

Resolution Calling for Full Funding of the Foundation Budget Review Commission's Recommendations

Whereas the Massachusetts Foundation Budget Review Commission identified two areas (employee health insurance and special education) where the Massachusetts Foundation Budget significantly understates the true cost of educating students in the Commonwealth and has failed to keep pace with rising costs;

Whereas this underfunding means the cost of providing a quality education has increasingly been borne by local communities, most often at the expense of other vital municipal operations;

Whereas investing in education today leads to higher incomes, and thus less investment in police, prisons, subsidized health care, low income housing, welfare, etc. in the future;

Whereas state and local economies are most effectively strengthened "by investing in education and increasing the number of well-educated workers."

Therefore Be It Resolved that the **Arlington Board of Selectmen** calls on the Massachusetts Legislature and the Governor of Massachusetts to fully fund and adopt the recommendations of the Foundation Budget Review Commission in the immediate future.

Rationale: The Foundation Budget Review Commission (FBRC) was established by the Legislature in the FY16 budget and was charged with examining the Foundation Budget (Chapter 70) formula. The formula was first established as part of the Education Reform legislation in 1993 and has not been thoroughly reviewed or updated since that time. The FBRC found that the current formula understates costs significantly in two areas: Employee Health Insurance and Special Education.

If the recommendations of the FBRC had been implemented in the FY16 budget, state funding for education would have been about \$500 million more than it was. However, if Chapter 70 reflected the true cost of education, the number would be closer to \$2 billion.

Spending by school districts over the required Net School Spending amounts has increased, as a whole, for more than a decade, indicating that communities are using local property taxes and diverting funding from other portions of municipal budgets to fund their schools. In FY14, the total spending above Foundation in the state was \$1.7 billion. At the same time, the state's commitment to municipal aid has declined. Since 2001, unrestricted local aid has been cut by 43%. The net effect is a combination of cuts to local and school services and an increasing reliance on the regressive property tax.

The evidence overwhelmingly establishes the correlation between a well-educated workforce and higher income individuals. States that invest more in education have a higher paid workforce; also, states that increase the level of education of their population see greater productivity and higher wages over time. The link can then easily be made between higher paid individuals and less reliance on various forms of government assistance, as well as lower rates of crime.

A state's high school and college attainment rates are important factors in the state's overall economic strength. Additionally, investments in education can have significant long-term impacts on state and local economies, as well-educated individuals tend to stay relatively local and contribute tax dollars to the state and municipality in which they reside. In general, the taxes paid over time by these individuals are substantially higher than the cost of their public education.

Foundation Budget Review Commission

Final Report

October 30, 2015

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We would like to thank Melissa King and Roger Hatch from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education's Office of School Finance, who have contributed an extraordinary amount of time and expertise to the work of the Commission. The cooperation of Melissa and Roger in providing data and running projections has been instrumental to the Commission throughout the course of its deliberations, and we wish to express our gratitude for their efforts and support.

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Finally, the Commission is grateful to the many groups and individuals who provided policy expertise and insight through presentations at various Commission meetings, including Dr. Karla Baehr, Dr. Paul Dakin, the Rennie Center for Education Research & Policy, and the Massachusetts Budget and Policy Center.

Senator Sonia Chang-Díaz
Co-Chairs

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Commission Chairs

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Representative Alice H. Peisch, *House Chair of the Joint Committee on Education*

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Overview

Mission

Sections 124 and 278 of the FY15 State Budget established the Foundation Budget Review Commission (Commission) to “determine the educational programs and services necessary to achieve the commonwealth’s educational goals” and to “review the way foundation budgets are calculated and to make recommendations for potential changes in those calculations as the commission deems appropriate.” In conducting such review, the Commission was charged with determining “the educational programs and services necessary to achieve the commonwealth’s educational goals and to prepare students to achieve passing scores on the Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System examinations.” The statute also directed the Commission to “determine and recommend measures to promote the adoption of ways in which resources can be most effectively utilized and consider various models of efficient and effective resource allocation.” In the FY16 State Budget, the Commission was granted an extension until November 1, 2015 to finish its work, and issue a final report.

The members of the Commission approached their work in the spirit of those who originally proposed the Education Reform Act of 1993, and the many from the educational, business, philanthropic, governmental, and civic communities who have advanced its work in a bipartisan and collaborative way since then. We are convinced that providing a high quality education to every student within the Commonwealth regardless of wealth, income, educational background, or zip code is not only a matter of constitutional obligation but of generational responsibility. It is not only the means by which our children grow into active participants in our democracy and productive members of our economy, but by which they are given the tools of self-reflection and personal growth that ensure happy, successful, and fulfilled lives that fully unlock their potential, utilize their skills, and realize their dreams. Massachusetts has made great strides since 1993 in realizing this kind of high quality public education. Indeed, on many metrics, the Commonwealth is the envy of many other states and industrialized countries. But reports from the field and the research community alike in recent years have suggested that the system is fiscally strained by the failure to substantively reconsider the adequacy of the foundation budget since 1993, and that the formula may need re-tooling to meet the needs of the 21st Century. Moreover, 22 years after the advent of education reform, the challenge we have not yet achieved desired results on is to deliver quality consistently to all geographies and all demographic groups across our state.

