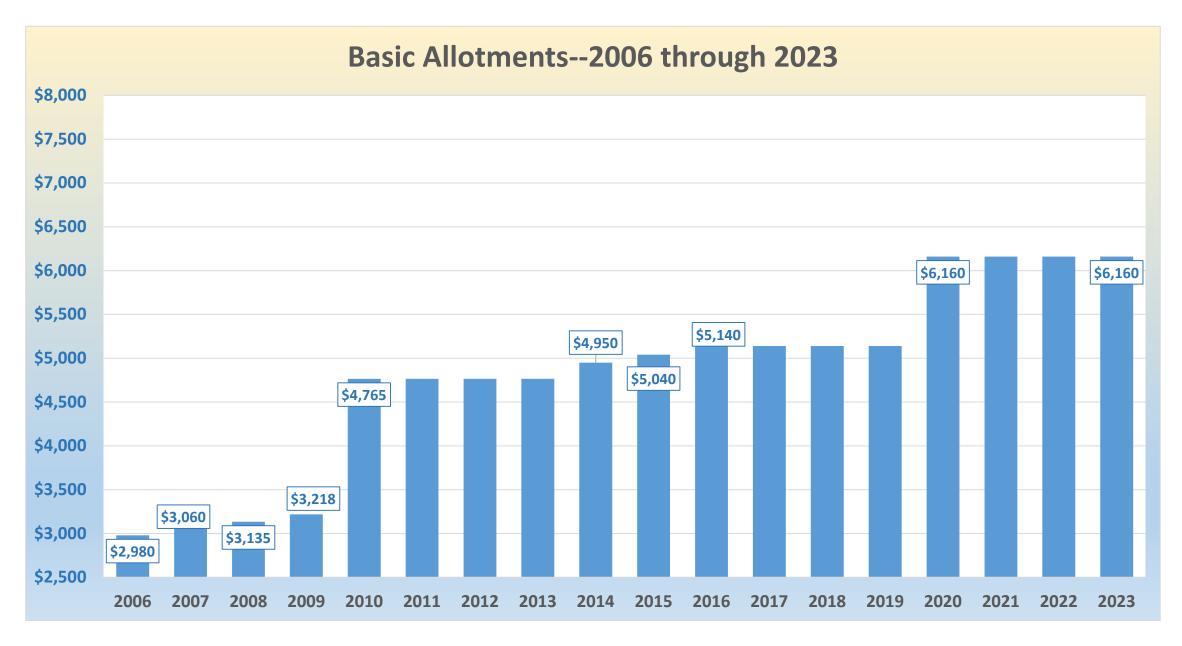


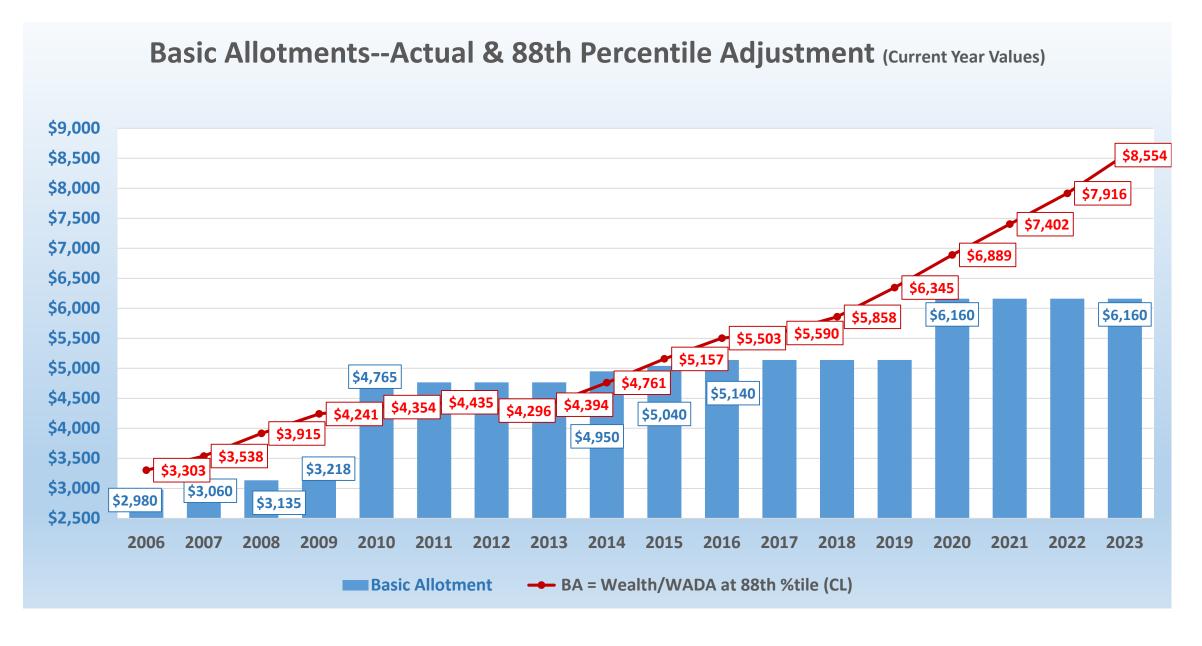
Education

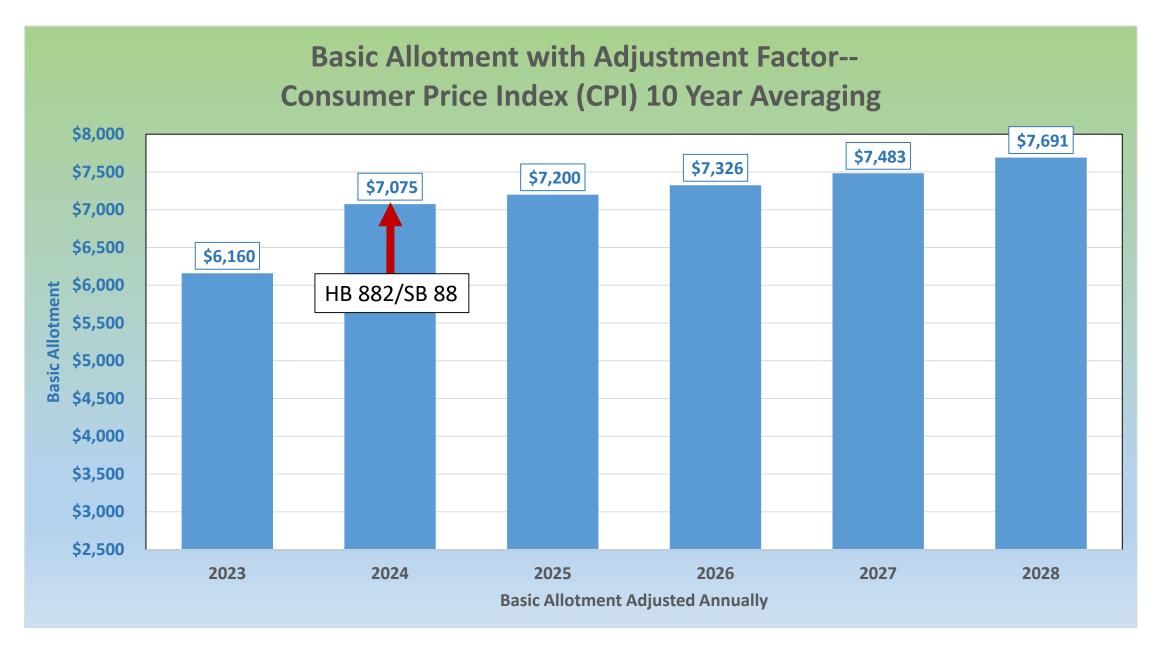
Putting Our
Abundant State
Resources To
Work Correctly!

Legislative Priorities for the 88th Legislature

- . Substantially Increase the BA (Basic Allotment) and provide for annual adjustments for inflation using the Texas CPI (Consumer Price Index).
 - Because the BA has remained stagnate at \$6,160 for the last four years, school districts are now experiencing financial difficulties. Sadly, this is a reoccurring problem.
 - The answer to this problem is to substantially increase the BA and provide for annual inflationary adjustments by creating an inflation adjustment factor for the BA based on a sliding 10-year average of the Texas CPI.



