



Budget Briefing: School Aid

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Briefing Topics

- Funding Sources
- Appropriation Areas
- Major Budget Topics
 - School Aid Fund Revenues
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School Aid

The School Aid Budget pays for the operations of public schools to “maintain and support a system of free public elementary and secondary schools as defined by law” as required by the Michigan Constitution.

- The School Aid budget makes appropriations to 539 local school districts, 295 public school academies, and 56 intermediate school districts (ISDs) for operations and certain categorical programs.
- It also provides funds to the Center for Educational Performance and Information (CEPI), the Talent and Economic Development Department, and other entities to implement certain grants and other programs related to K-12 education.

Key Budget Terms

Fiscal Year: The state's fiscal year (FY) runs from October to September. FY 2018-19 is October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019.

Appropriation: Authority to expend funds. An appropriation is not a mandate to spend. Constitutionally, state funds cannot be expended without an appropriation by the Legislature.

Line Item: Specific appropriation amount in a budget bill which establishes spending authorization for a particular program or function.

Boilerplate: Specific language sections in a budget bill which direct, limit, or restrict line item expenditures, express legislative intent, and/or require reports.

Lapse: Appropriated amounts that are unspent or unobligated at the end of a fiscal year. Appropriations are automatically terminated at the end of a fiscal year unless designated as a multi-year work project under a statutory process. Lapsed funds are available for expenditure in the subsequent fiscal year.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, historical budget figures in this presentation have not been adjusted for inflation.

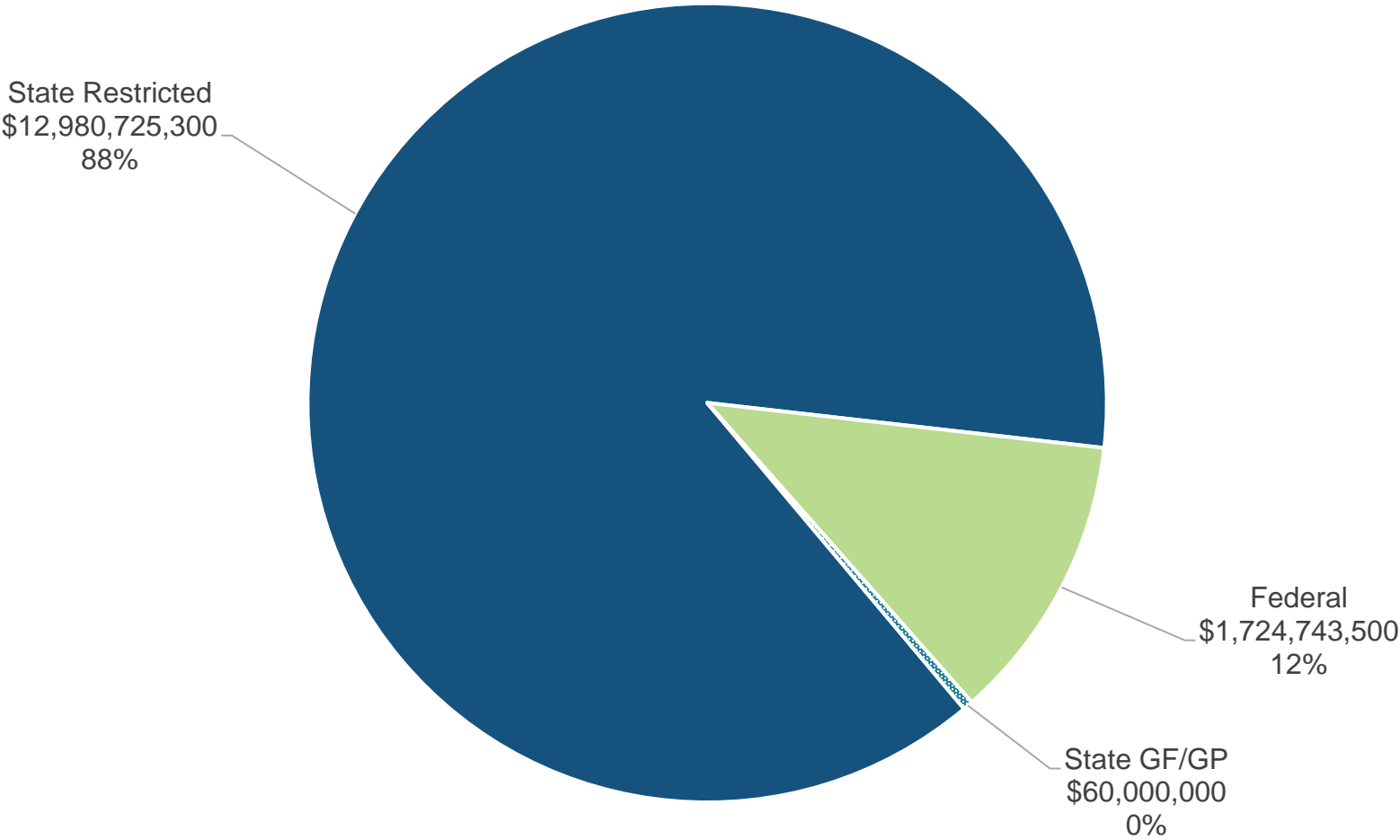
Funding Sources

FY 2018-19 School Aid Budget

Fund Source	Funding	Description
Gross Appropriations	\$14,765,468,800	Total spending authority from all revenue sources
Interdepartmental Grants (IDG) Revenue	0	Funds received by one state department from another state department, usually for services provided
Adjusted Gross Appropriations	\$14,765,468,800	Gross appropriations excluding IDGs; avoids double counting when adding appropriation amounts across budget areas
Federal Revenue	1,724,743,500	Federal grant or matching revenue; generally dedicated to specific programs or purposes
Local Revenue	0	Revenue received from local units of government for state services
Private Revenue	0	Revenue from individuals and private entities, including payments for services, grants, and other contributions
State Restricted Revenue	12,980,725,300	State revenue restricted by the State Constitution, state statute, or outside restriction that is available only for specified purposes; includes most fee revenue
State General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP) Revenue	\$60,000,000	Unrestricted revenue from taxes and other sources available to fund basic state programs and other purposes determined by the Legislature

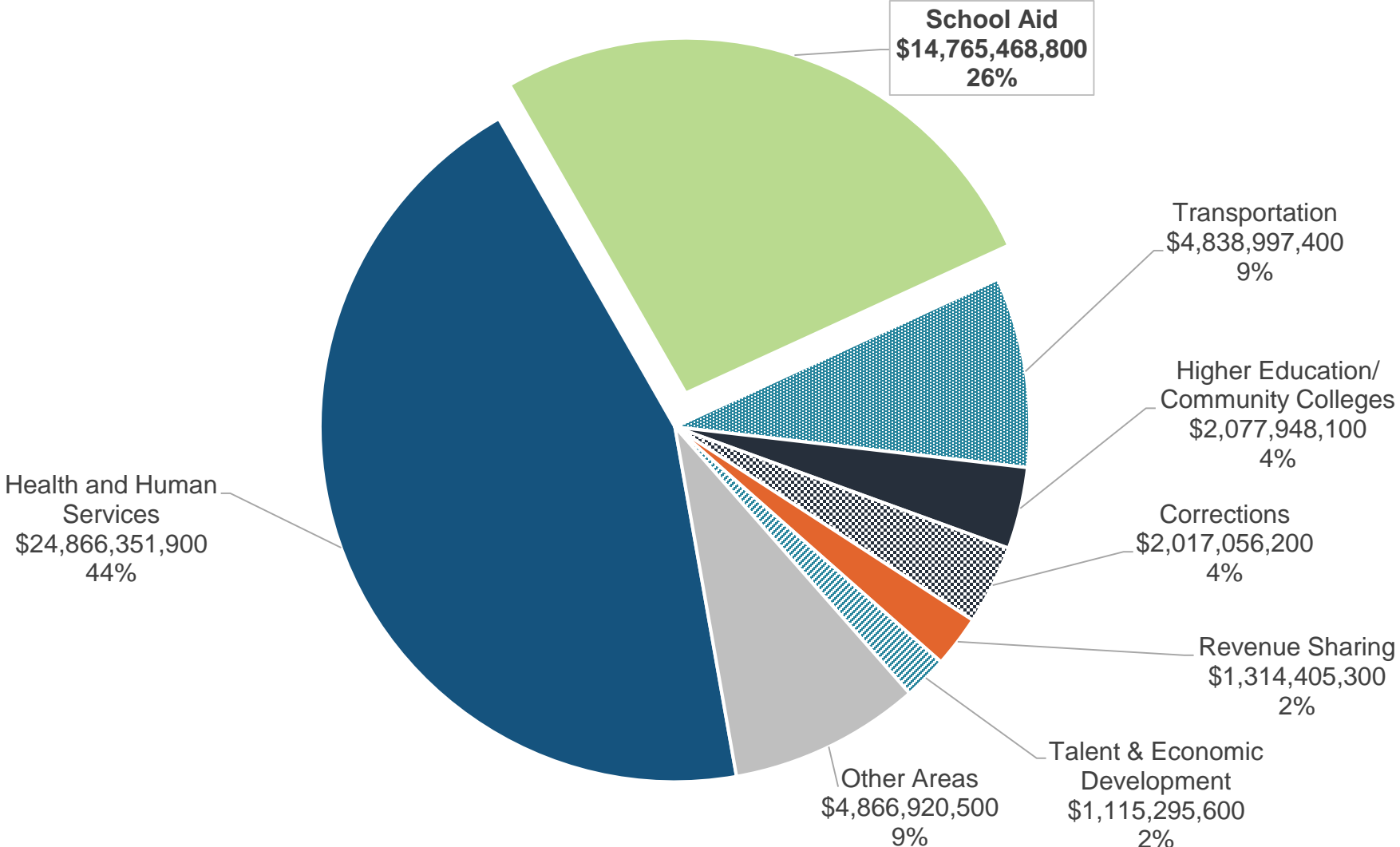
FY 2018-19 Fund Sources

88% of the **\$14.8 billion** School budget is funded by state restricted revenue, almost all of which is School Aid Fund (SAF) revenues.



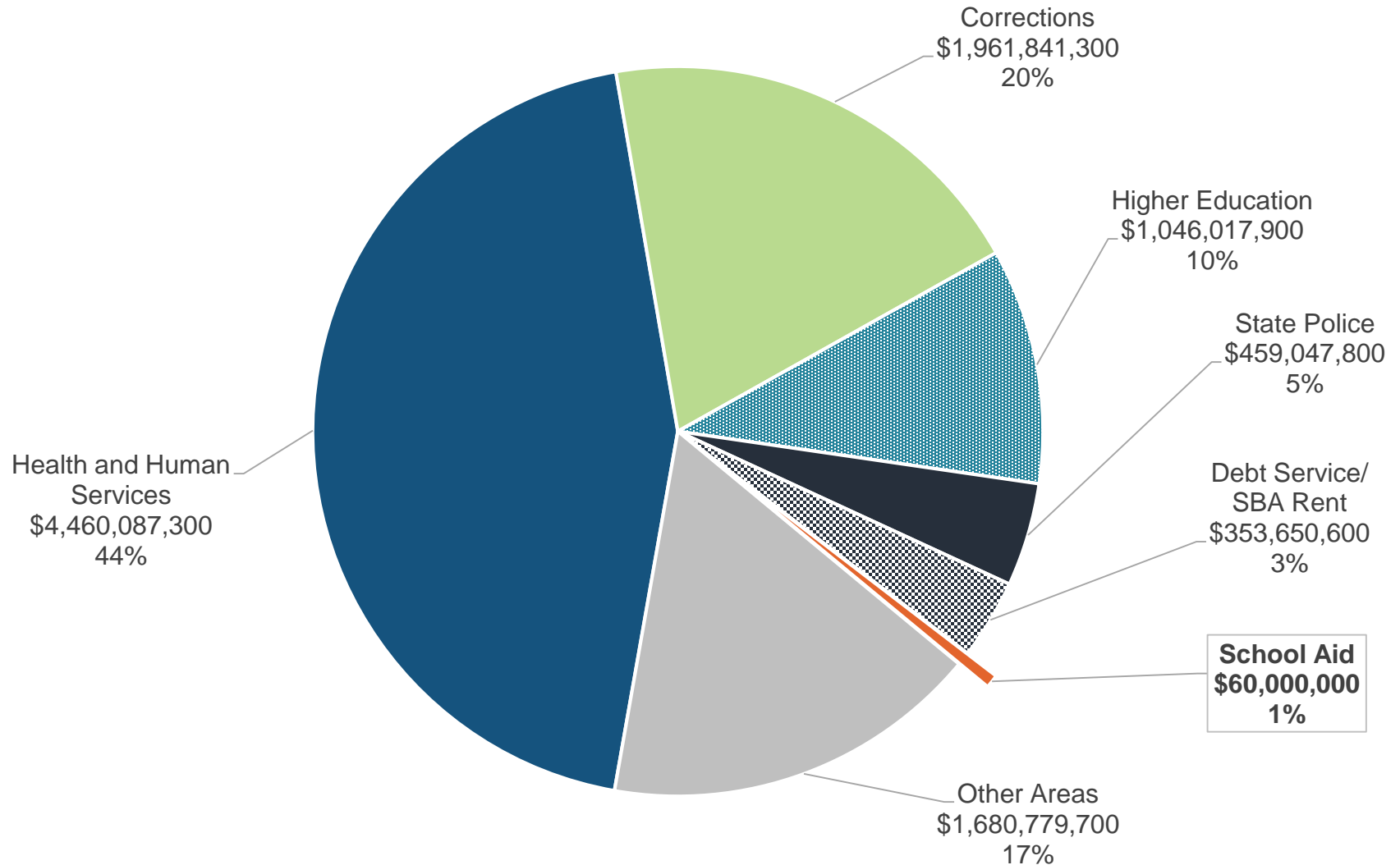
School Aid Share of Total State Budget

The School Aid budget represents over a quarter of the **\$55.9 billion** state budget (adjusted gross) for FY 2018-19.