To meet these challenges, the Commission focused not only on identifying areas where the foundation budget and district spending might be poorly aligned or out-of-date, but asked questions about best practice, efficiency, and productivity, to ensure that gaps between foundation budget assumptions and actual spending were not simply filled because they existed, but were filled because exhaustive analysis showed that either maximum efficiencies had been sought, or that even maximizing efficiencies would not have allowed districts to fully close such gaps. The Commission also undertook its task recognizing that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) has, in recent years, consistent with both the original Education Reform Act, and subsequent amendments to the law, including the Achievement Gap Act of 2010, been ramping up efforts to hold districts and schools accountable for results, and to ensure that every effort is being made to identify, reduce, and eliminate remaining achievement gaps. It was a special moral and fiscal focus of the Commission’s, then, to make sure that the schools and districts most likely to be held accountable for bringing high-need students to proficiency, also had sufficient resources to meet those standards, and educate their high-needs populations to the same standards as other students by reviewing the adequacy and efficacy of the ELL and low-income rates in the formula.

Legislative Charge

SECTION 124. Chapter 70 of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section 4, as so appearing, and inserting in place thereof the following section:-

Section 4. Upon action of the general court, there shall periodically be a foundation budget review commission to review the way foundation budgets are calculated and to make recommendations for potential changes in those calculations as the commission deems appropriate. In conducting such review, the commission shall seek to determine the educational programs and services necessary to achieve the commonwealth's educational goals and to prepare students to achieve passing scores on the Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System examinations. The review shall include, but not be limited to, those components of the foundation budget created pursuant to section 3 of chapter 70 and subsequent changes made to the foundation budget by law. In addition, the commission shall seek to determine and recommend measures to promote the adoption of ways in which resources can be most effectively utilized and consider various models of efficient and effective resource allocation. In carrying out the review, the commissioner of elementary and secondary education shall provide to the commission any data and information the commissioner considers relevant to the commission's charge.

The commission shall include the house and senate chairs of the joint committee on education, who shall serve as co-chairs, the secretary of education, the commissioner of elementary and secondary education, the commissioner of early education and care, the speaker of the house of representatives or a designee, the president of the senate or a designee, the minority leader of the house of representatives or a designee, the minority leader of the senate or a designee, the governor or a designee, the chair of the house committee on ways and means or a designee, the chair of the senate committee on ways and means or a designee and 1 member to be appointed by each of the following organizations: the Massachusetts Municipal Association, Inc., the Massachusetts Business Alliance for Education, Inc., the Massachusetts Association of School Committees, Inc., the Massachusetts Association of School Superintendents, Inc., the Massachusetts Teachers Association, the American Federation of Teachers Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Association of Vocational Administrators, Inc., the Massachusetts Association of Regional Schools, Inc. and the Massachusetts Association of School Business Officials. Members shall not receive compensation for their services but may receive reimbursement for the reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out their responsibilities as members of the commission. The commissioner of elementary and secondary education shall furnish reasonable staff and other support for the work of the commission. Prior to issuing its recommendations, the commission shall conduct not fewer than 4 public hearings across regions of the commonwealth. It shall not constitute a violation of chapter 268A for a person employed by a school district to serve on the commission or to participate in commission deliberations that may have a financial impact on the district employing that person or on the rate at which that person may be compensated. The commission may establish procedures to ensure that no such person participates in commission deliberations that may directly affect the school districts employing those persons or that may directly affect the rate at which those persons are compensated.

SECTION 278. (a) The foundation budget review commission established in section 4 of chapter 70 of the General Laws shall file its report on or before June 30, 2015. A copy of the report and recommendations shall be made publicly available on the website of the department of elementary and secondary education and submitted to the joint committee on education.

(b) In addition to the membership listed in section 4 of chapter 70 of the General Laws and for the purposes of this review, there shall be 1 advisory nonvoting member of the foundation budget review commission from each the following organizations: the League of Women Voters of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Budget and Policy Center, the Massachusetts Business Roundtable, the Massachusetts Parent Teacher Association, the Massachusetts Taxpayers Foundation, Stand for Children and Strategies for Children. Advisory members shall be informed in advance of any public hearings or meetings scheduled by the commission and may be provided with written or electronic materials deemed appropriate by the commission's co-chairs. Before finalizing its recommendations, the foundation budget commission established in said section 4 of said chapter 70 shall solicit input from advisory members who may offer comments or further recommendations for the commission's consideration.

Process and Method

To inform its deliberations, the Commission conducted six public hearings across the Commonwealth to solicit testimony from members of the public (*refer to Appendix A for a summary of public hearing comments*). The Commission also held seven meetings between October 2014 and June 2015, during which members examined relevant research and considered information and data presented by various stakeholders (*refer to Appendix B for a summary of the Commission meetings and a list of documents reviewed at each meeting*). At the end of this period, recommendations were made and accepted relative to the foundation budget assumptions regarding health insurance and special education.

In September, the commission was able to hire a researcher and staff person, and instructed that the focus of remaining work be on identifying ways to reduce the achievement gap among low income students and English language learners by examining whether the existing additional amounts required by the formula are sufficient to meet the needs of those districts as defined by 2015 pedagogical standards and best practice. Multiple sources of evidence were considered in this phase of the work, including a review of national literature and research, as well as other state funding formulas, to determine whether our ELL and low income weightings in MA were adequate or in a reasonable national range, and interviews with superintendents, business managers, and teachers in MA districts that have found success in turning around schools and reducing or eliminating the achievement gap for high needs students. Given that insufficient time remained for either a professional judgment panel or a successful schools study, the commission's hope was that the principles underlying both models could be respected by seeking the advice, counsel, and professional judgment of those who had achieved some initial success at meeting the educational needs of ELL and low income students. The multiple sources of evidence gathered in this way are reflected in the additional recommendations made in this report relative to low income and ELL increments.