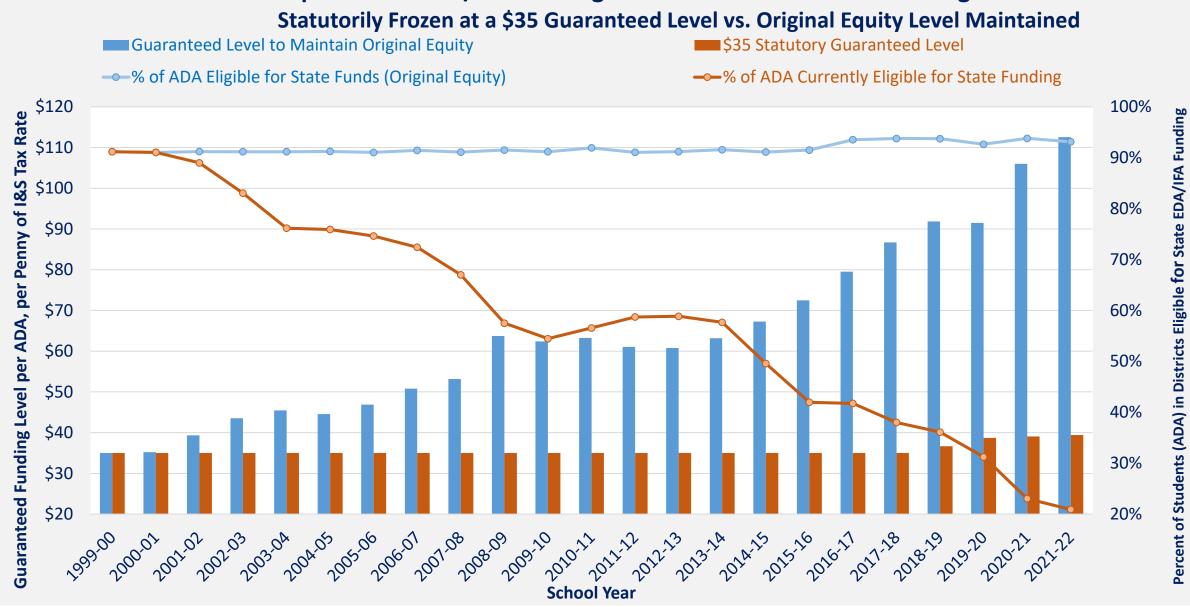




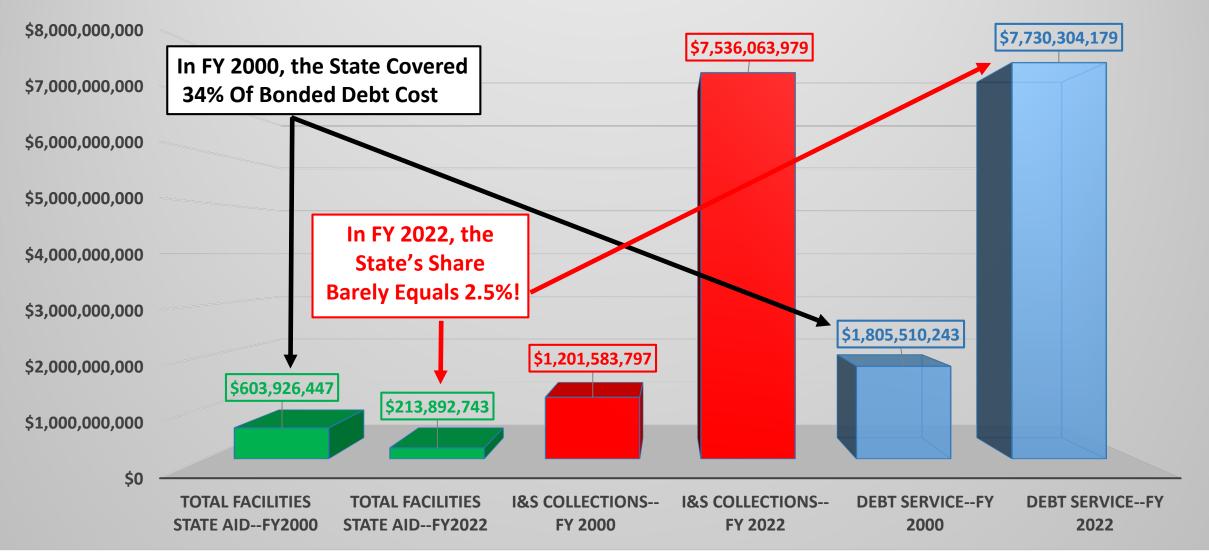
Legislative Priorities for the 88th Legislature

- . Substantially Increase the state share of funding for I&S (Interest and Sinking or Bonded Debt Payments).
 - In the 2000 school year the state spent over \$600 million through the IFA (Instructional Facilities Allotment) and EDA (Existing Debt Allotment). That state revenue covered 34% of school district bond payments for that year. 91% of students were in school districts eligible for state assistance to help pay off bonded debt and lower local taxes.
 - In the 2022 school year, the state's investment to help school districts pay bonded debt will be less than \$200 million cover only 2.5% of school district bonded debt payments statewide.
 - Every penny the state spends to help school districts pay off bonded debt is tax rate reduction.
 - The remedy for this problem is to dramatically increase the yield per ADA (student in average daily attendance) for IFA and EDA funding. Much as the state tied Tier 2 Golden Penny yields to 160% of the BA in HB 3, it should do the same for IFA and EDA.