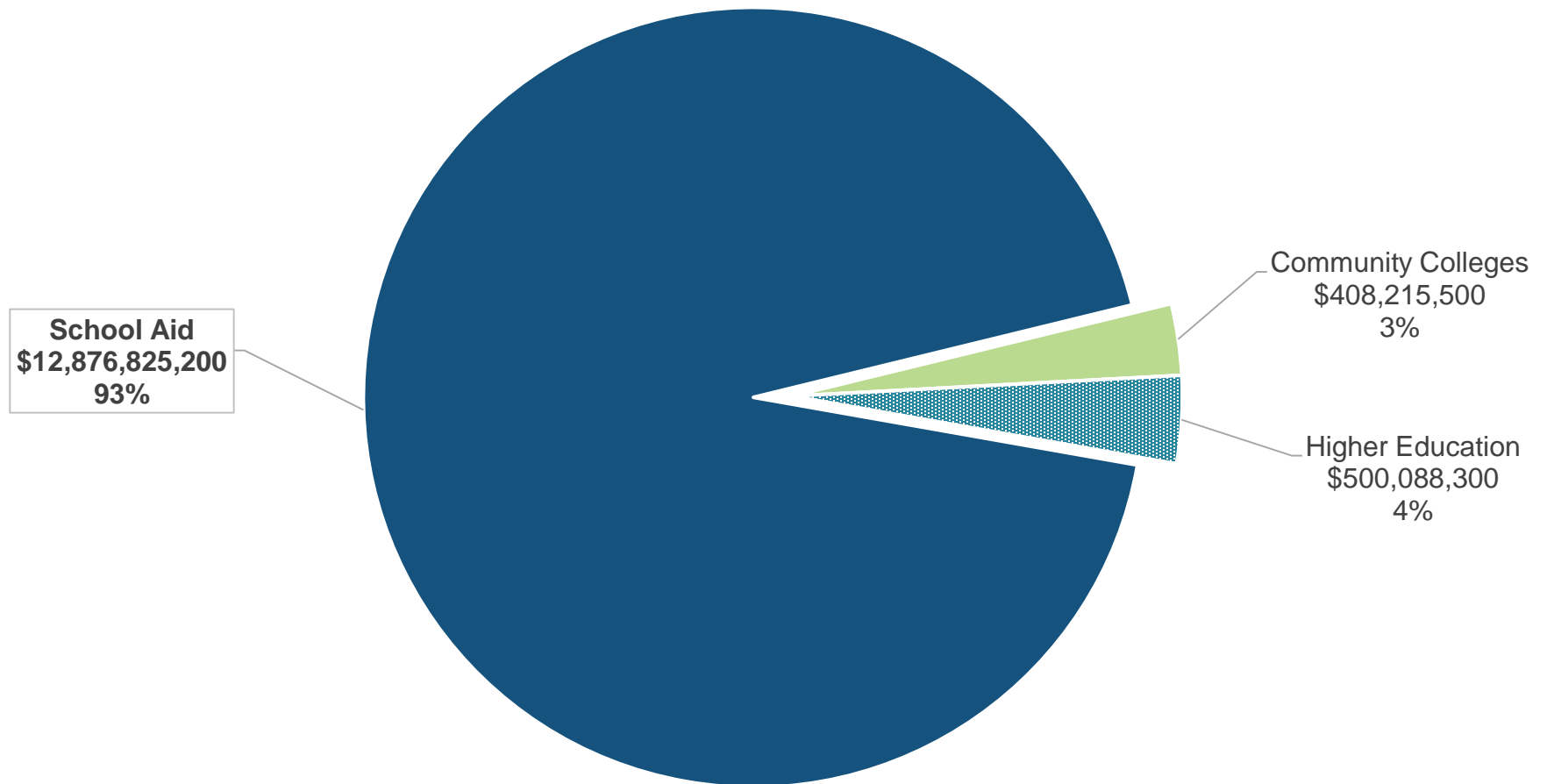
School Aid Share of Total GF/GP Budget

The School Aid budget less than 1% of the state's **\$10.0 billion** GF/GP budget for FY 2018-19.



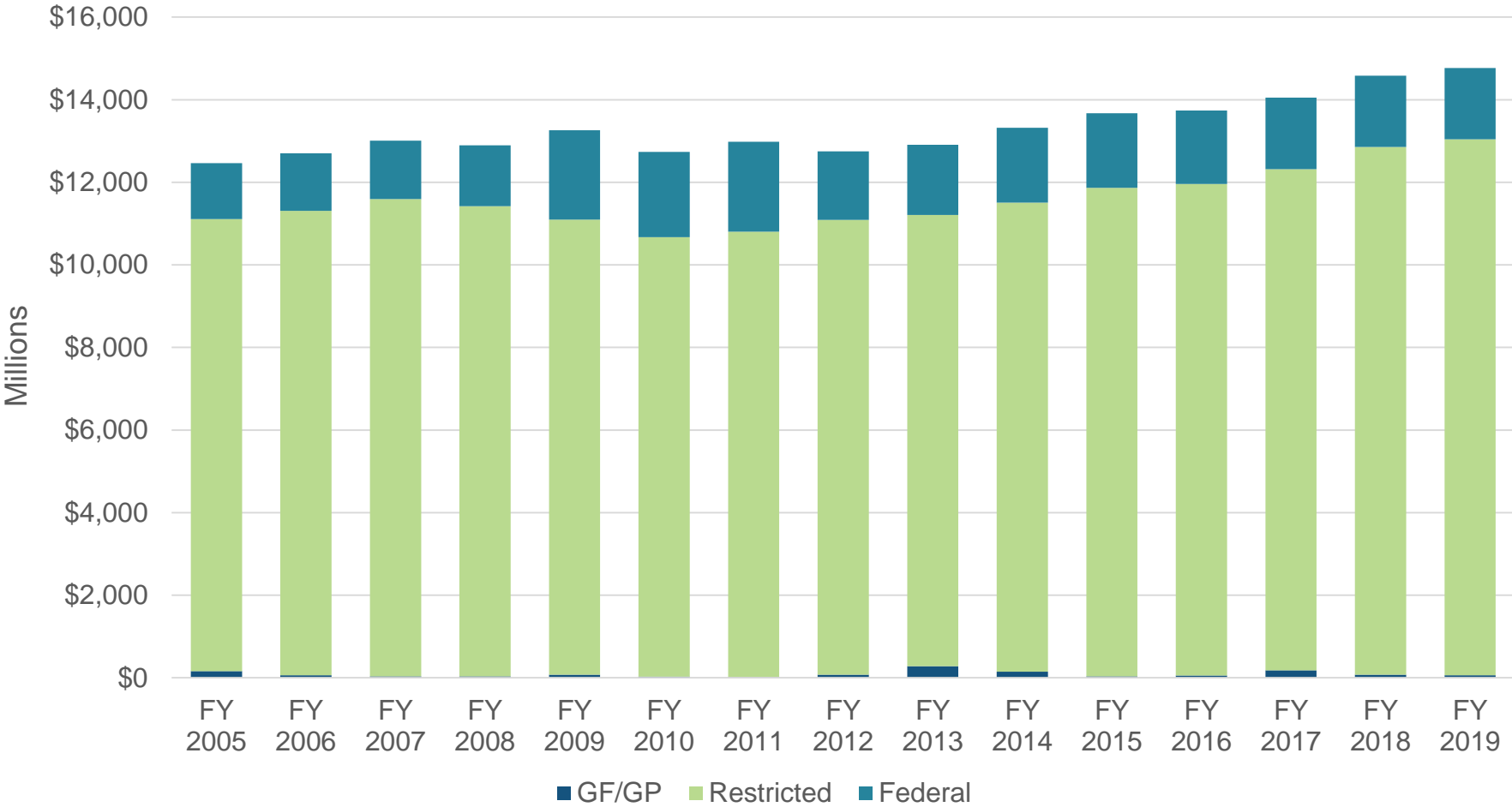
School Aid Budget Share of Total School Aid Fund (SAF) Appropriations

The School Aid budget represents 93% of the state's \$13.8 billion SAF appropriations for FY 2018-19.



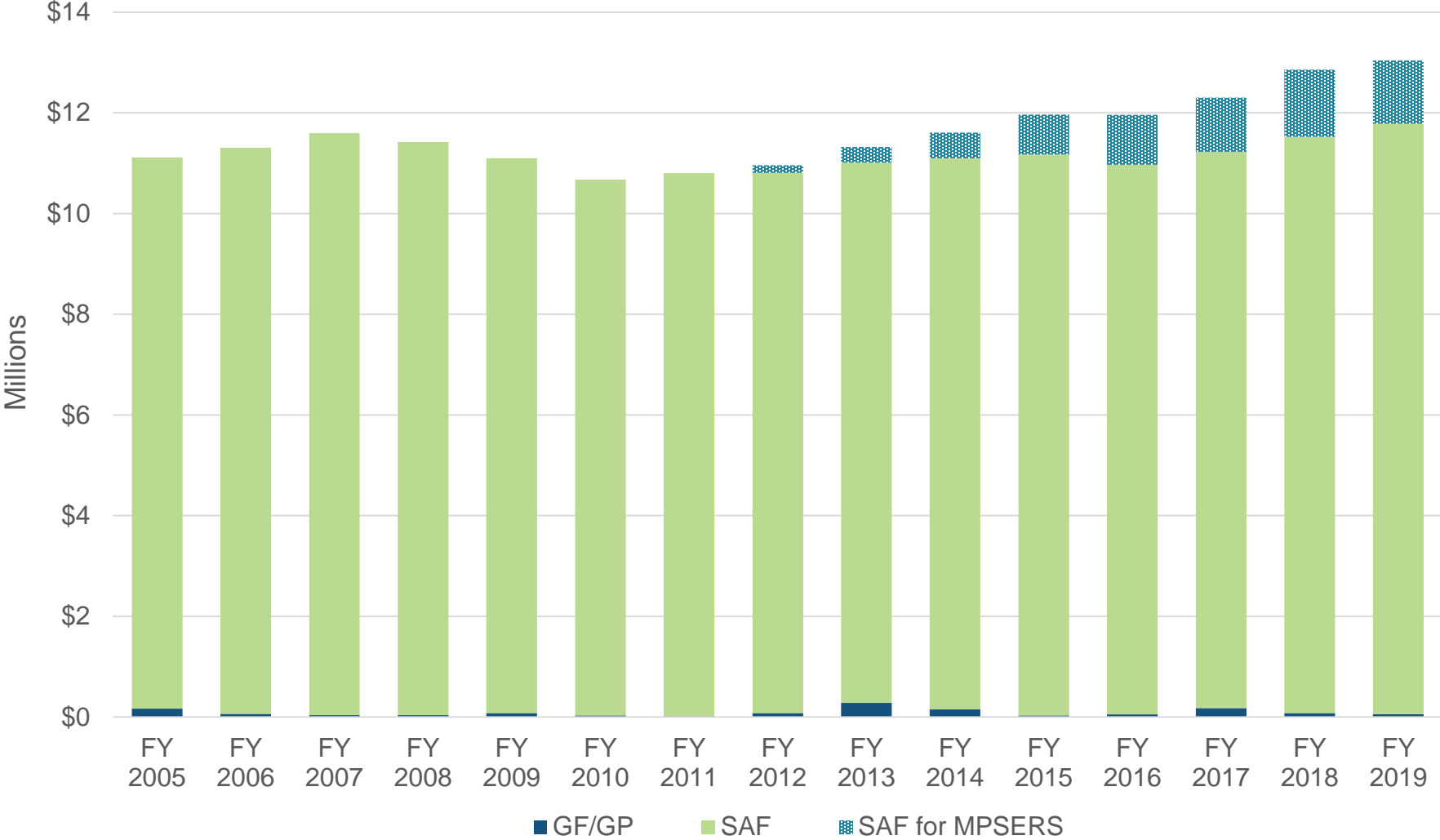
School Aid Funding History

Funding for School Aid has grown by 18% over the last 15 years, with over 70% of that growth driven by increases in state funding for public school retirement and federal funding for school food programs, special education, and other federal education programs.