Finally, a number of areas remained in which the Commission either did not have time to carry out the due diligence needed to make an informed recommendation, or believes that current efforts and pilot programs must be continued and their results reviewed before any final inclusion of related costs in the Chapter 70 funding formula.

Findings & Recommendations

– PART A –

Foundation Budget Changes

The Education Reform Act of 1993 established the foundation budget to ensure adequate funding for all students in Massachusetts. Since then, some of the assumptions contained in the formula for calculating the foundation budget have become outdated. In particular, the actual costs of health insurance and special education have far surpassed the assumptions built into the formula for calculating the foundation budget.¹ As a result, those costs have significantly reduced the resources available to support other key investments. In addition, the added amounts intended to provide services to ELL and low-income students are less than needed to fully provide the level of intervention and support needed to ensure the academic and social-emotional success of these populations, or to allow the school districts serving them to fund the best practices that have been found successful.

I. Health Insurance

Findings

Actual spending on employee health insurance far exceeds the current foundation budget allotment for such costs, as noted in several recent studies.² Statewide, district spending on “Employee Benefits & Fixed Charges” exceeds the foundation budget allotment by more than 140%.³ This is primarily due to the dramatic growth in health insurance costs nationwide and the fact that such costs have increased at a significantly higher rate than the rate of inflation used to adjust the foundation budget. In addition, the “Employee Benefits & Fixed Charges” component of the foundation budget does not include retiree health insurance, even though districts or communities incur such costs.

In developing the below recommendations, the Commission leveraged the collective expertise of its members to engage in discussions about how to address the discrepancy between the foundation budget and actual spending on health insurance. To inform such discussions, the Commission reviewed the factors encompassed in the “Employee Benefits & Fixed Charges” component of the formula, examined data on municipal health insurance trends, and reviewed information regarding the participation of school district employees in the state’s Group Insurance Commission (GIC) health plans.

Recommendations

1. Adjust the employee health insurance rate captured in the “Employee Benefits/Fixed Charges” component of the formula to reflect the average⁴ Group Insurance Commission (GIC) rate*;

¹ Recent studies have estimated the gap between foundation and actual spending in these categories to be as high as \$2.1 billion combined (Massachusetts Budget & Policy Center, “Cutting Class: Underfunding the Foundation Budget’s Core Education Program,” 2011; Massachusetts Business Alliance for Education, “School Funding Reality: A Bargain Not Kept,” 2010; Massachusetts Department of Elementary & Secondary Education, “Report on the Status of the Public Education Financing System in Massachusetts,” 2013).

² Ibid.

³ Melissa King & Roger Hatch, DESE. “Massachusetts Foundation Budget: Focus on Special Education and Health Insurance.” March 2015. Powerpoint presentation.

⁴ While the Commission recommends using the average rate, it acknowledges that there may be other benchmarks that the Legislature may find more appropriate.

*The increment representing the other parts of the “Employee Benefits/Fixed Charges” component would remain the same.

2. Add a new category for “Retired Employee Health Insurance” to the foundation budget; and
3. Establish a separate health care cost inflation adjustor for the employee health insurance portion of the “Employee Benefits/Fixed Charges” component of the formula, based on the change in the GIC rates.

II. Special Education

Findings

Foundation enrollment accounts for the additional costs of providing special education services through an assumed rate of district enrollment, rather than an actual count of students. A district’s foundation enrollment is multiplied by 3.75% to add additional special education resources to the foundation budget. This translates to an assumption that 15% of students receive in-district special education services 25% of the time.⁵ In actuality, around 16% of students receive some level of in-district special education services statewide⁶, which suggests that the foundation budget understates the number of in-district special education students. Out-of-district special education enrollment is assumed at 1% of foundation enrollment, which mirrors the rate of out-of-district special education placements statewide. However, districts spend far more on special education tuition for out-of-district placements than what is allocated through the foundation budget. In FY13, actual costs were 59% higher than the foundation budget rate of \$25,454.⁷ To address the fact that the foundation budget understates the number of in-district special education students and the cost of out-of-district special education, the Commission has developed the below recommendations.

Recommendations

1. Increase the assumed in-district special education enrollment rate from 3.75% to 4.00% (for non-vocational students) and 4.75% to 5.00% (for vocational students)
 - *Current assumption (3.75%) = 15% of students receiving SPED services 25% of the time*
 - *Proposed change (4.00%) = 16% of students receiving SPED services 25% of the time*
2. Increase the out-of-district special education cost rate to capture the total costs that districts bear before circuit breaker reimbursement is triggered. One example of how this might be done is to increase the out-of-district special education cost rate by an amount equal to the following:

$$[4 \times \text{statewide foundation budget per-pupil amount}] - [\text{statewide foundation budget per-pupil amount}^{**} + \text{out-of-district special education cost rate}]^{***}$$

⁵ 15% x 25% = 3.75%

⁶ Melissa King & Roger Hatch, DESE. “Massachusetts Foundation Budget: Focus on Special Education and Health Insurance.” March 2015. Powerpoint presentation.