Comparison of EDA/IFA Funding Levels and Percent of ADA in Eligible Districts Statutorily Frozen at a \$35 Guaranteed Level vs. Original Equity Level Maintained



State & Local I&S Comparative Expenditures FY2000 & FY2022

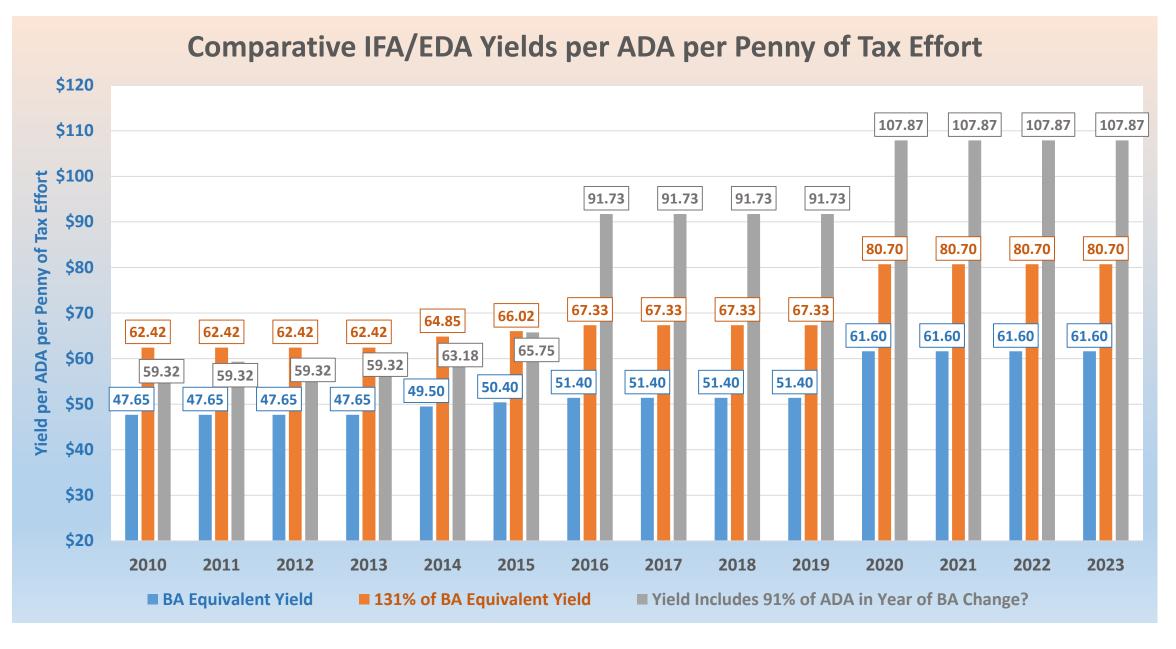


Local District Cost to Pass Comparable Bond Issue to Austin ISD's Proposed \$2.4 Billion Bond

District	Comparable Bond	Required Annual Payment	Pennies of Tax Effort Required	
Austin ISD	2,400,000,000	121,000,000	8.11	
Wink-Loving ISD	17,767,240	895,765	0.92	
Glen Rose ISD	67,990,511	3,427,855	13.59	
Aldine ISD	2,131,806,178	107,478,561	48.07	
Pasadena ISD	1,694,189,185	85,415,371	52.42	
Boles ISD	26,422,839	1,332,151	479.01	
Brownsville ISD	1,404,698,857	70,820,234	109.21	
Cleveland ISD	439,677,226	22,167,060	83.55	
Detroit ISD	25,145,906	1,267,773	143.17	
Donna ISD	468,767,767	23,633,708	128.97	
Eagle Mt-Saginaw ISD	724,440,099	36,523,855	29.83	
Everman ISD	201,387,006	10,153,262	56.95	
La Joya ISD	867,044,181	43,713,477	144.14	
Lubbock ISD	870,447,221	43,885,047	36.52	
Edgewood ISD	280,135,657	14,123,506	75.73	