School Aid Funding History – State Funds

Since FY 2011-12, \$1.3 billion has been added to hold districts harmless from increasing retirement liability costs. Total funding for foundation allowances and other operational costs exceeded the previous FY 2006-07 peak for the first time in FY 2018-19.



Appropriation Areas

School Aid Appropriation Areas

Foundation Allowances: Provides per pupil payment for general school operations

Special Education: Both state and federal funds reimburse districts for a portion of their special education costs

Federal Programs (Non-Special Ed): Primarily school food programs and Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) program funding, formerly No Child Left Behind.

Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPERS): Contributes a portion of annual retirement costs for unfunded liabilities

At-Risk Programs: Additional state funds to help students at risk of academic failure

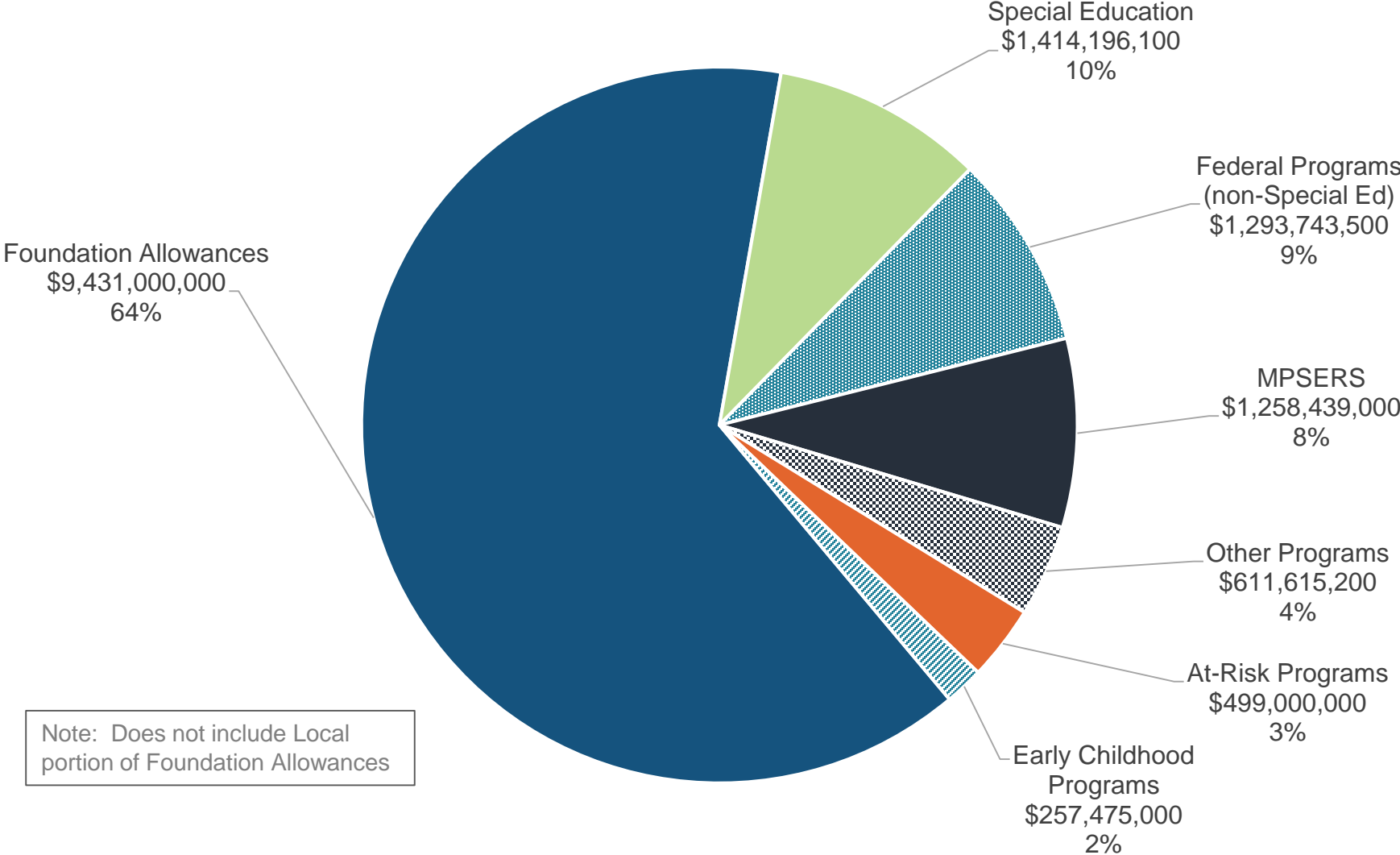
Early Childhood Programs: Provides preschool programs for 4-yr-olds and parenting programs for parents of children ages 0-5

Intermediate School District (ISD) General Operations: Provides funding to ISDs based on previous allocations

Career and Technical Education (CTE) Programs: Provides reimbursements to districts and ISDs for CTE programs and funds CTE early/middle college programs and CTE equipment purchases

FY 2018-19 Gross Appropriations

About two-thirds of the \$14.8 billion School Aid budget supports per pupil foundation allowances used for school district general operations.



Major Budget Topics

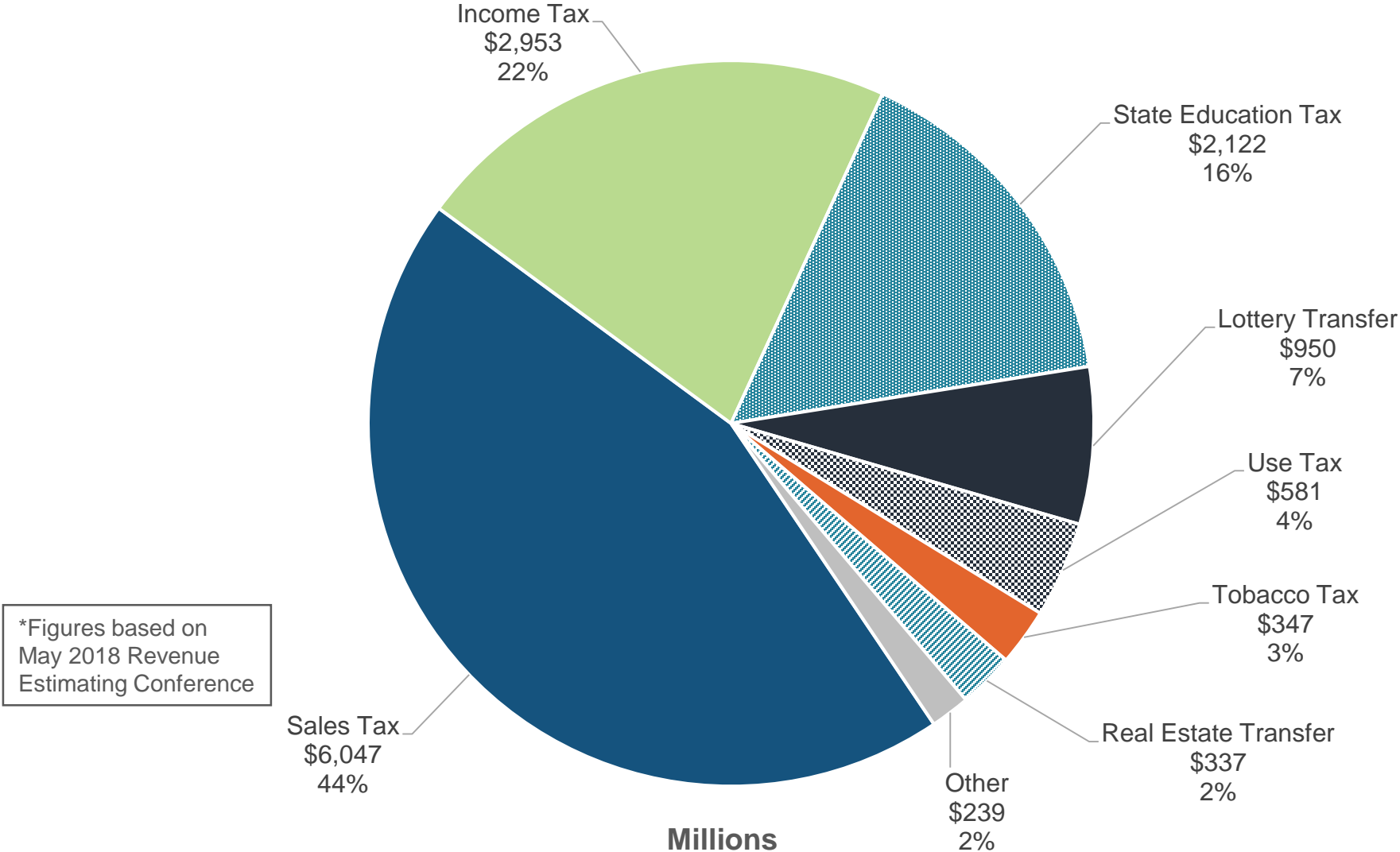
School Aid Fund Revenues

School Aid Fund (SAF) Revenue

- SAF provides the majority of state funding for schools.
- Certain taxes are earmarked, or reserved, for deposit into the SAF to pay for school operations.
- State Constitution requires SAF to be used exclusively for schools, higher education, and school employee retirement benefits.
- SAF will receive approximately \$13.6 billion in revenue (estimated) for FY 2018-19.
- Primary sources of SAF revenue are shown on next slide.

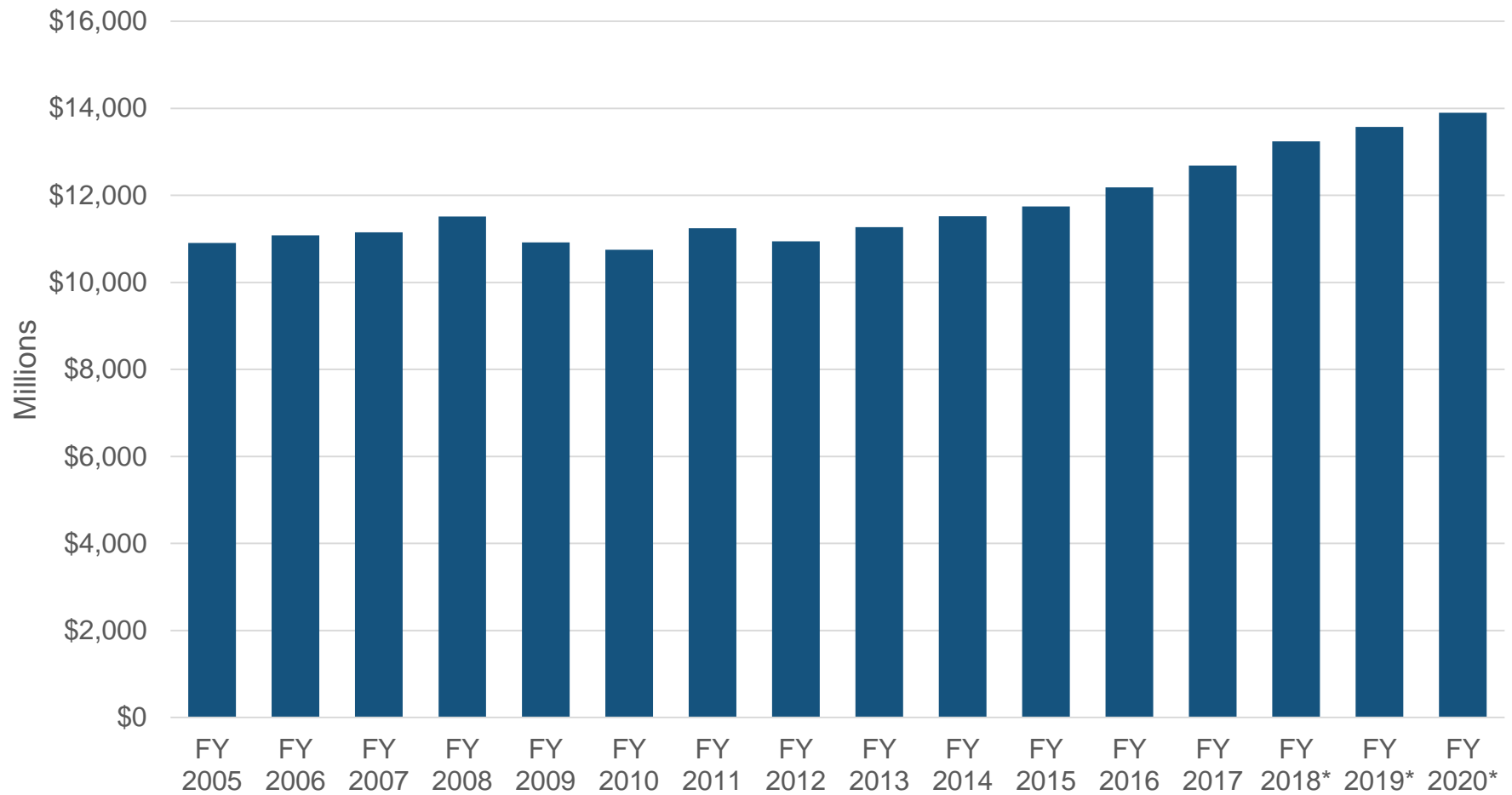
SAF Revenue Sources

Sales Tax is the largest revenue source, contributing nearly half of the **\$13.6 billion** in total estimated SAF revenue for FY 2018-19.



