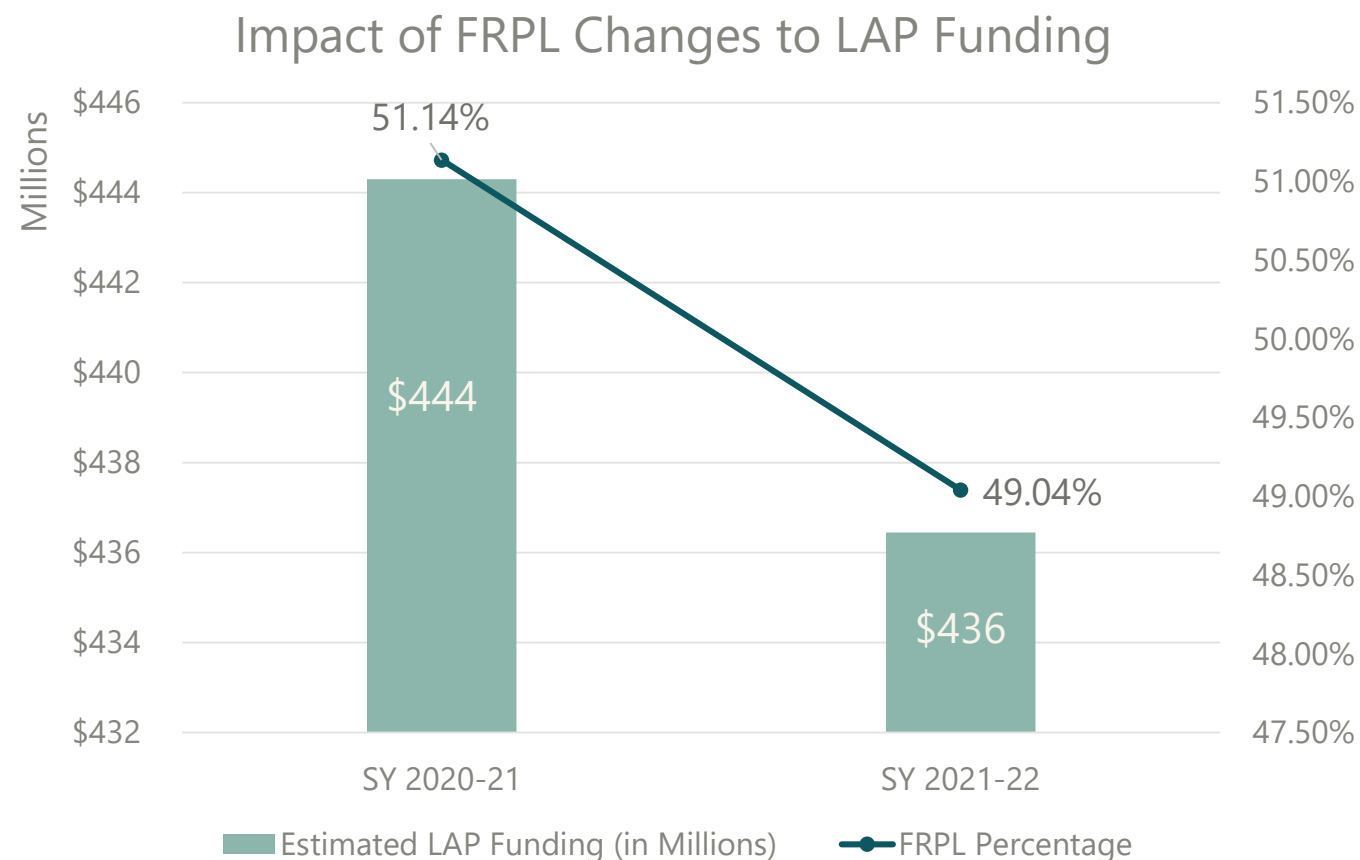
Staff Type	Fringe Rate
Certificated Maintenance	22.71%
Certificated Increase	22.07%
Classified Maintenance	22.75%
Classified Increase	19.25%

- The insurance rate for school year 2021-22 is \$968 per month per FTE with a **1.02** health rate multiplier for certificated and **1.43** health rate multiplier for classified.



