

Date:	Question:	Answer:
1/8/2025	Specific Coupeville fund details	<p><i>Specific details can be found on the OSPI Website. It lists annual budgets, financial &amp; enrollment reports for each district.</i></p> <p><a href="https://ospi.k12.wa.us/policy-funding/school-apportionment/safs-report">https://ospi.k12.wa.us/policy-funding/school-apportionment/safs-report</a></p>
1/8/2025	What is the breakdown, for each of the 5 funding sources, the total amount of state only funds provided to CSD specifically?	<p><i>If this question relates to the 5 funds (General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Debt Service Fund, Associated Student Body Fund &amp; Transportation Vehicle Fund), they are listed on slide 12 &amp; 13.</i></p> <p><i>Only the General Fund and Transportation Vehicle Fund receives state funding. The transportation fund receives depreciation based on the buses the district has on a depreciation schedule.</i></p> <p><i>The General Fund receives revenue based on student enrollment (apportionment), categorical programs (special education, learning assistance, transitional/bilingual, highly capable, transportation operations and misc. state funded grants).</i></p> <p><i>Apportionment - \$10,566,217</i>  <i>Categorical &amp; Transportation - \$3,501,757</i></p> <p><i>A more detailed breakdown can be found on the OSPI website listed above.</i></p>
1/8/2025	I don't quite know how local funding operates.	<p><i>Local funding consists of two funding sources – levies and district generated funds. Levies provide funds for the activities not funded by the state and are based on property taxes which are voted on by the community. The tax rate allowed is limited by the State of Washington. Typical uses of the EP&amp;O levy funds consist of athletic programs, staffing numbers above the state prototypical funding model, negotiated salary and benefits above the state funding</i></p>

		<p><i>allocation, unfunded food service programs, under-funded transportation costs, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Capital levies are also locally funded.</i></p> <p><i>Local district generated funds consists of interest income, sale of goods, local food service sales, donations, rental income, fines &amp; fees. Most of these are generated at the building level.</i></p>
<b>1/8/2025</b>	The area of clarification is where the money for capital projects come from.	<p><i>Capital projects funding is provided through local capital project levies or through voter approved bond measures (either case it's through local voter approved property taxes). There may be some state matching funds available if the district meets certain criteria (voter approved bonds).</i></p>
<b>1/8/2025</b>	I am interested to understand the small details about where the money is going?	<p><i>To get to the detail level will take much more conversation. Expenditures can be classified by both program and object code. Object code is the big picture classifications – certificated salaries, classified salaries, employee benefits/taxes, supplies, services and travel.</i></p> <p><i>Programs identify areas of funding/cost such as basic education, special education, career/technical, learning assistance/remediation, transitional/bilingual, highly capable, district-wide activities, food service and transportation, and a host of smaller programs. Within programs like basic education will be activities such as athletics.</i></p>
<b>1/8/2025</b>	I think we will probably cover special ed funding soon, but I think we need to be clear about special ed services that are funded from gen ed/basic ed dollars (because they are basic ed students first), and special ed services that can be funded from special ed dollars	<p><i>Special Education students do generate both basic education funding and special education funding. Each special education student generates \$10,924 in basic education funding and between \$11,578 - \$13,107 in special education funding depending on the Tier.</i></p> <p><i>The basic education funding covers expenditures like district wide services (district administration, maintenance, utilities, insurance, building level costs – principals, counselors, librarians, specialist, classified staff, supplies and services, etc.), which are a cost for every student.</i></p>