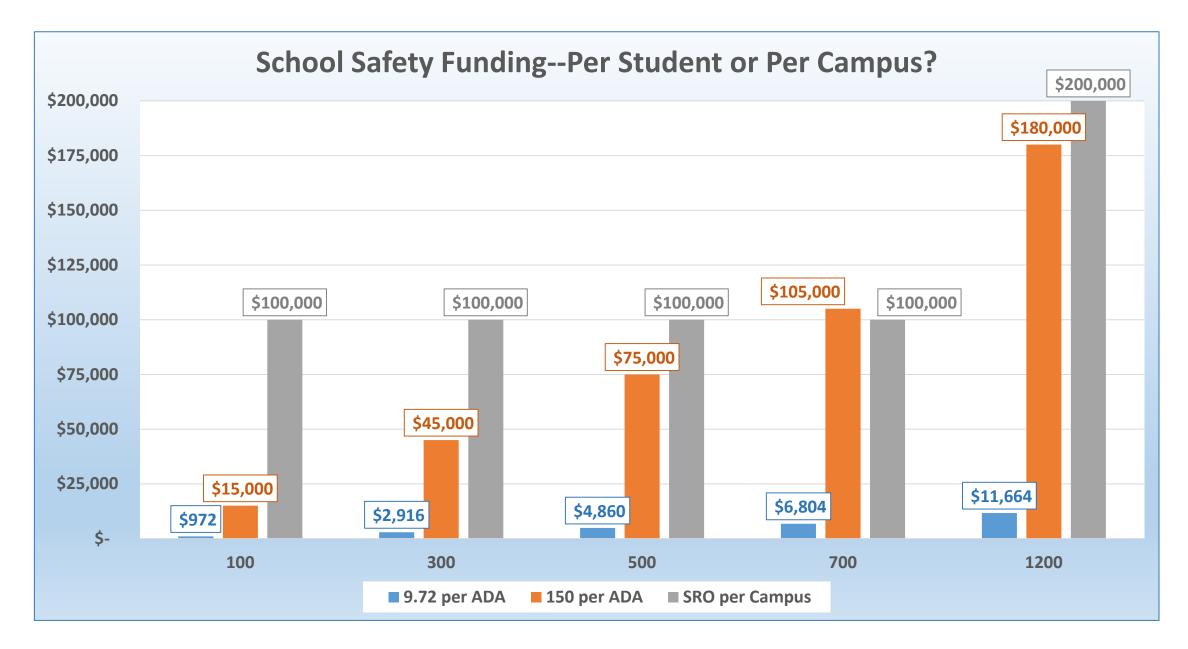
Statewide District Numbers—Bond Issue Comparable to Austin ISD's Proposed \$2.4 Billion Bond

Districts Requiring Less Tax Effort than Austin ISD	32
Districts Requiring More tax Effort than Austin ISD	983
Districts Requiring More than \$0.50 Tax Effort	369
Districts Requiring More Tax Effort than M&O Max	71



Legislative Priorities for the 88th Legislature

- . Provide new and adequate funding and resources to address the challenges of ensuring safe schools for all children, regardless of their zip code.
 - How can you teach children if you cannot keep them safe? Adequate funding for student safety for all children is a must and should be completely funded by the state.
 - Because safety is a campus issue, it should be funded on a per campus level and should guarantee every campus in the state, regardless of size, adequate state funding to provide appropriate school safety personnel on every campus.
 - Because it is a statewide security issue, much like DPS, it should be funded outside the school finance formulae with its own funding stream from state revenues, so it is not dependent on a local district's property to wealth.