SAF Revenue History

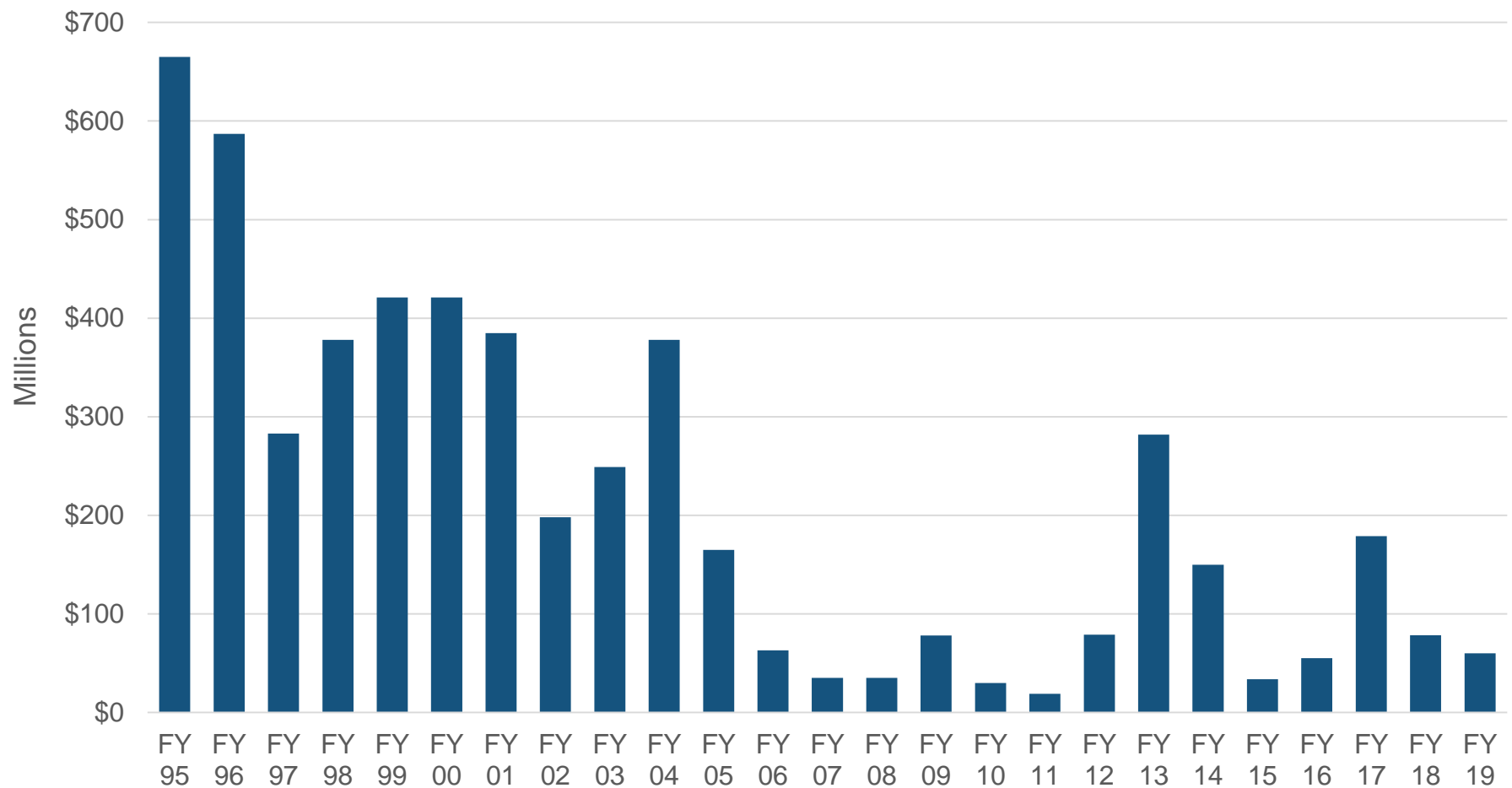
Annual SAF revenues are estimated to grow by **2.5%** to a total of **\$13.6 billion** in FY 2018-19.



* FYs 2018, 2019 and 2020 figures from May 2018 Revenue Estimating Conference

GF/GP as a Fund Source in the School Aid Budget

The School Aid budget has **\$60.0 million** GF/GP appropriated in FY 2018-19.



FY 2018-19 School Aid Fund Balance Sheet

	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$377.4	\$217.6
REVENUE		
School Aid Fund (SAF) Revenue	\$13,244.0	\$13,574.4
General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP)	\$78.5	\$60.0
Community District Education Trust Fund (DPS)	\$72.0	\$72.0
MPSERS Reserve Fund	\$23.1	\$31.9
<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>\$1,726.9</u>	<u>\$1,724.7</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	\$15,144.5	\$15,463.0
EXPENDITURES		
School Aid (Adj for lapses/consensus revisions)	\$14,582.7	\$14,765.5
Deposits for MPSERS/School Counselors	\$85.0	\$0
Community Colleges	\$398.3	\$408.2
<u>Higher Ed</u>	<u>\$238.3</u>	<u>\$500.1</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$15,304.3	\$15,673.8
CURRENT YEAR: REVENUES - EXPENDITURES	(\$159.8)	(\$210.8)
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	\$217.6	\$6.8

Foundation Allowance

Foundation Allowance

- A per-pupil funding amount that pays the bulk of school operations was created as part of the Proposal A school finance reforms in 1994-95.
- Districts receive a foundation allowance (per pupil funding amount) initially determined in 1994-95, based on what the district collected from both state and local funds on a per-pupil basis in the prior year.
- Initial 1994-95 levels:
 - Minimum level of funding established: \$4,200
 - Basic level determined: \$5,000
 - State Guaranteed Maximum (Hold-Harmless) level set: \$6,500
- In FY 2018-19, the foundation allowance varies for K-12 districts from a low of \$7,871 per pupil to a high of \$12,244.

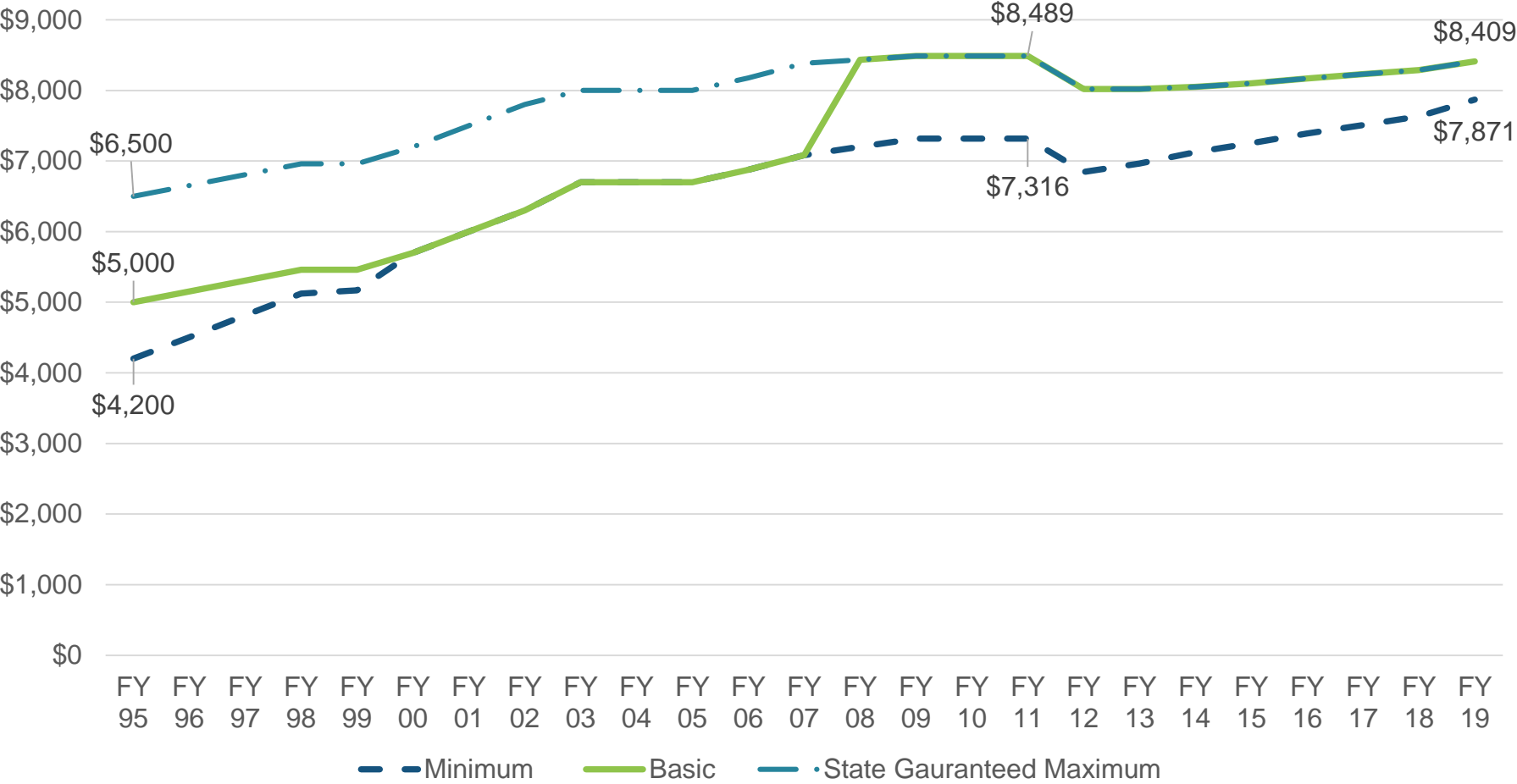
“Basic” Foundation Allowance

- The “Basic” foundation allowance was a minimum goal established in 1994 as part of the Proposal A reforms, and it is set by the Legislature each year as a target per-pupil funding level.
- In FY 1999-2000, all school districts in Michigan reached the Basic foundation allowance, after which point all districts received the same annual increases except for two years in which additional “equity” payments were made to those at the Minimum to decrease the funding gap between those at the top and bottom.
- In FY 2007-08, the legislature re-set the Basic foundation allowance to equal the State Guaranteed Maximum foundation and reinstated the 2x formula under which districts at the bottom receive twice the increase as those at the Basic or above. All other districts receive an increase somewhere in between on a sliding scale determined by formula.
- In FY 2018-19, the legislature used the 2x formula increasing the Basic foundation by \$120 and increasing the minimum foundation by \$240.

