JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION FUNDING

Prepared by House Appropriations Committee and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee Staff

Background: JLARC Report

In July 2023, JLARC released its report Virginia's K-12 Funding Formula

- SJ 294 (2021) directed JLARC to study the cost of education in the Commonwealth and provide an accurate assessment of the costs to implement the Standards of Quality (SOQ), including:
 - Estimating the cost of implementing the Standards of Quality
 - Determining if the Standards of Quality accurately reflect actual standards of practice within each school division
 - Analyzing changes in the Standards of Quality funding formula since 2009 and the impact of such changes on its accuracy in reflecting such costs
 - Recommending changes to the Standards of Quality funding formula to ensure that state support is neither inadequate nor excessive
 - Considering any other funding issues and making any other recommendations it deems relevant
- Report included 20 recommendations and five policy options to modify the K-12 funding formula

Joint Subcommittee's Legislative Mandate

To address JLARC's findings, the General Assembly established the Joint Subcommittee on Elementary and Secondary Education Funding

Purpose:

• To provide ongoing oversight on Standards of Quality funding policies and make recommendations to their respective committees

Task:

- Review JLARC's recommendations and policy options, propose appropriate amendments and develop a long-range plan for phased implementation, giving consideration to long-term fiscal implications
- Initial report due: November 1, 2024

Membership:

- Five House Appropriations Committee members
- Five Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee members

Source: 2024 Special Session I, Chapter 2, Item 1, Paragraph S.

Upcoming Meetings

September 16 1:00 PM

- Understanding the issue and national trends
- Initial discussion and direction

October 31 9:00 AM

- Develop and adopt workplan based on initial discussion
- Draft initial report

December 9 (after JLARC) Identify next steps for 2025

Virginia's K-12 Funding Formula

Justin Brown Mark Gribbin

Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission

R/PO#		Recommendation or Policy Option	How Addressed?			
Staffing Ratios						
R1	near- term	Address technical issues with the formula				
R2 & R3	_	Develop and adopt new staffing ratios, based on actual staffing	Beginning in FY 2025:Reading specialist positions in grades 4-8 \$30.7 million/yr.			
			 English Learner teacher staffing ratio based on student proficiency \$34.2 million/yr. 			
Cost Assumptions and Calculations						
R4	long- term	Discontinue Great Recession-era cost reduction measures	In FY 2024, support cap raised \$205.3 million/yr.			
R5	long- term	Update out-of-date salary assumptions during rebenchmarking				

R/PO#		Recommendation or Policy Option	How Addressed?			
	Cost Assumptions and Calculations (continued)					
R6	near- term	Calculate prevailing costs using division average, rather than linear weighted average				
PO1		Implement funding plan to achieve state goal for teacher salaries	13.5% in salary increases provided from FY 2024 through FY 2026 \$757.6 million HB 187 & SB 104 passed; Vetoed by the Governor			
	Local Composite Index (LCI)					
R7	near- term	Change LCI to three-year average				
PO2		Weight student and general population equally in LCI				
РО3		Replace LCI with revenue capacity index				

R/PO#		Recommendation or Policy Option	How Addressed?		
Unique Needs of Students and School Divisions					
R8	near- term	Designate At-Risk funding as SOQ-mandated funding	HB 624 and SB 105 passed; Vetoed by the Governor		
R9	near- term	Replace outdated free lunch measure used to calculate At-Risk funding distributions	Beginning in FY 2025: At-Risk funds distributed based on ISP measure and ELL counts* At-Risk and PIR funding consolidated/expanded \$184.6 million/yr.		
R10	near- term	Consolidate At-Risk funding with Prevention, Intervention, Remediation (PIR) Funding			
R11	near- term	Direct study of special education staffing needs	HB 624 and SB 105 passed; Vetoed by the Governor		
R12	long- term	Replace COCA with more accurate method			
R13	long- term	· · ·			

^{*} ISP = Identified Student Percentage; ELL = English Language Learner

R/PO#	Recommendation or Policy Option	How Addressed?				
	Improving Formula Use and Management					
R14- R16	Use SOQ formula to guide, but not obligate appropriations, direct Board of Education to establish staffing ratios					
R17- R19	Modernize SOQ-funding information technology application and school financial reporting application					
R20	Determine staffing needed to adequately maintain funding formula and provide support to divisions	Beginning in FY 2025, \$300,000 provided to VDOE to assist Joint Subcommittee's work				
	Potential Student-Based Formula					
PO4	Replace the current staffing-based SOQ formula with a student-based SOQ formula					
PO5	Replace staffing-based SOQ formula for Special Education and English Language students with a student-based funding calculation					

Since JLARC's report, K-12 funding has increased

Recurring K-12 funding will increase \$1.85 billion, or 21.4% between FY 2023 and FY 2026. About two-thirds, or \$1.17 billion of this new funding results from new policy spending, including salary increases.



Source: HAC and SFAC school division distribution tables. One-time funding not included.

K-12 Funding in Other States

Dan Thatcher National Conference of State Legislatures

Mike Griffith Learning Policy Institute

Discussion

Choice of Funding Framework Drives Subsequent Decisions

- JLARC's Recommendations 1-13 are enhancements to the current resourcebased formula
- JLARC's Policy Options 4 and 5 offer a student-based formula as an alternative
- What considerations need to be evaluated to reach this decision?
 - Pros and cons
 - Should the formula establish staffing expectations and drive local policy decisions or reflect current practice?
 - Majority of JLARC recommendations focus on updating current formula
 - Other states' implementation experiences
 - Up-to-date cost estimates (current estimate is FY 2023)
 - Public input

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