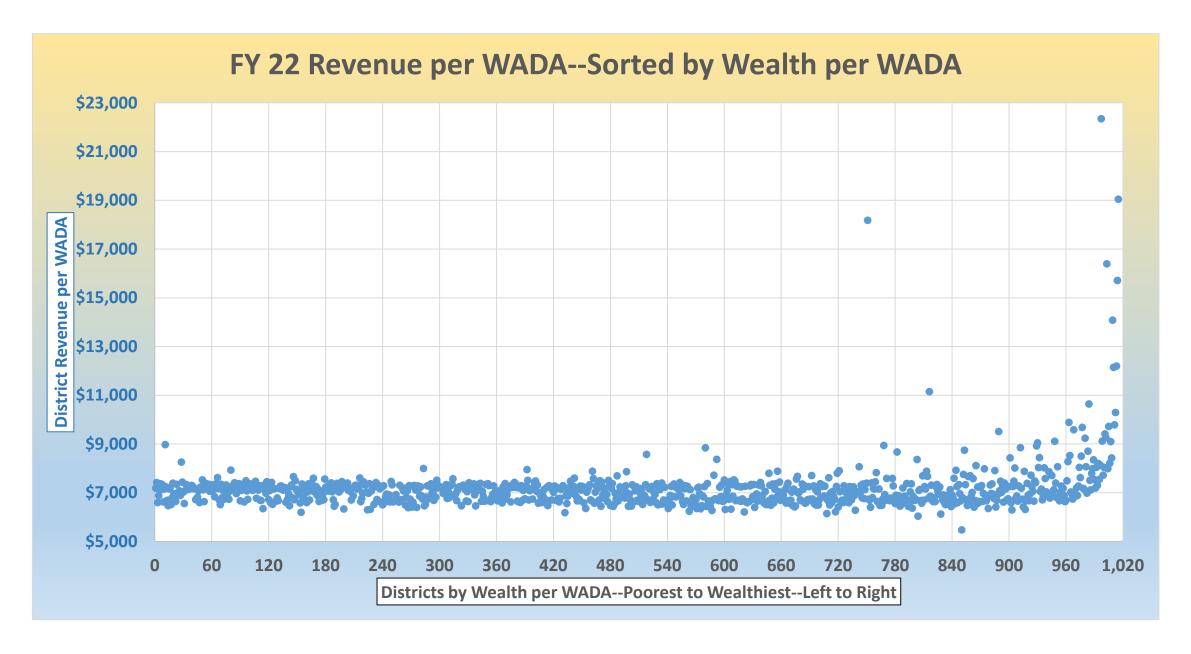


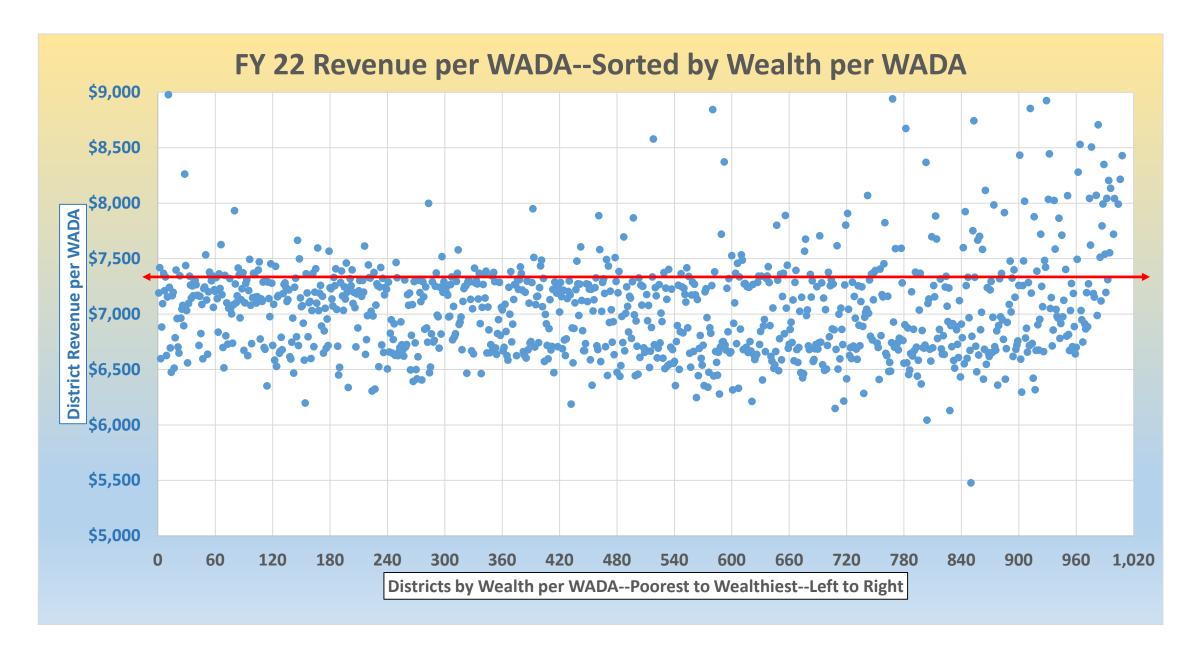
School Campuses in Texas—FY 22

Campus Enrollment Range	Number of Campuses	% of Campuses Statewide	Base Cost		Additional Cost for Ove 1,200 Students	
1 - 699	6,078	72.80%	\$	607,800,000		N/A
700 - 1199	1,586	19.00%	\$	158,600,000		N/A
1200 - 2399	484	5.80%	\$	48,400,000	\$	48,400,000
2400 - 3599	176	2.11%	\$	17,600,000	\$	35,200,000
3600 - 4799	22	0.26%	\$	2,200,000	\$	6,600,000
4800 - 5999	1	0.01%	\$	100,000	\$	400,000
6000 - 7199	0	0.00%	\$	-	\$	-
7200 - 8399	1	0.01%	\$	100,000	\$	600,000
8400 - 9599	0	0.00%	\$	-	\$	-
9600 - 10199	1	0.01%	\$	100,000	\$	900,000
Total	8,349	100.00%	\$	834,900,000	\$	92,100,000

Legislative Priorities for the 88th Legislature

- . Move to the use of current year tax collections as the school district share of formula funding.
 - The state's current methodology for determining the local share of formula funding is a hold-over from pre-HB 3 school finance legislation. As result, it calculates a local share that is in excess of what most school districts can collect in any given year. This results in most school districts not being able to access the full Tier 1 and Tier 2 entitlements they qualify for under the current formula.
 - o Given reasonable constraints to encourage districts to continually work towards collecting all due taxes, a school district's actual collections for the year should be used as the local share and state aid should be used to provide what is necessary to fully fund the district's entitlements.





Additional Funding Wants?

- # 1—Must be COST BASED—Actual Student Expense that exist regardless of where the student may reside
- # 2—Must be FULLY FUNDED—Without full funding such action will wind up giving to some and taking from others...creating Winners & Losers
