



JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Special Meeting of the Jefferson County Board of Education held via
Video Teleconference, on Tuesday, May 21, 2020, at 7 p.m.

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

Chairwoman Diane Porter

Mr. Chris Brady

Mrs. Linda Duncan

Mr. Corrie Shull

Vice-Chair Chris Kolb

Mr. James Craig

Mr. Joseph Marshall

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Superintendent Martin A. Pollio, Ed.D.

SPECIAL MEETING

In light of the Governor having declared a state of emergency within the Commonwealth on March 6, 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and in compliance with guidance issued by the Executive Branch on March 12 and 16, 2020, regarding the conduct of meetings of state boards and commissions during the emergency period, this meeting was conducted by video-teleconference and available for live public viewing online.

The guidance from the Executive Branch provided that all Kentucky Boards and Commissions take proper health precautions to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and accordingly, with respect to the public attendance at meetings of said bodies, states "members of the public will only be able to view video-teleconferenced meetings remotely."

I. Call to order

Chair Porter called the May 21, 2020, Special Meeting of the Board of Education to order at 7 p.m.

II. Recommendation for Approval of Tax Rates for Fiscal Year 2020-21

In compliance with KRS 160.470 and the administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education, the Jefferson County Board of Education is required to approve tax rates. The proposed rate increase of 7.0 cents will be for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2021.

Of this 80.6 cents rate, 7.0 cents will be subject to recall as it exceeds the current 4 percent rate of 73.6 cents per \$100 assessment. Required advertisements were placed in the Courier-Journal on May 6, 2020, and May 13, 2020. A public hearing was held prior to this Board meeting. For rates subject to recall, as required by KRS 160.470(8), an additional advertisement will be placed within 7 days following this board meeting should the board vote to levy a recall rate.

Dr. Pollio provided the rationale for the tax rate increase. Each Board member had an opportunity to comment and ask questions.

Dr. Kolb reminded Board members of what is at stake with this tax rate approval and said that he intends to vote in favor of this increase and will do everything he can to ensure it becomes a reality.

Mr. Brady acknowledged the challenges faced by the District and stated that under normal circumstances he would be in complete agreement with increasing revenue. He stated that the entire world has changed as a result of COVID-19 with one-third of Kentucky's workforce unemployed. He cannot in good conscious vote to increase revenue until this crisis has passed.

Mr. Shull said that the time is now to do what is right for the community. He acknowledged that for some communities it is never a good time to increase taxes. He said that he supports the potential of JCPS students and the tax increase.

Mrs. Duncan acknowledged that this is a very difficult decision and that when they started this process they could not have known that there would be a pandemic that would change everything. The future in education is not going to be the same as it was in the past and she feels like a tax increase is not in the best interest of our citizens at this time.

Mr. Craig agreed that the pandemic has changed everything and has exacerbated problems that were already there. He acknowledged the great amount of student-need, which continues to grow. He will vote to increase revenue.

Mr. Marshall also acknowledged the unmet needs of students and stated that if this revenue increase can push the District forward, he will stand behind it.

Chair Porter recognized the deficits in the District and stated that this is more than a Facilities Plan. She said that it is beyond time to address the many issues that are affecting academic performance. All students need help and all schools should be performing at a level higher than they are.

Order #2020-60 - Motion Passed: Superintendent Martin Pollio recommends the Board of Education approve the General Fund tax rate of 80.6 cents on real property and 80.6 cents on personal property for the Fiscal Year 2020-21. This rate represents a 7 cents increase to the current rate of 73.6 cents. The recommendation passed with a motion by Mr. Corrie Shull and a second by Mr. James Craig.

Mr. Chris Brady	No
Mr. James Craig	Yes
Mrs. Linda Duncan	No
Dr. Christopher Kolb	Yes
Mr. Joseph Marshall	Yes
Ms. Diane Porter	Yes
Mr. Corrie Shull	Yes

III. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 7:48 p.m.