Foundation Allowance History

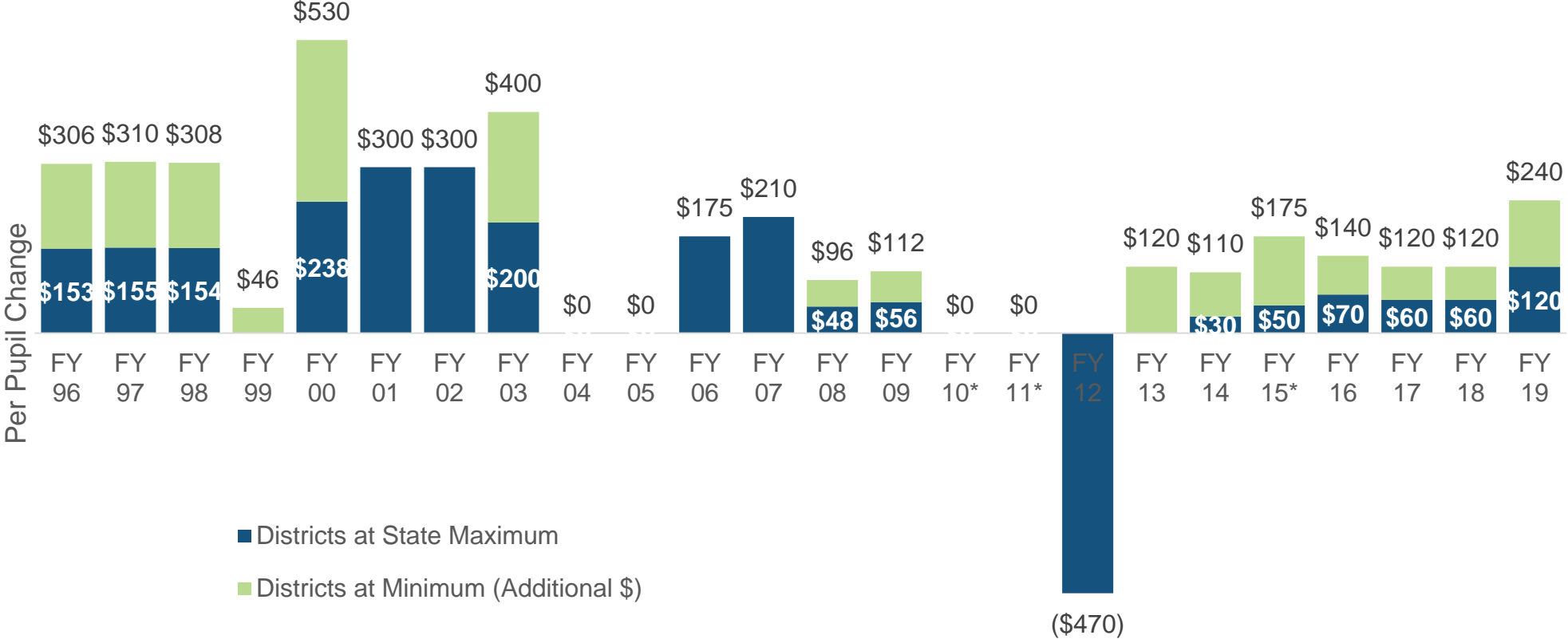
Growth Since Proposal A

The FY 2018-19 foundation allowance for schools at the Minimum level is \$555 above the previous FY 2010-11 peak. For schools at the State Maximum level, it remains \$80 below the FY 2010-11 peak. The “equity gap” between the two (excluding local hold harmless funds) is down to \$538 per pupil.



Per Pupil Foundation Allowances Increases/Decreases

The 2x formula has been used in about half the years since Proposal A. In other years, either all districts received the same increase (or decrease), or equity payments were used to bring the districts at the Minimum up even more quickly than the 2x formula would have.



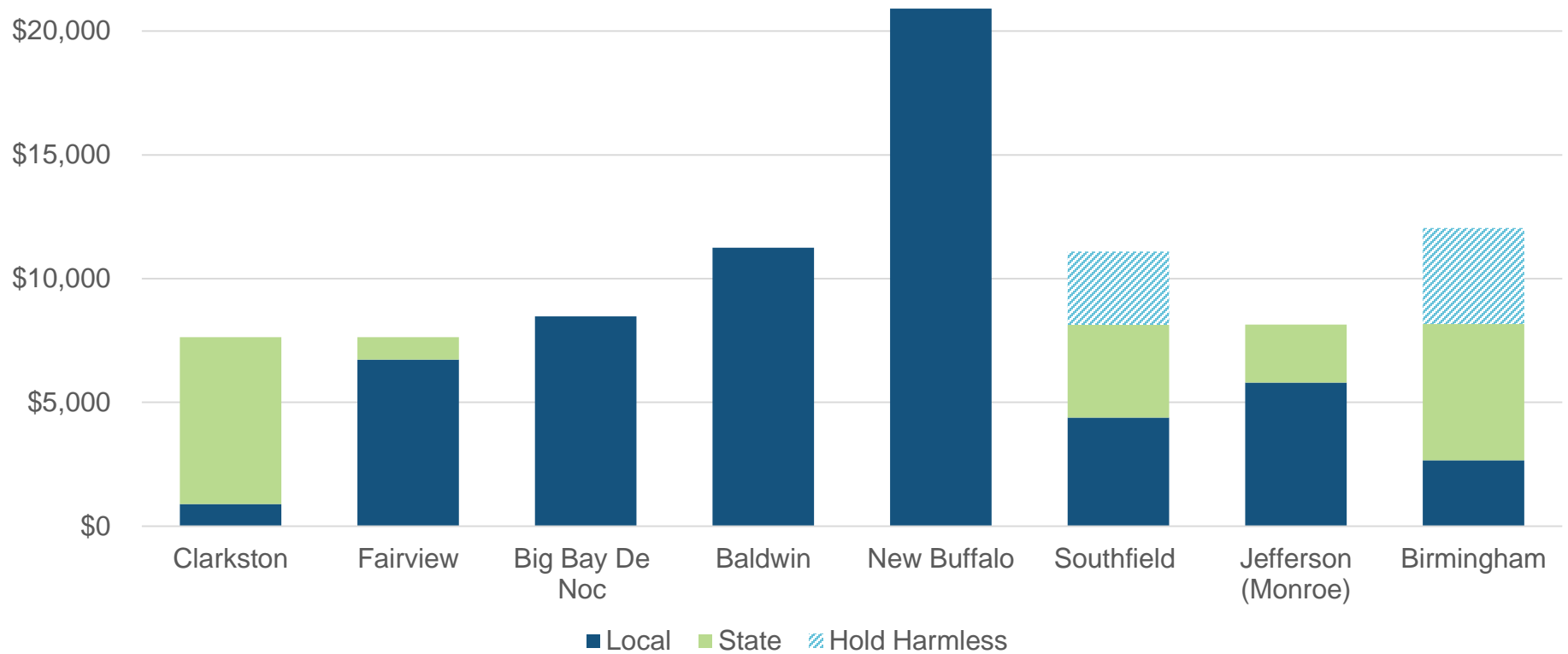
*Does not reflect one-time Section 11d per pupil reductions.

Foundation Allowance

State/Local Funding Mix

- Each district levies 18 mills on non-homestead property.
- State calculates local revenue from the 18 mills on a per-pupil basis.
- State deducts per-pupil local revenue from the lesser of the district's foundation allowance or state guaranteed maximum per pupil amount.
- Districts above the state guaranteed maximum (hold harmless districts) are allowed by law to levy additional mills with voter approval to achieve their statutory foundation allowance.

FY 2017-18 State/Local Funding Mix Examples



Type	District	Foundation	Local	State	HH	NHS Mills	HH Mills
	Clarkston	\$7,631	\$890	\$6,741	\$0	18.0	0.0
	Fairview	\$7,631	\$6,723	\$908	\$0	18.0	0.0
O-of-F	Big Bay	\$7,631	\$8,473	\$0	\$0	18.0	0.0
O-of-F	Baldwin	\$7,631	\$11,245	\$0	\$0	18.0	0.0
HH, O-of-F	New Buffalo	\$10,124	\$20,906	\$0	\$0	17.7	0.0
HH	Southfield	\$11,091	\$4,388	\$3,745	\$2,958	18.0	17.0
HH	Jefferson	\$11,300	\$5,798	\$2,342	\$0	18.0	0.0
HH	Birmingham	\$12,044	\$2,658	\$5,508	\$3,878	18.0	8.5

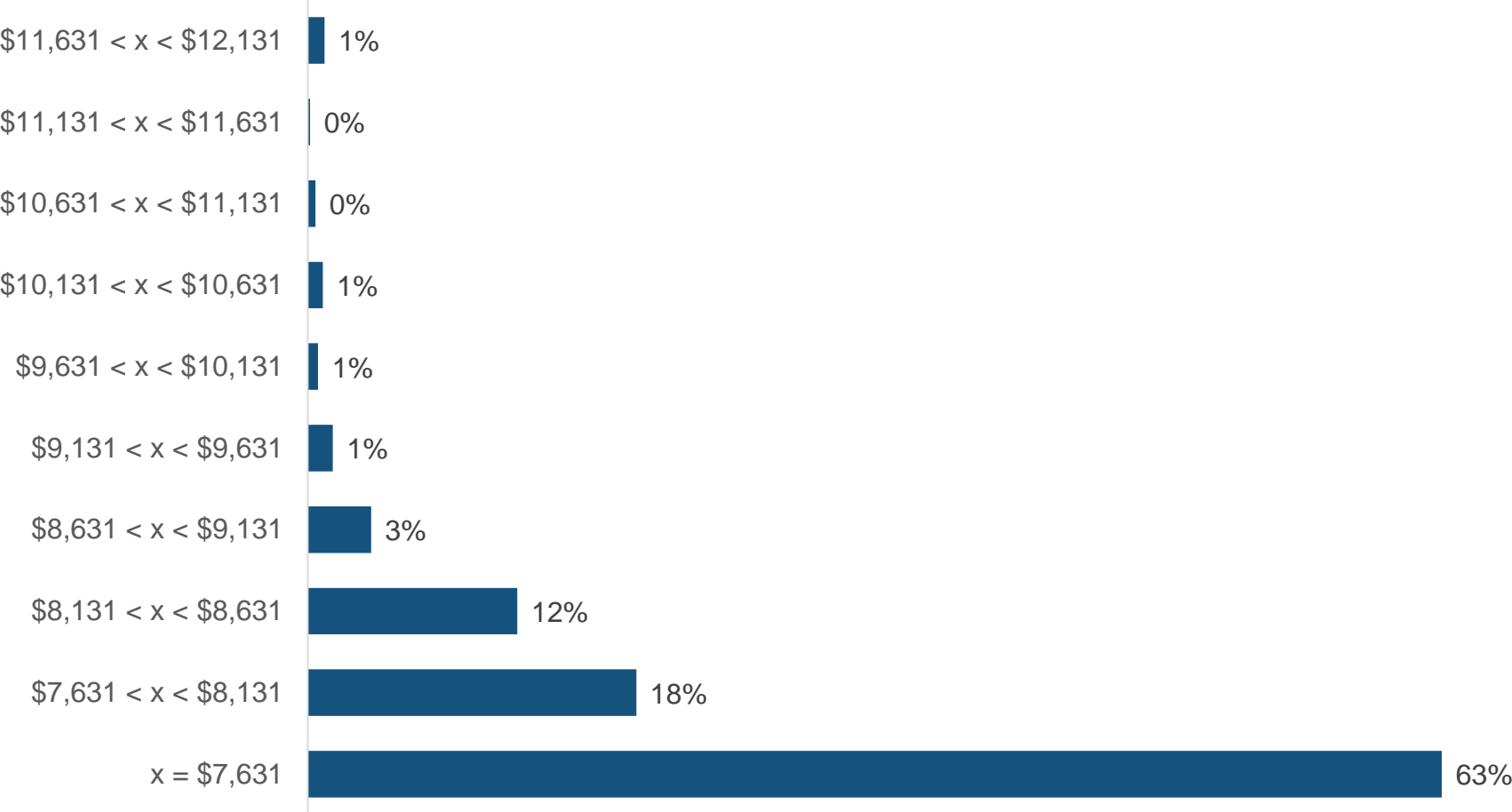
Equity Among Districts

- Before Proposal A, the per pupil spending difference between the highest- and lowest-funded K12 district was almost \$6,900 or 3:1.
- In FY 2018-19, the difference between the highest and lowest K-12 district is \$4,373, is approximately 3:2.
- In FY 2018-19, excluding the 37 hold harmless districts whose revenue per pupil exceeds the Basic foundation allowance, the difference between the top and the bottom has been reduced to \$538, down from a gap of \$2,300 when Proposal A was first implemented.

Equity Among Districts

FY 2017-18 Pupil Distribution

In FY 2017-18, 63% of pupils were concentrated in districts with a foundation allowance at the minimum foundation \$7,631. As the minimum increases relative to the Basic, that share continues to grow, thereby increasing the cost of future equity payments.