⁷ Melissa King & Roger Hatch, DESE. “Massachusetts Foundation Budget: Focus on Special Education and Health Insurance.” March 2015. Powerpoint presentation.

** Not including assumed SPED costs.

*** This would be a one-time adjustment, with the resulting rate increased by inflation each year thereafter.

III. Budget Impact Summary: Health Insurance and Special Education Changes

Statewide Summary	GAA	25% Phase in	Difference	100%	Difference
	FY16	FY16		FY16	
Enrollment	942,120	942,120	0	942,120	0
Foundation budget	10,090,177,272	10,340,927,612	250,750,340	10,912,226,442	822,049,170
Required district contribution	5,943,909,031	6,002,726,108	58,817,077	6,080,502,587	136,593,556
Chapter 70 aid	4,511,521,973	4,607,300,066	95,778,093	4,943,298,626	431,776,654
Required net school spending (NSS)	10,455,431,004	10,610,026,174	154,595,170	11,023,801,213	568,370,210

The chart above illustrates the estimated impact of the Commission's recommended adjustments to the foundation budget categories for health insurance and special education, expressed both as a one year cost and based on a four year phase-in. Note that because of the structural changes recommended to both the ELL and low income rates below, further work would be needed to ensure that the Chapter 70 spreadsheets accurately reflected those changes. Those recommendations would also entail an increase in the amount of Chapter 70 aid, not reflected in this chart. In addition, if the legislature chose to incorporate any of the issues raised in Part C of this report as being worthy of further study and consideration, the final cost to the state would increase further.

IV. English Language Learners

Findings

A review of national literature showed that the weights for states with funding formulas that made adjustments for ELL students had weightings of between 9.6% and 99%. Although Massachusetts uses rates rather than weightings, those rates contain an implied weighting of between 7% and 34%. In general, then, MA weightings for ELL are well within the national range, with the exception of the high school rates of 7% and 40% respectively.

Although the origin of the high school rate differential is based in legitimately different class size assumptions in a historic iteration of the formula, it presents a challenge to the effective provision of services to the ELL population. A consistent point made by the superintendents and educators with whom we spoke was the sharp rise in students with interrupted education (SIFE) and students with limited or interrupted formal education (SLIFE), often children from war torn regions, or refugees, who have serious social and emotional needs, and arrive at school with little to no formal education for school districts to build upon. This challenge is exacerbated at the high school level, where such gaps in learning must be made up in an extremely short time frame, often with highly staff-intensive interventions involving class size of 10 or less per teacher, and support staff as well. Next, vocational schools which serve significant numbers of ELL students have frequently pointed out to the Commission that they receive no additional support in meeting their students' needs through the formula, because the ELL student amount is calculated as a base rate per student rather than as an added

increment. Therefore, no ELL increment is applied to the vocational foundation budget, despite the significant needs some vocational districts face in educating this population. Finally, smaller districts and their advocates urged that funding and flexibility remain in the formula in recognition of the fact that they too often have ELL learners, but, due to low incidence, may meet those needs in creative and cost-sharing ways with other districts.

Recommendations

1. Convert the ELL increase from a base rate to an increment on the base rate.
2. Apply the increment to vocational school ELL students as well.
3. Increase the increment for all grade levels, including high school, to the current effective middle school increment of \$2,361. This would increase the range of ELL-only weightings and expand available funds for staff-intensive high school age interventions.

V. Low-Income Students

Findings

Recommended weightings for low income students in the national literature range from an (admittedly conservative) 40% more than the base per student rate to 100% more. The low income increments in MA range from 32% at the high school level to 50% at the junior high/ middle school level, with low income ELL running between 30% and 84%. In our effort to determine where in the broader range of weightings MA should fall, the Commission reviewed the testimony made at public hearings and undertook focused interviews with successful educators in the fall. Among districts which had successfully carried out turnaround efforts, either district wide, or at select schools within the district identified as Level Four schools, many common themes and best practices emerged as worthy of replication in the effort to better meet the needs of ELL and low income learners, and reduce remaining achievement gaps, a few of which follow:

1. Extending the school day or year: This was among the top of the strategies identified as having been successful in the schools where it is tried. It is often extended to allow both more learning time for students, and common planning time for teachers and staff. More time is frequently viewed as essential to overcome existing deficits in learning and achievement.
2. Social and Emotional Needs/ Mental and Physical (including Oral) Health: Although educators are quick to stress that social and emotional needs are different and distinct from mental health, almost everyone interviewed stressed that the growth of need in this area has been staggering. Many asserted that they could not have accurately predicted in 1993, or even ten years ago, how much more effort and cost would be needed to ensure an adequate supply of social workers, guidance and adjustment counselors, wraparound coordinators, and other staff to ensure that the needs of their students are met, and that students arrive school stable and ready to learn.
3. Instructional Improvement: Improving instruction is usually key to any successful school turnaround, and several strategies emerge as valuable here: increased and improved professional development, common planning time for teachers and staff, and the use of instructional teams and instructional coaches.
4. Targeted Class Size Reductions for the Highest Need Populations: Although the formula's assumptions for K-3 class size, and for high needs students, are fairly low, several educators stressed that, for certain of the highest need populations, such as the SIFE/SLIFE ELL students mentioned above, or other high

school students with significant gaps to redress in a short time, or students with significant social-emotional needs, or who are at high risk of dropping out, or have a high history of truancy, who need intensive staff attention to help keep them in school and on task, class sizes lower than 10 to 1 were often necessary to increase achievement rapidly.