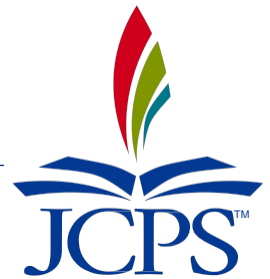
Order #2020-61 - Motion Passed: A motion to adjourn passed with a motion by Mr. James Craig and a second by Mr. Joseph Marshall.

Mr. Chris Brady	Yes
Mr. James Craig	Yes
Mrs. Linda Duncan	Yes
Dr. Christopher Kolb	Yes
Mr. Joseph Marshall	Yes
Ms. Diane Porter	Yes
Mr. Corrie Shull	Yes

Diane Porter
Chairwoman

Dr. Martin A. Pollio
Superintendent/Secretary

**THESE ACTIONS, ALONG WITH THE AGENDA ITEMS, MAKE UP THE OFFICIAL MINUTES,
WHICH ARE ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**



May 19, 2020

NOTICE

To All Members of the Board of Education of Jefferson County, Kentucky:

The Chair of the Board of Education is calling two special meetings of the Board of Education to be held on **Thursday, May 21, 2020**. In light of the Governor having declared a state of emergency within the Commonwealth on March 6, 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and in compliance with guidance issued by the Executive Branch on March 12 and 16, 2020, regarding the conduct of meetings of state boards and commissions during the emergency period, these meetings will be conducted by video-teleconference and available for live public viewing at the following link: [JCBE MEETING VIDEO](#)

The purpose of these meetings is as follows:

5:30 p.m. Tax Rate Hearing: The Jefferson County Board of Education will hold a public hearing at VanHoose Education Center, located at 3332 Newburg Road, to hear public comments regarding a proposed general fund tax levy of 81.6 cents on real property and 81.6 cents on personal property.

In light of Covid-19 concerns, special procedures will be in place at the Hearing so that citizens can make comments to the Board while at the same time maintaining social distancing. Public speakers will only be able to address the Board via video-teleconference by going to VanHoose Education Center and adhering to the following guidelines: [JCPS Guidance for Speakers at May 21 Board Meeting](#). Also in light of Covid-19, the Board will receive comments in writing either via email or regular mail before the meeting. Such comments must be received at angela.gilpin@jefferson.kyschools.us or Angela Gilpin, 3332 Newburg Road, Louisville, KY 40218, before 5:00 p.m. May 20 to be considered by the Board.

7:00 p.m. Special Meeting: The Jefferson County Board of Education will hold a special meeting to discuss and take action on Tax Rates for Fiscal Year 2020-21.

The agenda is as follows:

- I. Call to Order
- II. Recommendation for Approval of Tax Rates for Fiscal Year 2020-21
- III. Adjournment

Any and all matters incidental to and supplementary of the foregoing may also be taken up, considered and acted upon at the meeting.



Diane Porter, Chair
Board of Education of Jefferson County, Kentucky



Martin A. Pollio, Ed.D., Secretary
Board of Education of Jefferson County, Kentucky

Investment in JCPS

May 21, 2020

Surrounding Counties Levied Taxes for 2019-2020

District	Total Real Estate Tax 2019-20	Occupational	Utility	Excise	Motor Vehicle
Anchorage Independent	98.2	0.75	-	-	110.0
Franklin Independent	99.0	-	3.0	-	47.4
Fayette County	81.0	0.50	3.0	-	59.2
Oldham County	78.8	-	3.0	-	64.3
Nelson County	75.3	-	3.0	-	54.8
Franklin County	74.3	-	3.0	-	51.0
Henry County	73.8	-	3.0	-	55.3
Jefferson County	73.6	0.75	-	-	58.5
Shelby County	73.1	-	3.0	-	46.5
Bullitt County	71.6	-	3.0	-	47.7

Future State

Why We Need Additional Funding

NEW SCHOOLS

Two new middle schools in West
Louisville (\$64 million)

One new high school in West
Louisville (\$75 million)

RENOVATIONS

Renovation of four new proposed
magnet schools for state-of-the-art
buildings (est. \$68 million)

Facilities

RENOVATIONS

Double amount of school
renovations per year
(additional \$50 million)

Increase Annual Facility
Improvement (\$12 million)

Renovation of High School Athletic
Facilities (\$25 million)

Facilities

Future State

Increase pay differential of teachers and other employees between JCPS and surrounding counties.