 - Examples
 - Enrollment vs ADA
 - Funding weight changes—Special Ed, Bilingual, Comp Ed, Fast Growth, ...

FY 22 School District Current Law ADA to Enrollment Comparisons

	Total Revenue	Revenue Increase/Decrease	Districts Gaining	Districts Losing	Districts No Change	% Increase/Decrease from Current Law Revenue
BA 6,160—Current Law	\$45.64 Billion					
BA 6,160— Enrollment*	\$48.39 Billion	\$2.75 Billion	916	60	39	6.02%
BA 5,710— Enrollment**	\$45.48 Billion	-\$156 Million	340	568	107	-0.34%
BA 6,567—Current Law***	\$48.53 Billion	\$2.89 Billion	980	1	34	6.33%
BA 6,567—BA 6,160 Enrollment****		\$142 Million	593	390	32	0.31%

^{*}Maintain BA of 6,160 as in Current Law and fund on Enrollment.

^{**}Fund on Enrollment without any new funding which reduces the BA to 5,710.

^{***}Using the same amount of new funding required for model*, Raise the BA to 6,567 and fund on ADA as per Current Law.

^{****}Compares District level funding in model*** with district level funding in model*.

FY 22 Funding Changes Comparing Enrollment to ADA

Increased/Decreased Funding Funding by Enrollment--BA \$6,160 **Funding by Enrollment--BA \$5,710 Funding by Current Law ADA--BA \$6,618 Houston ISD** 126,858,886 140,620,739 9,195,476 **Dallas ISD** 114,145,774 12,589,302 98,477,789 **Austin ISD** 64,519,845 18,755,107 42,444,801 **Fort Worth ISD** 58,156,463 6,070,731 50,607,681 El Paso ISD 38,589,779 5,403,275 32,046,912 **Northside ISD** 60,520,556 (816,156) 59,116,244 **North East ISD** 33,507,617 (3,545,281) 36,024,027 **College Station ISD** 5,769,434 (1,742,355)7,314,744 Frisco ISD 21,787,499 (12,848,122)34,066,531 **Mesquite ISD** 19,202,206 (6,214,362) 25,091,104

Humble ISD

Katy ISD

Ysleta ISD

24,832,386

35,930,110

21,278,112

(3,010,876)

(17,529,056)

(4,258,192)

27,139,339

52,724,754

25,170,654