5. Early Education: Full Day Kindergarten and Full Day Pre-K. Many of the educators indicated both that bringing full day K into their districts had significantly impacted and improved school readiness, and that high on their wish list was the extension of full day pre-K and other early learning services in their districts.

For some of these strategies, the Commission was presented with solid and detailed estimates for what these implementations cost. MA 2020 presented evidence that extended learning time (or ELT) costs approximately \$1300-1500 per student. The Mass Budget and Policy Center (MBPC) presented a costing out of comprehensive wraparound services that was estimated at \$1300 per student. Worcester school officials presented evidence that their successful efforts at turning around Level 4 school cost about \$2000 more per student than other schools in the district received. Other strategies proved more elusive to cost out, although the range of weightings found in literature ranged from a conservative 40% in the Education Trust review, to 50% in the work of the Education Reform Review Commission of 2002, to almost 100% in Maryland. It was also clear from our interviews and emerging practices in other states that districts with the highest concentrations of poverty had a correspondingly high need for funding. The fact of concentration of challenging populations itself caused a change in the asset mix available to, and the expenditures required of, districts. They especially needed the educational and pedagogical synergies created by making more than one reform happen at a time.

The other challenge faced by the Commission was this: No one strategy or group of strategies is used consistently in every school district, but no model district limited so itself to one strategy only. Successful districts, and successful school turnarounds, require multiple concurrent, overlapping and reinforcing strategies, the exact details of which will vary from district to district. The question before the Commission was: How shall we account for the varying costs of diverse strategic educational choices through a standardized formula without simply summing the costs of every possible strategy, or limiting districts to one strategy at a time? The recommendations below attempt to find a way through that question by recommending that the low income increment be increased based on concentration of poverty, and that the poorest districts be provided enough per student to ensure that two to three reforms might be carried out simultaneously.

Recommendations

1. Increase the increment for districts with high concentrations of low income students. The Legislature will need to determine specific increments based on further review of data and debate, but based on its review of national literature, practices in other states, and model districts within our own state, the Commission offers the guidance that that weighting should fall within the range of 50%-100% and that multiple concurrent interventions are necessary to effectively close achievement gaps. The final decision should provide high poverty school districts with enough funding to pursue several turnaround strategies at once.
2. Ensure that any new definition of economically disadvantaged (necessitated by districts' shift away from collection of free and reduced school lunch eligibility data) properly and accurately count all economically needful students.
3. Leave the exact calculation of each increment to legislative action.
4. Require each district to post a plan online, on a highly accessible and visible state website as well as their district site, about how it will use the funds calculated in the ELL and low income allotments to serve the

intended populations, what outcome metrics they will use to measure the success of the programs so funded, performance against those metrics, and, subsequently, the results of the funding on improving student achievement. The plan will be public, but not subject to approval by DESE. The plan, which can be part of required school improvement plans, should detail how funds are being used to improve instructional quality, and/or ensure that services are provided that allow every student to arrive at school physically and mentally healthy, with their social and emotional needs met, and ready to learn.

5. Consistent with testimony provided to the Commission, the interviews conducted by Commission staff, and a national literature review to identify best practices, we anticipate that districts will use funding flexibility for one or more of the following best practices: a) expanded learning time, in the form of a longer day and/or year, and inclusive, where appropriate, of common planning time for teachers, b) wraparound services that improve and maintain the health of our students, including social and emotional health and skills, mental health and oral health, c) hiring staff at levels that support improved student performance and the development of the whole child, d) increased or improved professional development rooted in pedagogical research, and focused on instructional improvement, including evidence-based practices such as hiring instructional coaches, e) purchase of up-to-date curriculum materials and equipment, including instructional technology, and f) expanding kindergarten, pre-school, and early education options within the district.

– PART B –

EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE RESOURCE ALLOCATION

In the course of deliberations, Commission members often found themselves desiring even more detailed information than that immediately available. In addition, in approving foundation budget increases, they wanted to ensure the funding was used effectively and accountably to meet the educational needs of our most vulnerable children and high needs students. The first part of the recommendations below represents specific recommendations relative to the low income and ELL increment increases proposed in Part A of this report, and about school-based budgeting, the second part is the recommendation of a data working group that made recommendations to the Commission in September, and the third section contains the recommendations of the Commission relative to early education.

Data Collection Recommendations

1. Establish a data collection and reporting system that tracks funding allocated for ELL and Low Income students to ensure that spending is targeted to the intended populations, and to provide a better data source to future Foundation Budget Review Commissions about the accuracy and adequacy of the low income and ELL increments.
2. Establish a data collection and reporting system that allows for greater access to school-level expenditures and data across all districts to increase the understanding of state level policy makes about effective school-level interventions and investments, and which connects that data to student achievement data so more informed decisions can be made about the productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness of state expenditures.