	<p>(even though the cap means these don't go as far as the needs do.)</p> <p>Special Ed. Funding (ages 5-21/K-12). An explanation of what is available for Sped spending in addition to BEA would be helpful as well as the costs of providing services and increase in staff compared to the "average" student.</p>	<p><i>In addition, basic ed funding also covers costs not directly paid for by special education funding such as limitations on the number of special education students funded by the state - capped at 16% of the number of basic education students (fte), locally funded staff, salaries above the state allocation model, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Expected loss of funding due to funding cap in 2024-25 – (\$245,000)</i></p> <p><i>Special education funding typically is used to provide certificated and classified staff working directly in/and or supporting the special education program and supplies and services required to support student needs. The enhanced funding is designed to offset costs related to additional services as outlined in a student's IEP (Individualized Educational Program).</i></p>
<p><b>1/8/2025</b></p>	<p>Long term impact of Covid funding;</p>	<p><i>The federal funding received as a result of covid allowed school district to push the inevitable funding crisis caused by the McCleary decision a couple of years down the road. Now that those federal funds are no longer available, districts across the region are adjusting to the new financial reality which are requiring budget adjustments due to costs rising faster than revenue.</i></p>
<p><b>1/8/2025</b></p>	<p>The Supreme Court ruled that in 2018 the State came into compliance with the McCleary decision framework. I need clarification as to how the Supreme Court came to this conclusion in light of what I learned at the Committee meeting. Does the Supreme court monitor compliance every year or did they stop monitoring in 2018.</p>	<p><i>No, the Supreme Court does not monitor compliance.</i></p> <p><b><i>June 2018:</i></b> <i>State Supreme Court rules Washington satisfied conditions of the McCleary Decision, triggering extra funding for public school districts, including \$2 billion in the current budget for teachers' salaries. The justices declared the state had fully implemented its new school funding plan, lifted the contempt order and the \$100,000-per-day sanctions, and ended their oversight of the case.</i></p> <p><b><i>What is the McCleary Decision?</i></b>  <i>Article IX, section 1 of the Washington State Constitution makes it the <u>paramount duty</u> of the <u>State</u> to <u>amply provide</u> for the education of all children within its borders. The legislature must develop a basic education program geared toward delivering the constitutionally required education, and it must fully fund that program through <u>regular and dependable tax sources</u>. The State's</i></p>

	<p>Source:  <a href="https://www.washingtonea.org/advocacy/mccleary-school-funding/">https://www.washingtonea.org/advocacy/mccleary-school-funding/</a></p>	<p><i>reliance on local dollars (levies) to support the basic education program fails to provide the “ample” funding article IX, section 1 requires. Districts with high property values are able to raise more levy dollars than districts with low property values, thus affecting the equity of a statewide system.</i></p> <p><i>In 2017, the Legislature opted to fund a portion of the new McCleary-related spending by <u>increasing state property taxes</u>. In conjunction with that increase, the Legislature <u>reduced the amounts of money school districts could raise through local levies</u> (the “levy swap”).</i></p> <p><i>The State modified the prototypical school funding model to move to a state wide staff funding allocation which is the same for every district in the state. Districts were then funded with a “Regionalization” factor which ranged from 0 – 24% of the base allocation. This replaced a model where districts received funding based on the actual education and experience of their specific certificated staff.</i></p>
<p><b>1/8/2025</b></p>	<p>I feel like we are missing representation from underserved groups on the committee. Can we do outreach or listening sessions?</p>	<p><i>Brainstorm: The district is committed to gathering input from all community members through multiple channels including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Online and paper surveys in multiple languages</i></li> <li>• <i>Community forums at various times/locations</i></li> <li>• <i>Targeted outreach through community partners</i></li> <li>• <i>Translation services available for all communications</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>1/8/2025</b></p>	<p>Medicaid Match goes to where?</p>	<p><i>Medicaid Match funds are federal reimbursements for eligible health-related services provided to Medicaid-eligible students. While some Washington districts participate in this program, Coupeville currently does not capture these funds.</i></p>

1/8/2025	Are impact aid funds going into levy, state or federal funding?	<i>Impact Aid funds are federal dollars that go into the general fund. They are not part of levy or state funding streams. These funds help districts offset tax revenue losses from federal property within district boundaries</i>
1/8/2025	Over the past 5 years, what program cuts have we seen?	<i>The district can provide a detailed list of specific program changes over the past 5 years at our next meeting, including both reductions and additions, to ensure accurate historical information. <b>This will go in our slideshow</b></i>
1/8/2025	If the state pays for a librarian, why don't we have one and where is the money going?	<p><i>The state's prototypical school funding model allocates funds for librarian positions based on student enrollment. However, the total allocation often falls short of actual staffing costs. Districts must make staffing decisions based on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Available funding</i></li> <li>● <i>Local priorities and needs</i></li> <li>● <i>Total compensation costs vs. state funding</i></li> <li>● <i>Overall staffing requirements</i></li> </ul>
1/8/2025	Are all MSOCS negotiable or pay per use? Are they locked in?	<p><i>MSOC (Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs) covers many different categories of district expenses. To best answer your question, it would help to know which specific areas you're interested in. MSOC includes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Technology and software licenses</i></li> <li>2. <i>Utilities (electricity, water, heating)</i></li> <li>3. <i>Building maintenance supplies</i></li> <li>4. <i>Classroom materials and curriculum</i></li> <li>5. <i>Insurance</i></li> <li>6. <i>Professional development</i></li> <li>7. <i>Security services</i></li> <li>8. <i>Communication services</i></li> </ol> <p><i>Some of these costs are fixed through long-term contracts, while others can be adjusted based on usage or renegotiated.</i></p>