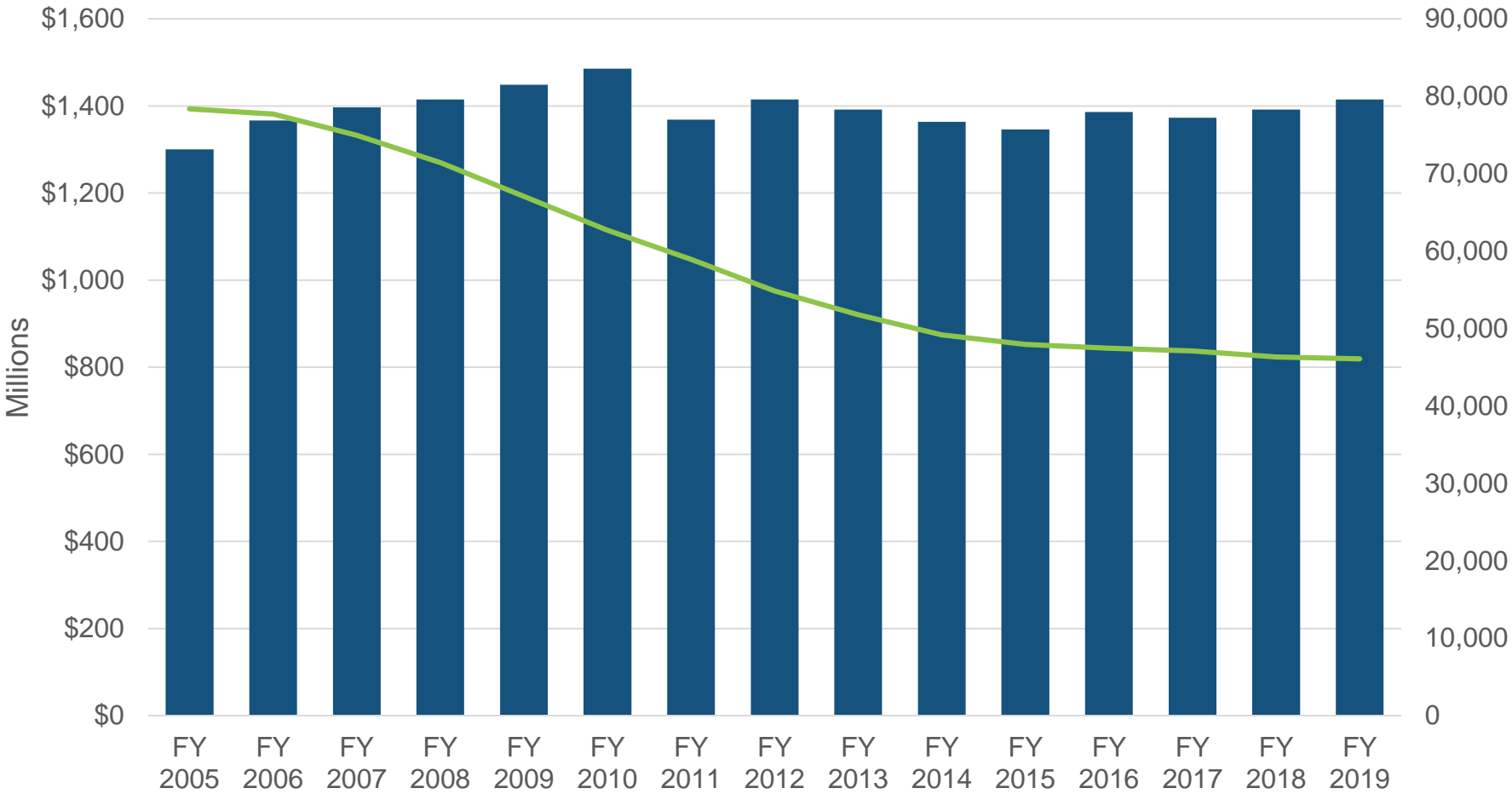
Special Education Funding

Special Education Funding

- Second largest School Aid appropriation in FY 2018-19
 - \$983.7 million state dollars
 - \$431.0 million federal dollars
- Reimburses school districts for the costs of educating special education students.
- Required state reimbursement rates determined by the Michigan Supreme Court in *Durant v. State of Michigan* in 1997:
 - 28.6138% of Total Special Education Costs
 - 70.4165% of Total Special Education Transportation Costs
- Local special education millages, levied by each ISD, generated an estimated additional \$1.0 billion in FY 2017-18.
- Uncompensated allowable special education costs equate to approximately \$700 million.

Special Education Appropriations

Special Education costs are expected to increase again slightly to approximately \$1.4 billion in FY 2018-19 after several years of fairly flat expenditures. The previous decline in special education full-time-equated pupils, due to a combination in overall pupil declines and educational policy changes, has leveled off.



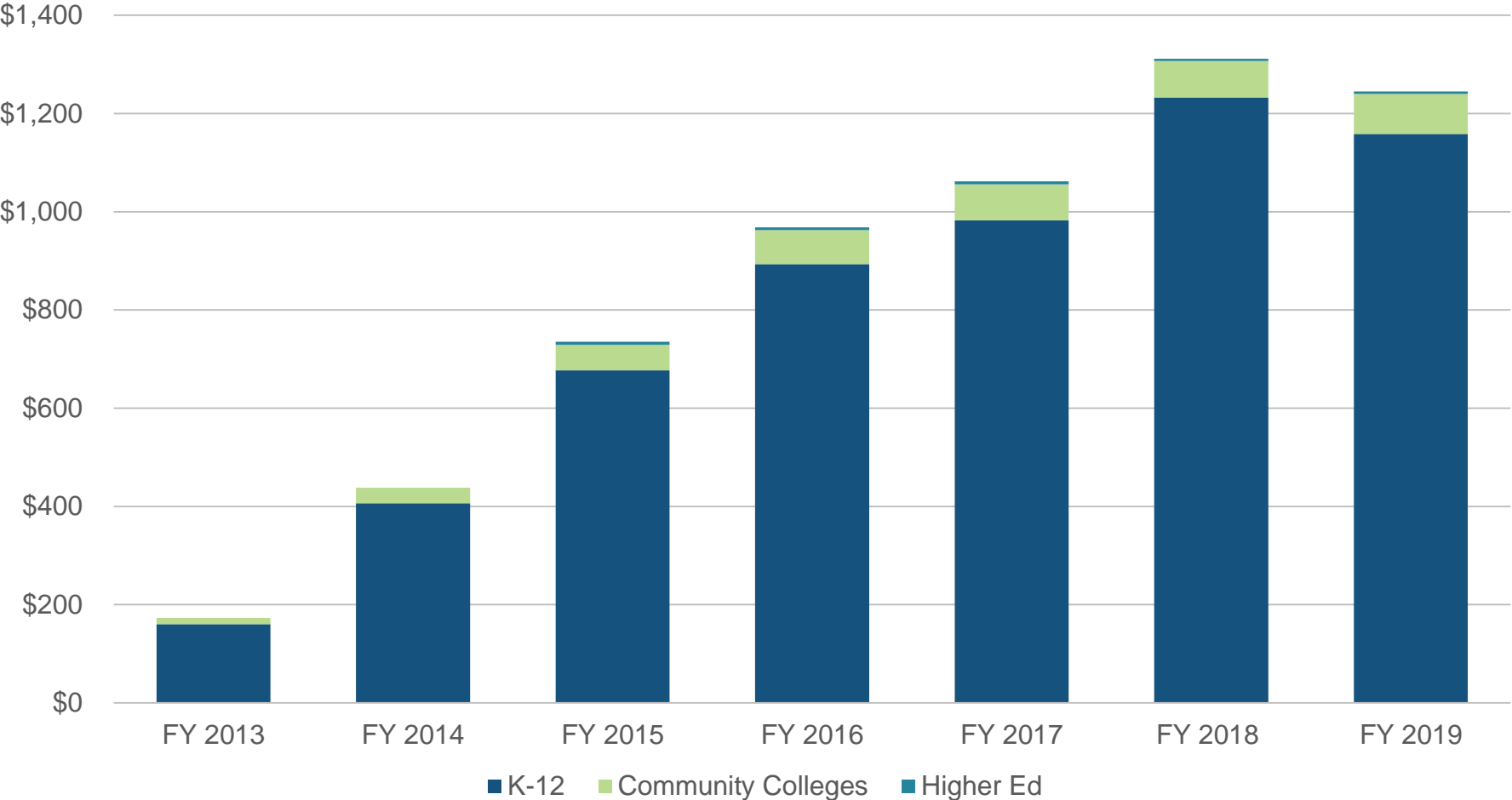
MPERS – Retirement Costs

Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPERS) Appropriations

- Section 147a (1) – Provides **\$100.0 million** to districts to offset a share of their MPERS costs. Distribution is based on a district's proportionate share of MPERS covered payroll.
- Section 147a (2) – Provides **\$88.1 million** to reimburse MPERS employers for the increased normal costs associated with the reduction in the long-term investment rate of return assumptions from 8.0% to 7.5%. This is the second of a 2-year phase-in.
- Section 147c (1) – Appropriates **\$1.0 billion** to pay for the state share of unfunded accrued liability (UAL) costs per PA 300 of 2012, which required the state to pay the UAL costs that exceed the capped employer contribution rate of 20.96% of MPERS covered payroll.
- Section 147e – Provides **\$37.6 million** to reimburse MPERS employers for the increased normal costs associated with both the new Hybrid plan and the new Defined Contribution (DC or 401k plan) enacted under PA 92 of 2017.

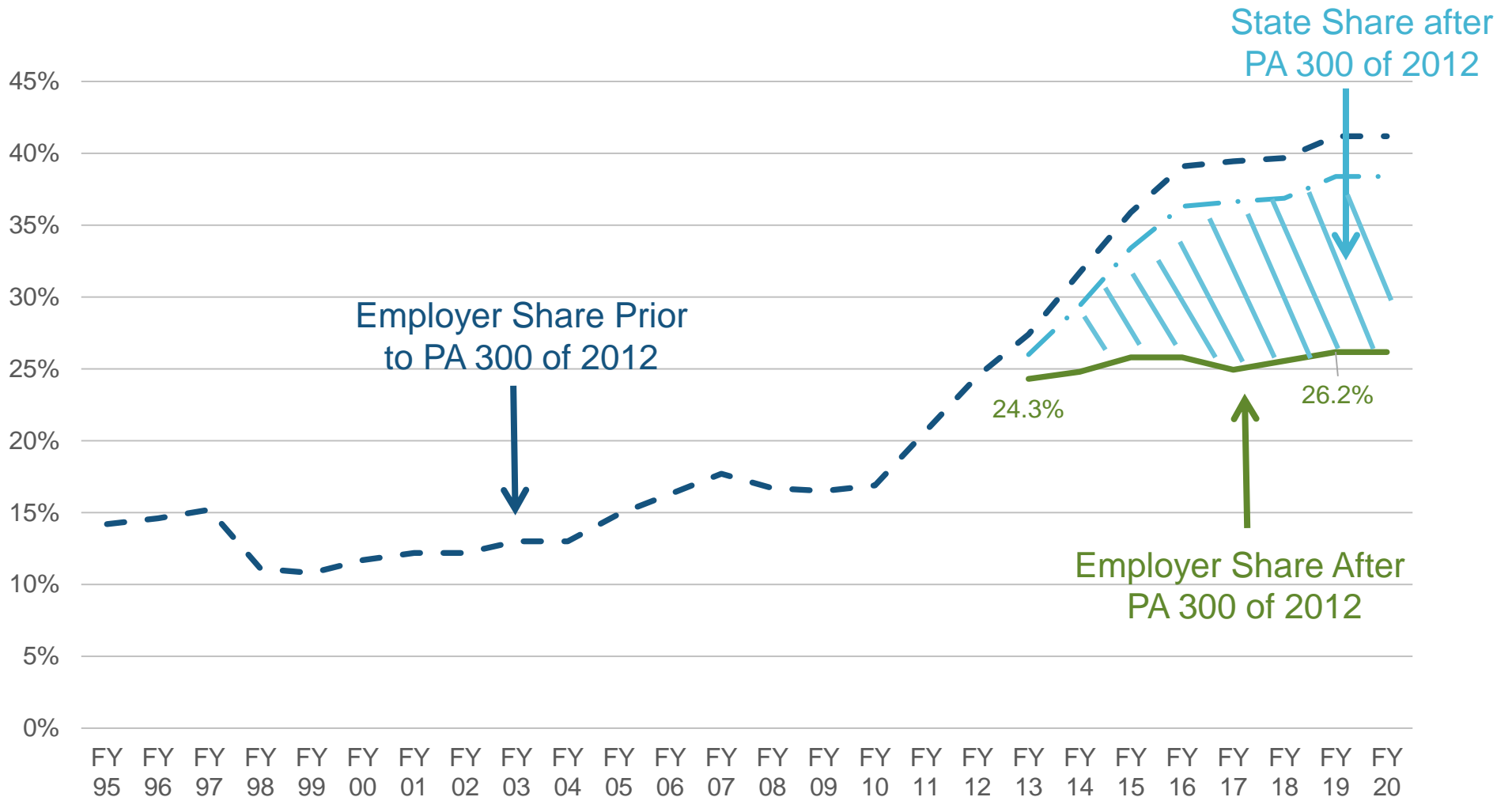
MPERS State Appropriations

For FY 2018-19, the state share of public school employee retirement system (MPERS) costs totals about \$1.2 billion, slightly lower than the prior year after the removal of an additional, one-time \$200 million unfunded liability payment. Prior to PA 300 of 2012, MPERS employers paid the full costs of MPERS directly.