Stakeholder Data Advisory Group Recommendations

1. *Establish Stakeholder Data Advisory Committee*
The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), in collaboration with the Executive Office of Education (EOE), should convene a Stakeholder Data Advisory Committee to promote effective resource allocation decisions at the local level
2. *Purpose of Data Advisory Committee*
The Data Advisory Committee will assist DESE to identify, implement and assess cost-effective ways to achieve three goals:
 - a) Streamline financial reporting, eliminate duplicate reporting requirements, and improve data quality
 - b) Strengthen DESE capacity to analyze and report staffing, scheduling and financial data in ways that support strategic resource allocation decisions at the district and school level
 - c) Strengthen district capacity to use data to make strategic resource allocation decisions
3. *Reports to the Board and Joint Education Committee*
The Data Advisory Committee will report its progress to the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education and to the Co-chairs of the Joint Committee on Education at least semi-annually, and will make such recommendations for new funding as are necessary for DESE to achieve the goals.
4. *Work of the DESE*
DESE actions to achieve these three goals may include:
 - Work with MTRS to obtain individual teacher salary information

- Develop strategies for securing more school-level financial data, including, where appropriate, developing ways to apportion more district expenditures to schools automatically
- Improve data accuracy by identifying more ways to “automate” the identification of “outlier” data on EPIMS staffing and EOY financial reports from districts to prompt district review
- Strengthen its training for district staff to improve accuracy and consistency of data reporting with special attention to: a) the use of clear and consistent definitions, and b) expected use of “Reports Tab” to explain significant changes and/or “outlier” data
- Eliminate duplication of effort at state and local levels by: a) aligning finance data with staffing (EPIMS) and enrollment (SIMS) data collections, and b) aligning grants management and reporting with EOY financial reporting
- Identify potential models, requirements, impacts, and estimated cost for a new financial reporting system
- Develop more powerful, actionable and publicly-available information and reports that combine and benchmark staffing, scheduling, and district/school-level funding data to support strategic resource allocation decisions at the local level
- Expand research focused on identifying promising practices for efficient and effective district and school resource allocation
- Collaborate closely with MASBO and MASS to develop the on-line (and other) training and support that DESE, education collaboratives, and local district and school staff need to make effective use of the current and new data and research
- Take other actions deemed necessary to achieve the goals

5. *Implications for Future State Funding*

Many of the above actions will require a cost-benefit analysis of a range of options. For some chosen options, new state funding will need to be recommended and secured.

Early Education

High-quality preschool is an effective practice identified by most school districts as one which increases the school readiness of students, especially high need students, and which is therefore worthy of further consideration and action by the legislature as it updates the structure and financing of public education for the 21st Century. While the Commission did not have sufficient time or resources to undertake specific recommendations on early education, it was a practice that was frequently highlighted in both national literature and in feedback from model districts within the Commonwealth—both for closing achievement gaps for disadvantaged students and in reducing special education costs for districts and the state. The state is currently using federal funds from the Preschool Expansion Grant (PEG) program, and some supplemental state funds, to examine and explore ways in which early education can be provided and expanded through the existing and robust mixed delivery system of public and private providers. As it considers whether the Chapter 70 funding formula can be adapted appropriately as a funding vehicle for the ongoing provision of pre-school, the Commission encourages the Legislature to incorporate the implementation wisdom gained through the PEG pilot programs and the Commonwealth’s other early education program, quality, and access initiatives as it rolls out any effort to provide these services more widely.

– PART C –

OTHER

The Commission wishes to make the following observations and recognitions, which due to time constraints, and limited resources, it has been unable to address more extensively:

I. IN-DISTRICT SPECIAL EDUCATION

A review at the September meeting of in-district SPED spending data confirms that the average expenditure per pupil exceeds the rate currently included in the foundation budget, and that, even upon adoption of the changes recommended in this report, a gap will remain of approximately \$700M between foundation budget assumptions, and district reported spending, and between foundation budget assumptions about staffing (assuming 4,394 teachers, or 8 special education FTEs to one teacher), and current practice (9,915 special education teachers, or approximately 5 special education FTEs to one teacher). Some evidence and testimony was presented that the central change driving this gap was that the original foundation budget for in-district special education was built on a model of substantially separate instruction, which has changed significantly over time to reflect the growing use of inclusion as the preferred pedagogical model in the Commonwealth. Since that model involves special education students spending most or all of their day in regular education classrooms, with special education (and para-professionals) coming into the classroom to provide extra help for struggling students, the working hypothesis of several Commissioners is that the added staffing needs of that model account for the significant difference in staffing and funding levels between the foundation budget and reported spending. Commissioners also noted the following challenges related to the data as presented: a) actual reported special education costs, including the counting of staff FTEs, don't line up precisely with functional categories in the foundation budget, and b) not all functional categories are collected by program, leaving key data missing for special education. In addition, some Commissioners expressed a desire for a more detailed review of district practice to confirm that inclusion, and its broad adoption at the district level, is the chief reason for any remaining funding shortfall, and to further examine how best to account for reported costs that may be shared between regular and special education. The Commission simply did not have sufficient time or resources to further analyze and review district teaching and funding practices in order to inform more specific recommendations. The gap between the foundation budget in-district SPED rate and actual district-level per pupil costs needs further attention by the legislature, in order to ensure that Chapter 70 supports best practices in creating and maintaining a 21st century special education system.

