

BUDGET PROCESS

- **The state's budget process happens every two years and begins as soon as the governor sends his budget to the House.**

Budget starts in the House of Representatives:

- The House gives it a bill number and assigns it to the House Finance Committee.
- The House Finance Committee divides the bill up and creates subcommittees to hear different portions of the budget. State education funding issues will be debated in the Primary and Secondary Education Subcommittee.
- When the subcommittees finish their work, they will vote to send their portions of the budget to the House Finance Committee, where there will be additional hearings and more changes can be made.
- The House Finance Committee will then vote the bill out of committee and send it to the full House to be debated on the House floor and possibly amended before the final vote is taken.

Then the bill goes to the Senate

- Once the full House passes the budget, the bill goes to the Senate and the process starts all over again in the Senate Finance Committee.
- More hearings are held in the Senate Finance Committee, changes are made, and the committee votes to send the bill to the full Senate.
- Once the bill is on the floor of the Senate, the bill can be amended again before a final vote is taken.

The Senate sends the bill Back to the House of Representatives:

- The bill then goes back to the House where the members vote to accept the Senate's changes.
- If the House does not agree with the Senate's changes, a Conference Committee is formed of three House members and three Senate members. Those six people work together to hammer out the differences. No additional public input is taken during Conference Committee.
- The Conference Committee's decision is then voted on by the House and Senate, then sent to the governor.

Governor reviews the Changes

- When the governor receives the budget, he can sign it and the process is done.
- OR, he can use his line-item veto powers to strike items from the budget before signing it.
- The budget bill becomes law once it is signed by the governor and is in place for the next two fiscal years.

Throughout this process, Olentangy's School Advocacy Committee will ask community members to contact various elected officials and provide testimony in committee hearings. This is when our collective voice needs to be heard. The School Advocacy Committee will monitor the budget bill throughout the process and communicate updates through the district and the School Advocacy page on the district's website.

You can be proactive now by contacting our elected officials and telling them that Olentangy supports the full funding of the Fair School Funding plan.

DELAWARE COUNTY ELECTED OFFICIALS:

HOUSE MEMBERS

Rep. Kris Jordan

614-644-6711

District 60

Rep60@ohiohouse.gov

Rep. Beth Lear

614-466-1431

District 61

Rep61@ohiohouse.gov

SENATOR

Sen. Andy Brenner

614-466-8086

Brenner@OhioSenate.gov

FAIR SCHOOL FUNDING PLAN

135TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY - BUDGET TALKING POINTS

Specific to Olentangy Schools Talking Points:

- The Fair School Funding Formula has increased funding for Olentangy students, but the work is not done.
- **The plan must be fully funded for Olentangy students to be funded the same as non-public school students.**

General Budget Talking Points:

- The state is in a financial position to fund the formula with existing state dollars and with no increase in taxes.
- The Fair Schools Funding Plan was developed by educators, superintendents, treasurers, and school funding experts over three years through a collaborative and transparent process using the best research available
- The Fair School Funding Plan provides predictable funding to school district budgets.
- It is an objective plan built on the needs of students and schools and justifiable based on research, best practices, and demonstrable success.
- The plan is transparent, with the same components or calculations applicable to students or schools in the same way, making funding fair and predictable for all students, schools, and taxpayers.
- It is amendable, which allows the legislature to modify specific components, independent of others, as their substance or cost change.
- It is a constitutional framework to school funding (providing for adequacy and equity), but only if it is fully funded.

The Fair Funding Plan is a constitutional framework to school funding, but only if it is fully funded.

- School funding in Ohio has been ruled unconstitutional three times since 1997.
- The plan, as it is currently written, complies with the adequate and equitable constitutional requirements, but it must be fully funded to work.
- It's adequate – but only if it is fully funded!
- The base cost is a per pupil rate that takes into account the actual cost that is needed to adequately educate each child in Ohio and is provided based on actual enrollment.

**JOIN THE OLENTANGY SCHOOL
ADVOCACY COMMITTEE TODAY!**