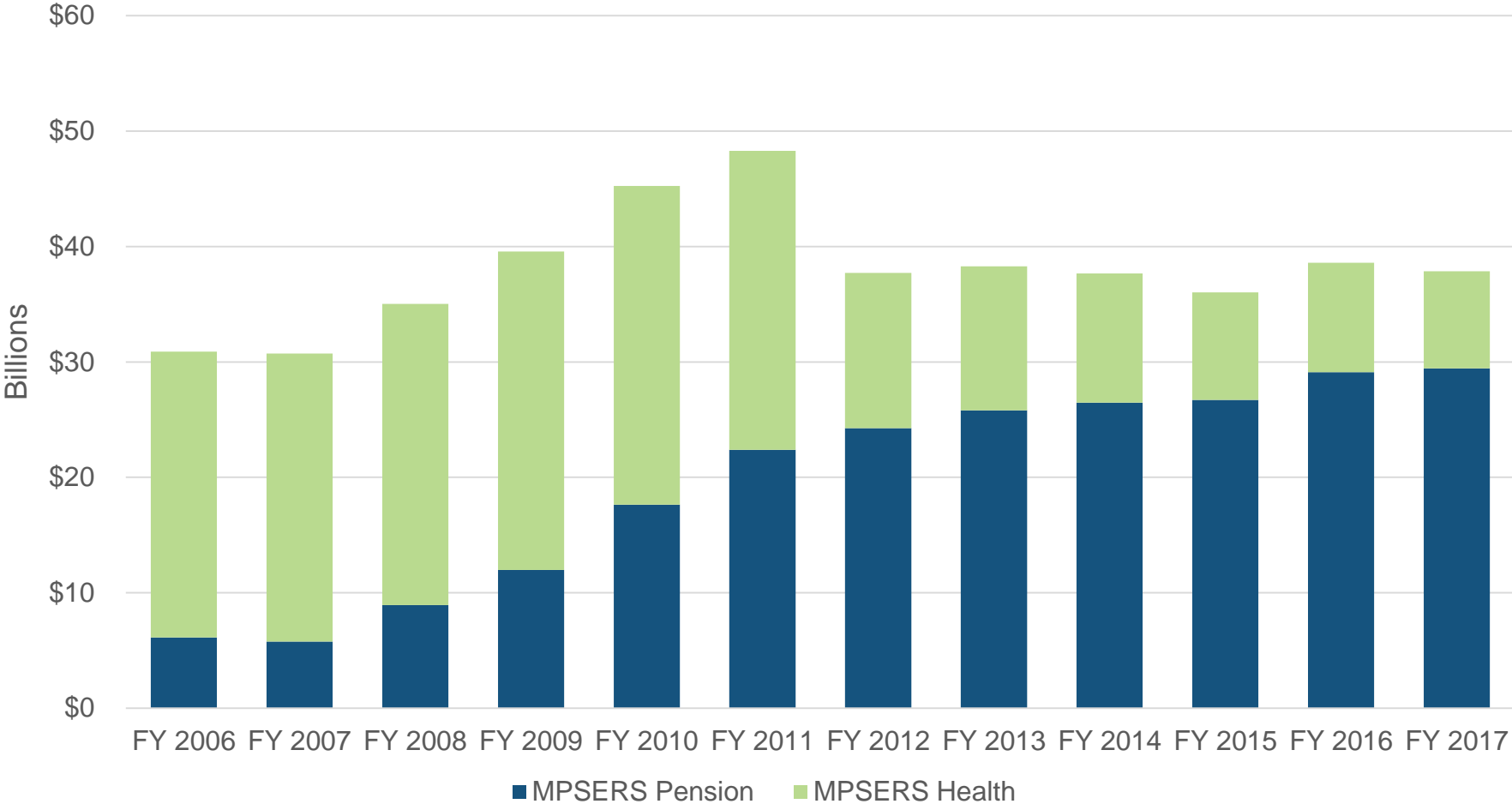
MPERS State Share - Unfunded Accrued Actuarial Liability (UAAL)

The state portion of the MPERS UAAL contribution rate is \$1.0 billion in FY 2018-19. The employer contribution rate is capped at 20.96% for the unfunded liability plus the normal costs for retirement benefits newly earned each year, which fluctuate.



Retirement Liabilities

Total unfunded liabilities for MPSERS had declined by \$12 billion since FY 2010-11, due primarily to the decision to begin prefunding retiree health benefits and its related accounting assumptions, but increased in FY 2015-16 due to the reduction in the assumed long-term investment rate of return from 8.0% to 7.5%.



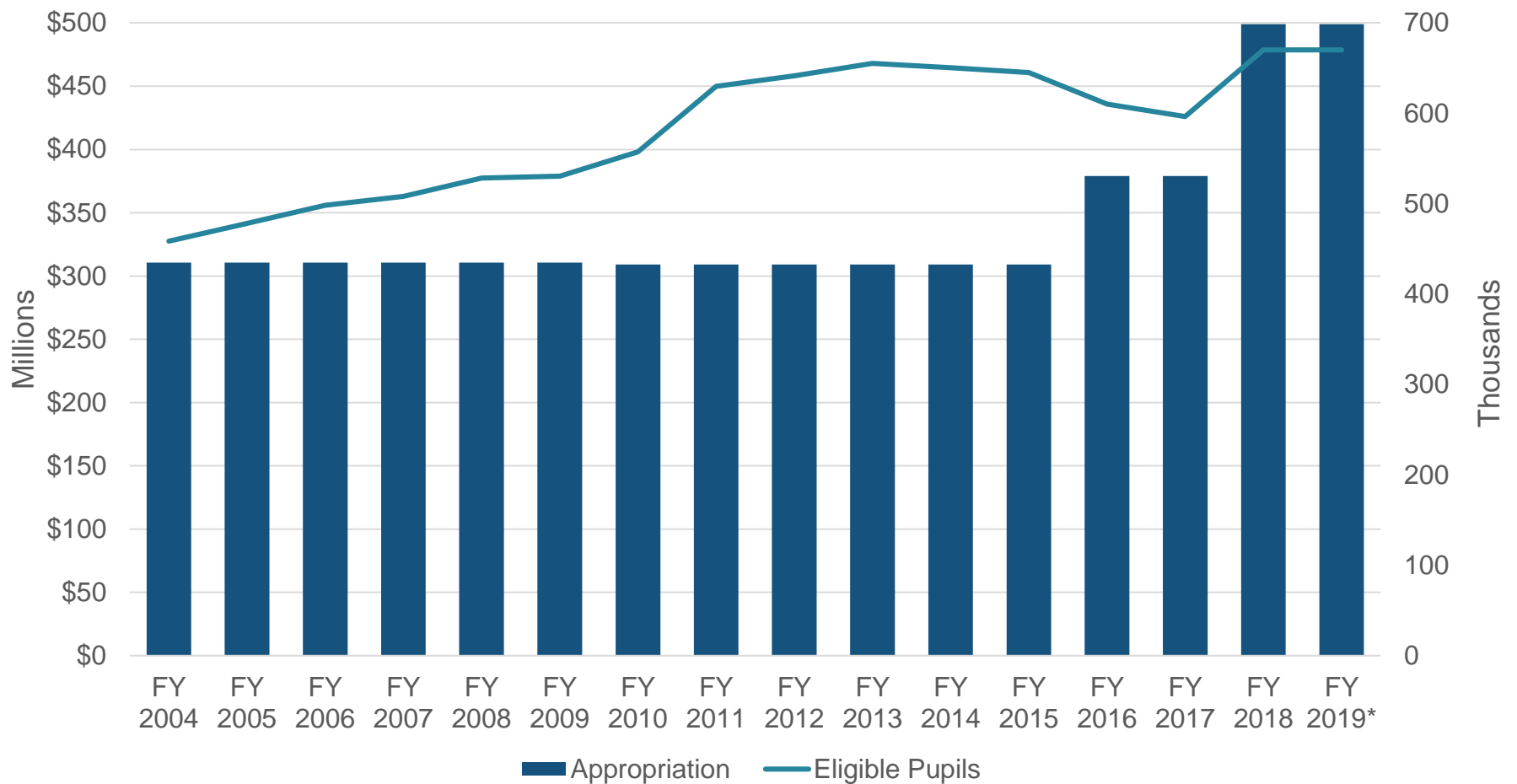
At-Risk Program

At-Risk Funding

- FY 2018-19 appropriation is flat at \$499.0 million after a \$190 million increase over last 3 fiscal years.
- Supports added services for pupils at-risk of failing to achieve academic proficiency or who are chronically absent.
- Formula allocation equals 11.5% of the statewide average foundation allowance (\$7,735 for FY2017-18) for each eligible student. However, the program is not fully funded so payments are prorated on a percentage basis (88%). For FY 2017-18 the estimated amount for most districts is \$783 for each eligible pupil.
- The FY 2017-18 budget expanded the pool of pupils for whom a district receives funding beyond those eligible for free school meals to include those eligible for either free or reduced-price meals as well as children in families eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and children who are homeless, migrant, or in foster care. This expands the number of funding-eligible pupils by 73,800.
- Beginning in FY 2017-18, both Hold Harmless and Out-of-Formula districts (those whose combined state and local revenue per pupil exceeds the Basic foundation allowance) are eligible for at-risk funding for the first time, but at a rate of 30% of the per pupil amount. The estimated amount for these districts for FY 2017-18 is \$235 for each eligible pupil.

At-Risk Appropriations

The At-Risk program grew by \$120 million for FY 2017-18, after a \$70 million increase in FY 2015-16, which combined have increased the program by 61% after more than a decade of flat funding.



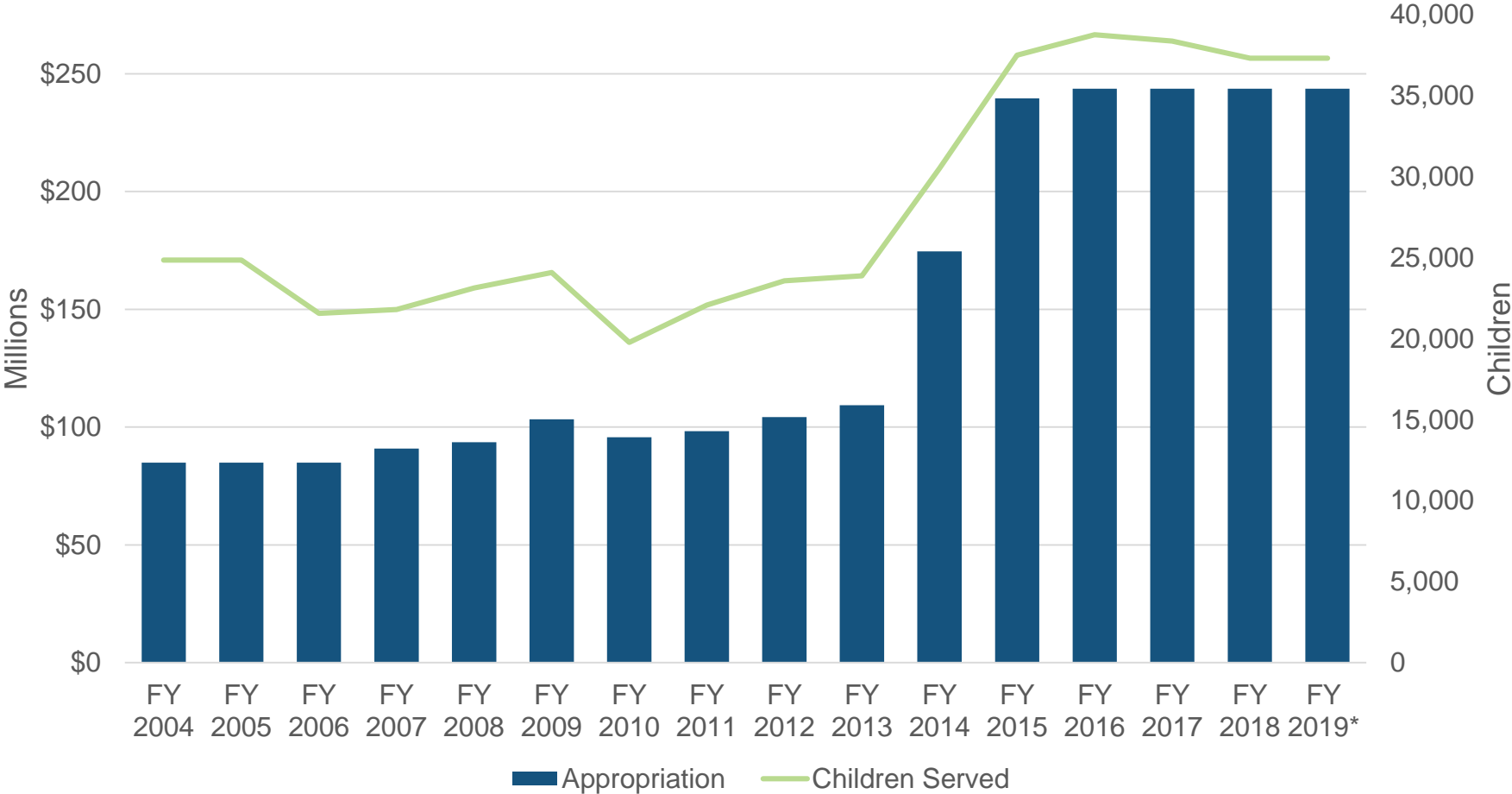
Early Childhood

Great Start Readiness Program (GSRP)