The Commission further notes that, while any increase made to the foundation budget to reflect special education costs would result in increased Chapter 70 aid for many districts, such additional funding would not need to be spent on special education services solely. Because special education is a legal entitlement, districts must fund individual education plans for all students in special education. Therefore, any gap between the foundation budget categories and actual legal obligations results in funds being diverted from other instructional priorities of the district to fund obligatory special education costs. Any increase in the Chapter 70 assumptions about special education that increases Chapter 70 aid to a district also frees up "other" funds currently being spent on special education services, and allows districts to make a broader set of investments in core instructional services and other supports that benefit the entire learning community of that district, should the district so choose. It is the expectation of the Commission that by more accurately reflecting special education (and health insurance costs) in the Chapter 70 formula, the Legislature will make possible numerous exciting reforms and instructional improvements that are currently beyond the fiscal capacity of the Commonwealth's school districts.

II. INFLATION FACTORS

The Commission also recognizes that, although the Chapter 70 formula contains an inflation adjustment, which has been applied in most years since 1993, in 2010, faced with a sharp downturn in revenues, and the serious budget challenge that resulted, the final budget used a lower inflation number (3.04%) from a different quarter than the quarter required by statute (6.75%). A correction for this “missed” quarter that acknowledges the statutory cap on inflation of 4.5% results in an adjustment of 1.4 % in FY16, and would have required additional Chapter 70 aid of almost \$55 million. A correction that suspended the statutory cap results in an adjustment of 3.6 % in FY16, and would have required additional Chapter 70 aid of almost \$158 million. Note, however, that these estimates were calculated separately from the recommendations made in Part A of this report. Were those changes adopted, there would be no need to make a corrective fix to those elements of the formula, which would lower the estimates above, and allow an inflation adjustment to be made to remaining categories for a lower cost in Chapter 70 aid.

– PART D –

CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

As the Commission's work draws to a close, the legislature's work begins. We submit this report to the legislature with full recognition of the continued fiscal challenges of the Commonwealth, and the many competing priorities, and worthwhile goals, that the legislature must balance in crafting the annual state budget. We recognize that recommendations of this scope and size will need to be phased in to be affordable. However, we also note again what was stated at the beginning of this document: that the good work begun by the education reform act of 1993, and the educational progress made since, will be at risk so long as our school systems are fiscally strained by the ongoing failure to substantively reconsider the adequacy of the foundation budget. We therefore urge that the legislature act on these recommendations with a profound sense of the risks and opportunities at stake for our shared prosperity as a state and, as our constitution acknowledges, the critical nature of education to the health of our democracy. We advise a keen sense of the urgency when it comes to addressing the identified funding gaps, and the moral imperative of reducing the remaining achievement gaps.

The Commission also hopes, after passage of any revisions to Chapter 70, that careful and continued attention will be paid to the adequacy of the foundation budget, to the effectiveness of the implementation of any Chapter 70 revisions, and to best practices that emerge over coming years. We encourage the legislature to make the work of the Commission recurring, on some regular interval of years as was originally envisioned by the 1993 Act, since both pedagogical wisdom and relevant changes in our economy and society will always be emerging. We hope that, with the assistance of such a reconvened commission, the legislature will be in a position to act expeditiously on any new fiscal needs or implementation challenges that have arisen in the interim, or new strategies that permit more efficient and effective use of funds. Noting the challenges and frustrations faced by this Commission as the result of a lack of dedicated and funded staff, we strongly recommend that dedicated and timely funding be provided to any future Commission to allow a rigorous review of available data to make decisions that are in best long term interests of the Commonwealth both fiscally and educationally.

Education reform in Massachusetts is now 22 years old, and its strength has derived from a solid bipartisan commitment both to high academic standards and to providing adequate funding to allow districts to meet those standards. As a Commission composed of members from the educational, business, philanthropic, governmental, and civic communities, we hope that our proposals represent another step in that journey towards academic excellence and educational equity, and we look forward to continuing our work together to see these changes enacted and signed into law.

Appendix A

The Commission held six public hearings across the state to solicit testimony from members of the public. A summary of the main themes and issues that were raised during the public hearings are listed below. *This list reflects the testimony heard at the public hearings only and is not meant to convey the Commission's formal findings or recommendations.*

Public Hearings Summary

- Actual spending on Special Education and Health Insurance far exceeds the foundation budget assumptions. As a result, foundation spending is consumed by these under-funded fixed charges, leaving less funding available to support other educational programs.
- Need to increase funding for at-risk students – especially low income and ELL students.
- The foundation budget does not provide sufficient resources to address the mental health needs of today's students.
- The foundation budget should provide greater support for wraparound services.
- The Commission should examine district allocation practices and efforts to remove barriers to efficient and adaptive uses of funds.
- Technology should be included in the foundation budget as such costs were not envisioned in the original foundation budget.
- The Commission should propose changes to simplify and clarify the foundation budget to make it easier for citizens to understand how funds are spent and whether these are bringing about results.
- Money should follow the student at the school level, to ensure that additional aid is being spent on the students who it is intended to benefit.
- Reconsider the use of October 1st enrollment data to calculate foundation budgets, which is especially problematic for districts that experience significant fluctuations in student enrollment throughout the year.
- The current method of funding charter schools is creating significant and growing financial difficulty for municipalities and school districts.
- The Commission should consider whether there is sufficient funding in the foundation budget for building maintenance.
- The foundation budget formula does not account for the cost of unfunded mandates.
- Need a better enforcement mechanism and/or greater clarity regarding a municipality's obligation to appropriate sufficient funds to meet the required local contribution.
- Transportation should be included and funded in the foundation budget.
- Need to address "equity" issues – the Commission should review and adjust the local contribution and school aid calculation factors in the Chapter 70 formula.
- The Commission should address concerns surrounding vocational education – i.e. how vocational education students are recruited and accepted, how tuition is calculated, and the high cost of student transportation.
- The foundation budget should include funding for school libraries.
- The foundation budget should account for the differences in costs among smaller, rural districts.