Free & Reduced-Price Lunch (FRPL)

- No legislative changes made to FRPL collection year for SY 2020-21
 - Reduces future LAP funding
 - 690 schools qualified for the high-poverty National Board bonus in SY 2020-21, only 641 qualify in 2021-22 (49 fewer)
- Funding losses offset by implementation of CEP hold harmless – 59 districts



Compensation Task Force

- In preparation for salary review and rebase (RCW 28A.150.412), OSPI will convene a compensation advisory committee to develop recommendations to support retaining a multicultural and multilingual educator workforce.
- Committee will be comprised of 12 members appointed by OSPI as specified in Section 951 of the budget.
- Recommendations due to the governor and fiscal committees of the legislature by September 30, 2022.



Available SAFS Budgeting Tools

- **Stabilization Funding SY 2020-21** – district level files for all three streams of stabilization funding: transportation, ESSER \$500 per pupil, and enrollment stabilization
- **F203** SAFS Revenue Estimating System for SY 2021-22 is currently in process of being deployed; expected by no later than the end of the week.
- **Multi-Year Budget Comparison Tool** – allows for current year enrollment, caseload projected enrollment, or district 2020-21 four-year projected enrollment (from F195F) to compare maintenance level funding to enacted funding level for school years 2021-22 through 2024-25.
- **F195/F195F** Budgeting System – SAFS anticipate launching the NEW system by mid-June 2021
- **Carry over / Recovery Tool** – is currently being completed and is expected to be posted by late May.

All Files can be found here: [Budget Preparations | OSPI \(www.k12.wa.us\)](https://www.k12.wa.us/BudgetPreparations)



Transportation Funding



Districts will receive an allocation equal to the greater of that which was received in the 2019-20 school year or what STARS calculates for the 2021-22 school year based on actual data.



For FY22 the state provides \$615,759,000 for student transportation, inclusive of depreciation, in-lieu of depreciation, alternative grant funding, and to-from allocations.



For context, the supplemental budget as originally passed in March 2020 included \$626,529,000 in this section for FY21 before knowing the impacts of the pandemic.



Definition of Instructional Time



The 2021–22 Enrollment Reporting Handbook will align with the State Board of Education (SBE) definition of instructional time.



Instructional hours are defined in rule through WAC 180-16-200.



Draft rules for instructional time for the 2021–22 SY are currently available on the SBE webpage.



ALE vs Continuous Learning

OSPI is currently working in guidance regarding continuous learning, which should be available next week.

ALE will continue to operate as historically required including the need for written student learning plans.

ALE will be continued to be funded based on the running start rate for 2021-22 of \$8,726.20

Continuous learning models will be allowed, provided that more stringent requirements are met.

These requirements may include daily synchronous learning thresholds, potentially measured by course or subject.

Continuous learning models will be funded through the prototypical school funding formula.



Additional Questions

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2021 Legislative Updates

Key Impacts of K-12 Education

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Legislative Update

- 2021-23 Capital Budget
- Bills of Interest—Adopted & Defeated

2021-23 Capital Budget (SHB 1080)

- **2019-21 and 2020 Supplemental** **\$5.08 Billion**
- **2021 Supplemental** **(\$63.6 million)**
- **Final 2019-21** **\$5.02 Billion**

- **2021-23 Capital Budget** **\$6.31 Billion**
- **Bond Funding (ESSB 5084)** **\$3.9 Billion**
- **Includes:**
 - **Broadband** **\$411 million**
 - **K-12 Facilities** **\$929.9 million**
 - **SCAP** **\$730.6 million**
 - **Early Learning Facilities** **\$55.7 million**
 - **K-12 Grants** **\$4.7 million**

2021-23 Capital Budget: K-12 Education Details

(Dollars in Thousands)

MAJOR DETAILS

Small District Modernization		42,113
Seismic Safety Retrofit Program		40,000
Distressed Schools		8,712
Healthy Kids-Healthy Schools:		6,598
Remediation of Lead	3,598	
Physical Health & Nutrition	3,000	
Health & Safety		7,193

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Skills Centers:		14,542
Skills Centers Modernization	11,154	
Skills Centers Minor Works	3,388	
OSPI Capital Projects Administration		4,282
Agriculture Science in Schools Grants		2,000
Career Preparation & Launch Grants		2,000