- Funding for the GSRP 4-year-old preschool program more than doubled between FY 2012-13 and FY 2014-15 and remains at \$243.9 million for FY 2018-19.
- The per diem allocation for each child in a half-day program is \$3,625 or for a full-day program is \$7,250.
- The program served approximately 37,325 children in FY 2017-18.
- The program went from 100% half-day program in FY 2004-05 to the following for FY 2017-18:
 - Half-Day: 10%
 - GSRP/Head Start Blend: 16%
 - Full-Day: 74%
- \$10.0 million is appropriated for allocations of up to \$300 per child for preschool transportation.

GSRP Preschool Appropriations

GSRP funding more than doubled over two years between FY 2012-13 and FY 2014-15 and remains at \$243.9 million for FY 2018-19. The number of children dipped slightly due to the increase in the use of full-day programs.



Types of School Districts

Traditional, Locally Governed School Districts

- Traditional local school districts have defined boundaries and locally elected school boards, and are authorized to levy local taxes.
- In FY 2017-18 there are 539 traditional local districts with 1,337,600 pupils or 90.1% of the statewide public pupil membership.

Public School Academies

- Public School Academies (PSAs), or charter schools, are independent public schools formed by individuals or groups to provide students and parents a public alternate to traditional school districts.
- PSAs are authorized to operate by public universities, community colleges, intermediate school districts, local school districts and the Education Achievement Authority.
- PA 277 of 2011 increased the limit on university-authorized PSAs from 150 (reached in 1999) to 300 in 2012 and 500 in 2014, after which the cap was eliminated.
- In FY 2017-18 there are 295 Public School Academies with 146,400 pupils in PSAs or 9.9% of statewide pupil membership.
- Average size of a PSA is about 500 pupils per school.
- The statutory PSA foundation allowance is capped at the PSA maximum, which is \$7,871 per pupil for FY 2017-18, equal to the statewide Minimum foundation.

Cyber Schools

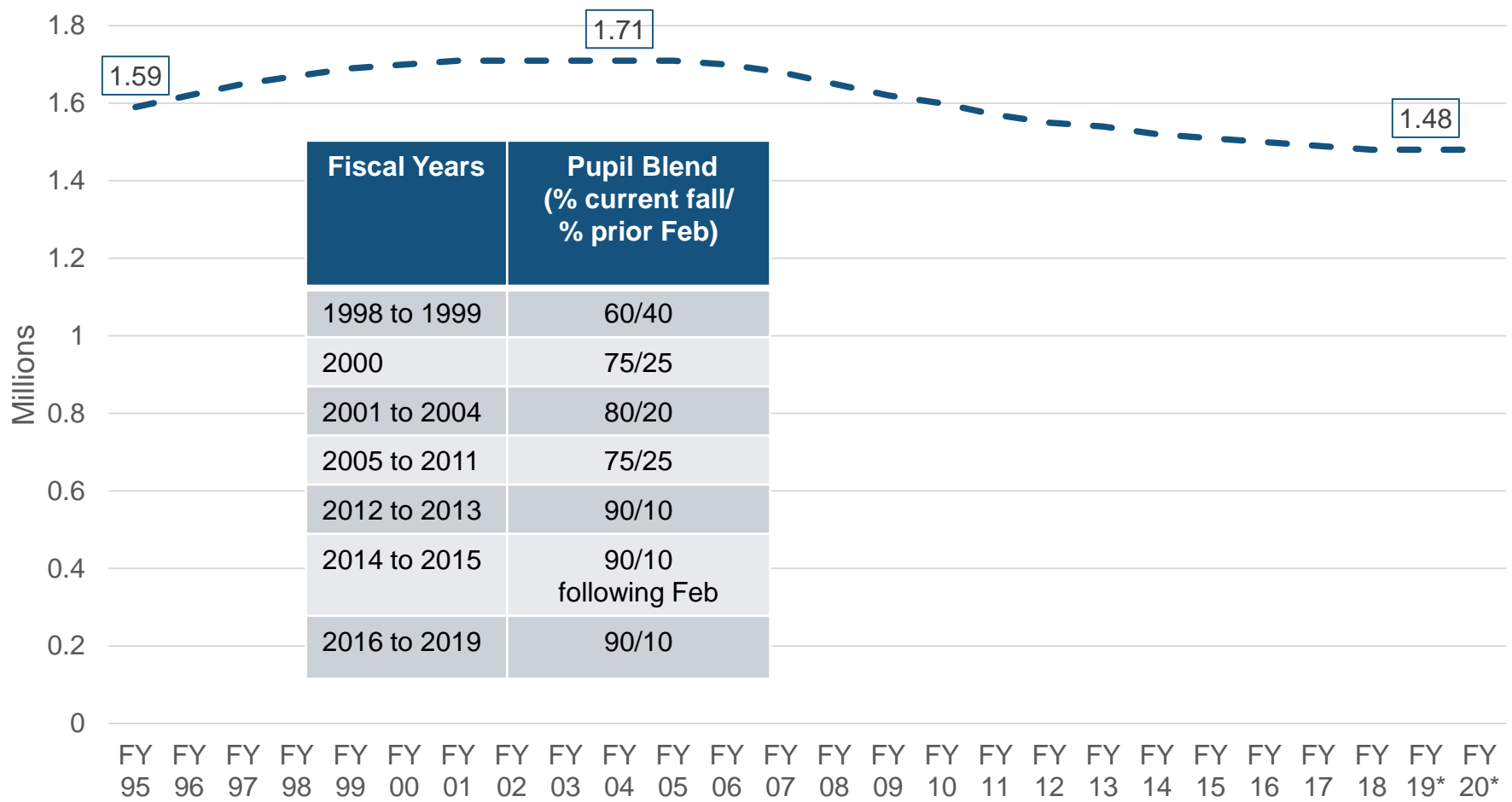
- Cyber schools are a type of public school academy.
- FY 2010-11 was first year of operation.
- PA 129 of 2012 increased limits on cyber schools:
 - Limit on schools authorized by statewide entities increased to 5 in 2013, 10 in 2014, and 15 starting January 2015. Currently only 6 are authorized by statewide entities.
 - Enrollment limited to 2,500 in first year, 5,000 in second year, and 10,000 in third year.
- In FY 2017-18, 14 cyber schools had an enrollment totaling 12,200.

Declining Enrollment

Declining Enrollment

Total Pupil Membership Counts

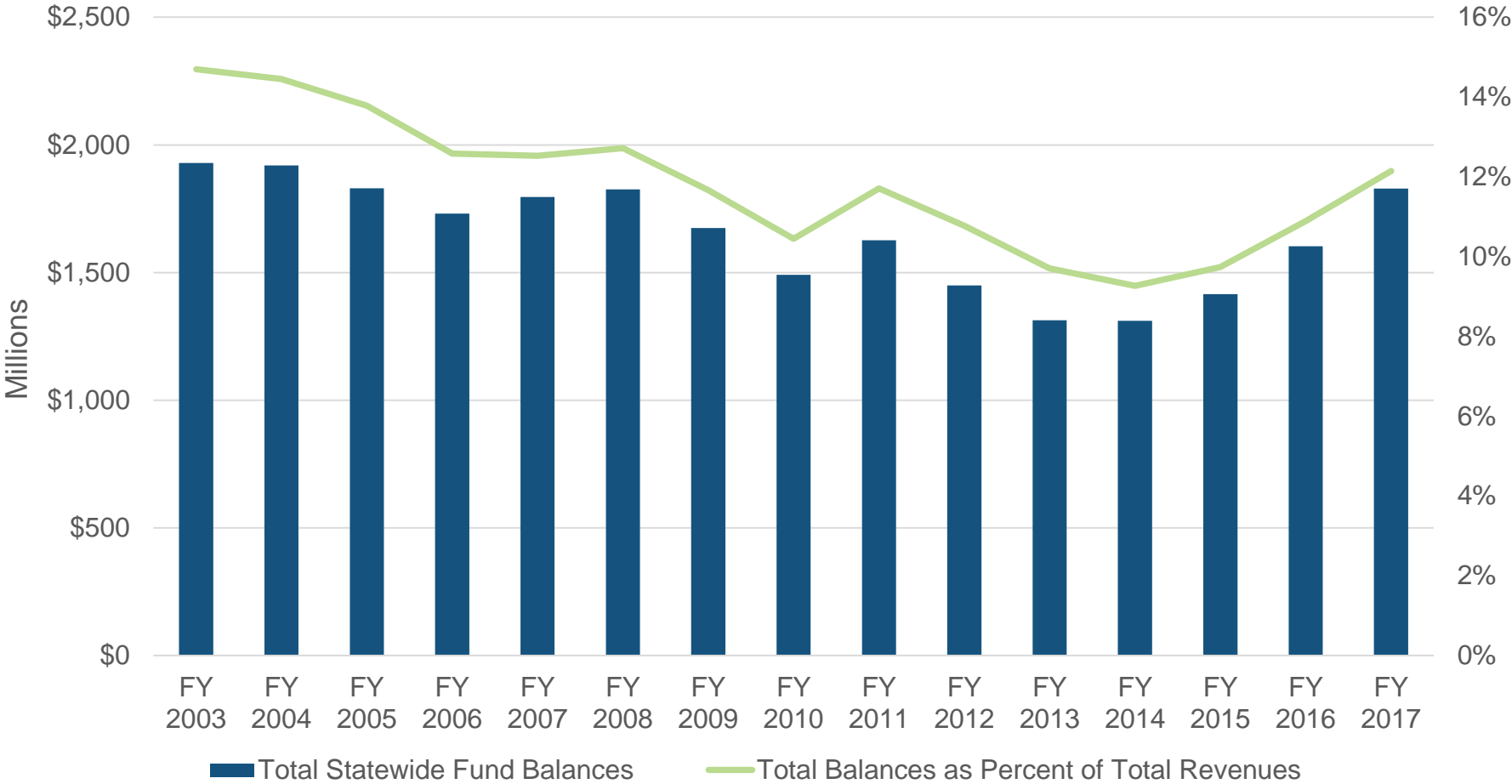
Fewer pupils means a loss of revenue to schools. Statewide, pupil memberships are 13% lower than their peak in FY 2002-03 and dropping. Nearly 2/3 of traditional districts experienced declining enrollment from FY 2016-17 to FY 2017-18.



* FY 18, 19, and 20 figures are from Jan 2018 consensus estimates

District Fund Balances

As pupils and funding declined, districts used their fund balances to replace lost revenue. However, fund balances have been growing again, and at the end of FY 2016-17, totaled \$1.8 billion, returning to pre-recession levels. The average statewide total fund balance as a percent of revenues is still lower than its peak of nearly 15% but has increased over the last three years to 12%.



Note: Figures exclude Detroit Public Schools, for which policy changes have significantly altered fund balance information.

For more information about the School Aid budget:

HFA Resources

<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa/SchoolAid.asp>

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