Appendix B

Summary of Commission Meetings & Materials

Meeting # 1: October 9, 2014

Commission members reviewed the charges set forth in the authorizing legislation (*Sections 124 & 278 of Chapter 165 of the Acts of 2014*), viewed a presentation on the foundation budget formula entitled “Measuring Adequacy – the Massachusetts Foundation Budget” prepared by Melissa King and Roger Hatch from the Department of Elementary & Secondary Education (DESE), and discussed the public hearing schedule. Commission members received the following materials: A copy of the authorizing legislation (*Section 124 & 278 of Chapter 165 of the Acts of 2014*), a summary of the authorizing legislation, and a copy of the power point presentation entitled “Measuring Adequacy – the Massachusetts Foundation Budget”.

Meeting #2: March 10, 2015

Commission members viewed a presentation on special education and health insurance entitled “Massachusetts Foundation Budget: Focus on Special Education and Health Insurance” prepared by Melissa King and Roger Hatch from DESE, viewed a presentation on municipal health insurance trends prepared by Carolyn Ryan from the Massachusetts Taxpayers Foundation, and reviewed the Commission’s meeting schedule and timeline. Commission members received the following materials: a copy of the power point presentation entitled “the Massachusetts Foundation Budget: Focus on Special Education and Health Insurance”, a copy of the power point presentation entitled “Municipal Health Insurance Trends”, and a copy of the Commission’s meeting schedule.

Meeting #3: March 27, 2015

Commission members viewed a presentation on the other foundation budget categories and differences in spending among districts entitled “Further Analysis of the Foundation Budget” prepared by Melissa King from DESE, viewed a presentation on the wage adjustment factor prepared by Melissa King from DESE, and considered information provided by DESE Commissioner Mitchell Chester on the relationship between spending and student outcomes. Commission members received the following materials: a copy of the power point presentation entitled “Further Analysis of the Foundation Budget”, a copy of the power point presentation entitled “Wage Adjustment Factor”, and a list of school districts by wealth and low-income quintile.

Meeting #4: April 14, 2015

Commission members viewed a presentation on evidence-based strategies for improving student outcomes entitled “Building a Foundation for Success” prepared by Chad d'Entremont and Luc Schuster from the Rennie Center and Mass Budget and Policy Center, considered information provided by Dr. Paul Dakin (Superintendent of Revere Public Schools) regarding the various investments and programs that have yielded positive outcomes in Revere, and discussed the process for reviewing and voting on recommendations that would be included in the Commission’s final report. Commission members received the following materials: a copy of the power point presentation entitled “Building a Foundation for Success”, and a handout on Revere Public Schools provided by Dr. Paul Dakin.

Meeting #5: May 5, 2015

Commission members viewed a presentation on effective resource allocation entitled “Effective & Efficient Resource Allocation: A Framework to Consider” prepared by Dr. Karla Baehr, discussed and approved changes to the Commission’s timeline and work plan, and reviewed a draft proposal containing recommendations for

health care and SPED adjustments. Commission members received the following materials: a copy of the power point entitled “Effective & Efficient Resource Allocation: A Framework to Consider”, a copy of the work plan proposed by Senator Chang-Díaz, and a copy of the draft recommendations for health care and SPED adjustments.

Meeting #6: June 9, 2015

Commission members reviewed and approved final recommendations for Health Care and SPED adjustments, considered proposals relative to full-day preschool and accountability, and discussed the other topics to be considered by the Commission during its extended deliberations. Commission members received the following materials: a copy of the final recommendations for health care and SPED adjustments, a document containing draft proposals relative to full-day preschool and accountability, and a copy of the Commission’s updated work plan.

Meeting #7: June 23, 2015

Commission members reviewed and approved edits to the preliminary report, discussed the process and methodology for analyzing the other topics to be considered during the Commission’s extended deliberations, and reviewed information presented by Roger Hatch from DESE on school-based data collection. Commission members received the following materials: a draft of the preliminary report, a document explaining the foundation budget comparison tool developed by Commission member Ed Moscovitch, and a document on school-level finance data.

Meeting #8: September 28, 2015

Commission members were introduced to David Bunker, who was hired by the co-chairs to staff the commission and draft the final report. They also reviewed and commented on his work plan, which was centered around examining the adequacy of the low income and ELL adjustments in the formula. Melissa King of DESE gave a presentation on in-district special education costs, members held a discussion on the “accountability” and “conditions” recommendations, and Dr. Karla Baehr gave a presentation of potential recommendations on data collection, which were unanimously approved by Commission members. Commission members received: a copy of the agenda, a copy of the work proposal prepared by David Bunker, a copy of the Power Point presentation on “In District Special Education Costs” by Melissa King, a document prepared by Dr. Karla Baehr containing recommendations to support effective and efficient allocation of resources, and a document containing a list of the “Accountability” proposals that the Commission has considered to date.

Meeting #9: October 16, 2015

Commission members reviewed the recommendations of David Bunker regarding the low income and ELL adjustments. They also discussed the issue of efficient resource allocation and reporting on spending. Finally, they had a follow-up discussion about in-district special education, and other remaining concerns expressed by Commission members.