<b>1/8/2025</b>	Are all solutions on the table?	<i>The budget committee will review all legal options within state regulations and district policies and then determine a list of priorities. This will come as a recommendation to the board.</i>
<b>1/8/2025</b>	Are teacher librarians also gen ed teachers?	<p><i>Under Washington State regulations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Teacher librarians must hold valid teaching certificates</i></li> <li>● <i>They may teach other subjects if properly certified</i></li> <li>● <i>Staffing decisions are made at the local level within state requirements</i></li> </ul>
<b>1/8/2025</b>	Do locals vote on how much money is provided?	<p><i>In Washington State:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Local levies require voter approval</i></li> <li>● <i>Districts may request up to \$2.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value</i></li> <li>● <i>Levy amounts cannot exceed state-set maximum</i></li> </ul>
<b>1/8/2026</b>	Are there any drawbacks to locals providing money?	<p><i>Key factors regarding local funding include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>State-imposed levy caps limit local contributions</i></li> <li>● <i>Levy equalization helps some districts</i></li> <li>● <i>Funding depends on local property values</i></li> <li>● <i>Renewal votes typically every 3-4 years</i></li> </ul>
<b>1/8/2025</b>	What is the plan to educate our community on what we are learning as we go?	<p><i>The district will establish a communication plan which may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Regular updates on district website</i></li> <li>● <i>Community newsletters</i></li> <li>● <i>Public meetings</i></li> <li>● <i>Social media updates</i></li> </ul>

<p><b>1/8/2025</b></p>	<p>I have heard of OSPI capital improvement grants. Are these available to us?</p>	<p><i>Yes, OSPI offers several capital funding opportunities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP)</i></li> <li>● <i>Small Rural Modernization Grants</i></li> <li>● <i>Emergency Repair Grants Each has specific eligibility requirements and application processes.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>1/8/2025</b></p>	<p>Does Coupeville do a student survey-needs assessment type?</p>	<p><i>The district plans to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Implement a student survey as part of the budget process</i></li> <li>● <i>Gather student input on programs and services</i></li> <li>● <i>Include student voice in decision-making</i></li> <li>● <i>Share results with the community</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>1/8/2025</b></p>	<p>What areas of the state budget do we propose to our representatives to deprioritize in order to free up more funding for education?</p>	<p><i>The state budget process involves many complex funding priorities across multiple sectors including healthcare, infrastructure, public safety, and education. As educators, our role is to clearly communicate our district's needs and how funding impacts our students' educational opportunities. I encourage community members interested in advocacy to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Stay informed about education funding through OSPI's website and district updates</i></li> <li>2. <i>Engage with our local legislators to share your experiences and perspectives</i></li> <li>3. <i>Participate in our district's legislative forums when offered</i></li> <li>4. <i>Join our district's advocacy committee if interested</i></li> </ol> <p><i>We can provide current education funding data and specific impacts on our district programs to help inform these discussions.</i></p>
<p><b>1/8/2025</b></p>	<p>Are any federal grant funds available for transportation?</p>	<p><i>Yes, there are federal grant opportunities for school transportation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>EPA Clean School Bus Program grants</i></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Federal Highway Administration Safe Routes to School grants</i></li> <li>● <i>Department of Energy transportation efficiency grants</i></li> <li>● <i>Various infrastructure-related transportation grants through OSPI Each grant has specific requirements and application windows. Our transportation director can provide more detailed information about current grant opportunities.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>1/8/2025</b></p>	<p>What are the sources of funds the state uses and/or has available to fund schools and how have they been performing?</p>	<p><i>Washington State's K-12 education funding comes from several sources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>State General Fund (primarily sales tax, B&amp;O tax, property tax)</i></li> <li>● <i>State Common School Construction Account (timber sales, lottery)</i></li> <li>● <i>Federal funds</i></li> <li>● <i>Local levies (limited by state law)</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The Office of Financial Management and OSPI publish regular reports on education revenue performance and projections.</i></p>