Bills of Interest



Bills of Interest

HB 1139—Lead in Water—Requires school districts to: test for lead contamination in schools built, or plumbing replaced, before 2016; post information about health effects of lead; post test results; and implement a mitigation plan if lead levels exceed 5 parts per billion

HB 1273—Menstrual products—Requires school districts to provide sanitary napkins and tampons at not cost in all female- and gender-neutral-designated restrooms

Bills of Interest

HB 1085—Seizure disorders—Requires school districts to provide individual health plans for students with epilepsy or other seizure disorders and establishes additional requirements, including required training for school personnel who work with these students

HB 1363—K-12 secondary trauma—Requires school districts to adopt, by the beginning of the 2021-22 school year, policies and procedures related to secondary traumatic stress that incorporate specified elements, for example, establishing a district-wide workforce mental health committee

Bills of Interest

SB 5030—School counselors—Requires school districts to develop a written plan for a comprehensive school counseling program, including the requirement that counselors spend at least 80 percent of their work time providing direct services to benefit students

HB 1214—Security staff—Creates a new safety/security category of classified staff and requires specific training requirements

Bills of Interest

HB 1336/SB 5383—Public telecommunications services—

Authorizes PUDs and other local governments to provide retail telecommunications services

HB 1457—Broadband highway access—Authorizes: limited access highway rights-of-way be used to accommodate deployment of broadband; and WSDOT to install broadband conduit as part of road construction projects

Bills of Interest

HB 1365—Student computers/devices—Establishes a grant program to assist districts in acquiring and supporting learning devices, with a goal of universal 1:1, providing one learning device to each student. Additionally requires ESDs to provide technology procurement, training and consultation

HB 1176—Withholding grades/transcript—Prohibits school districts from withholding the grades and transcripts of students who are responsible for damaging or losing school property

Bills of Interest

HB 1342—Lunch copays—Eliminates school lunch copays for students eligible for reduced-price lunches in all grades, from prekindergarten through twelfth grade

SB 5021—Retirement benefits—Ensures public pension benefits will not be reduced as a result of furloughs due to participation in the unemployment insurance shared work program

Bills of Interest

SB 5115—Labor protections/health emergencies—Prohibits discrimination against a high risk employee seeking accommodations to protect them; “high risk” employees must meet CDC guidelines AND receive a recommendation from a medical provider

HB 1323—Long-term care trust—Requires ALL employees to participate in the Long-Term Services and Supports Trust Program, unless they opt-out, attesting to have purchased long-term care insurance before November 1, 2021

Bills of Interest

HB 1073/HB 1087/SB 5097—Paid Family & Medical Leave—

Revises PFML provisions including: the provision of benefits to certain employees with insufficient hours worked; a clarification when claims apply to the Family Leave Act or PFML; and expanding the definition of family member

HB 1016—Juneteenth holiday—Designates June 19, Juneteenth, as a state legal holiday

Bills of Interest

SB 5044—Equity training—Requires ALL school staff (CIS, CLS, CAS, and Superintendents) and school directors to participate in training regarding cultural competency, diversity, equity, and inclusion; one of three Professional Learning Days must be used

HB 1426—Continuing education requirements—Requires teacher and administrator certificate renewal to include continuing education focused on equity-based school and classroom practices

DEAD Bills of Interest



Bills of Interest—Failed

HB 1076—Whistleblower actions—Would have authorized a “qui tam” action, allowing a third party to bring action for enforcement of employment laws on behalf of an agency

SB 5155—Prejudgment interest—Would have made judgments against public agencies (including school districts) begin to bear interest from the date the cause of action accrued, rather than from the date of judgment

Bills of Interest—Failed

SB 5326—Pupil transportation contracts—Would have prohibited school districts from entering into contracts for pupil transportation services unless employees were provided with health and pension benefits equivalent to school district classified employees

2021 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

A PUBLICATION OF THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

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2021 End of Session Report will include:

- Comprehensive review of 2021-23 Operating Budget
- Comprehensive review of 2021-23 Capital Budget
- Detailed review of all education-related bills adopted in 2021
- Summary of all education-related bills that died in 2021
- When completed, will be e-mailed to all *TWIO* subscribers and archived on WASA website

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