Increase Support to AIS Schools

- Increase pay for teachers/administrators
- Smaller class size
- Additional support staffing
- Programming support

Future State

10,000 students in
extended/summer learning

Leadership Development Pipeline

Teacher Residency for 100
candidates a year

Recommendation

Recommendation is 7 cents per \$100 assessment

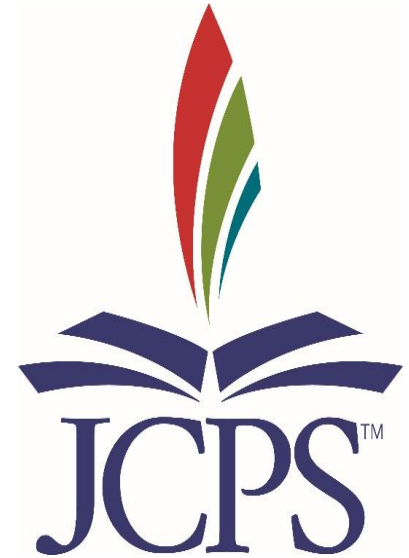
7 cents on a home value of \$100,000 is an additional \$70.00 per year or less than 20 cents a day

Estimated revenue would generate \$51.5 million based on property assessments of \$73 billion

Total school tax rate including the recommendation would be 80.6 cents per \$100 assessment

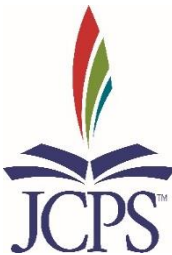
INVESTING IN OUR STUDENTS

Presentation to JCPS Board
May 4, 2020

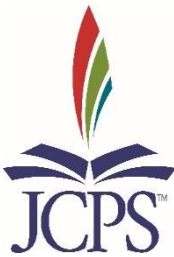


OVERVIEW

1. DOES MONEY MATTER?
2. HOW DOES MONEY MATTER?
3. CHALLENGES
4. REVENUE TRENDS
5. COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS
6. RECOMMENDATION
7. DISCUSSION



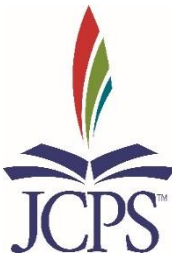
1. DOES MONEY MATTER?



DOES MONEY MATTER?

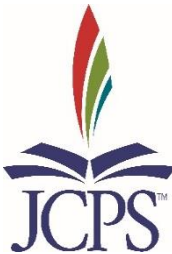
“Studies have **invariably** found a **positive, statistically significant relationship** between student achievement gains and financial inputs” (Learning Policy Institute, 2017, p. 5).

“Results indicate a **causal** relationship between per-pupil spending and student outcomes” (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2014, p. 44).



DOES MONEY MATTER?

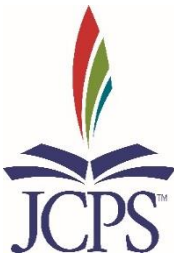
“**Global** resource variables such as [per-pupil expenditures] show strong and consistent relations with achievement” (Greenwald, Hedges, and Laine, 1996, pp. 384-385).



DOES MONEY MATTER?

“This **consensus** — that money does, indeed, matter — is supported by a growing body of high-quality empirical research” (Albert Shanker Institute, 2019, pp. 1-2).

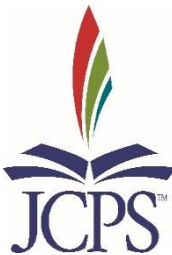
“More equitable and adequate allocation of financial inputs to schooling provides **a necessary underlying condition** for improving the equity and adequacy of outcomes” (Learning Policy Institute, 2017, p. vii).



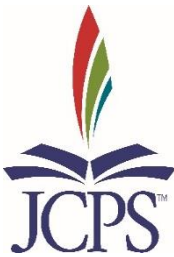
DOES MONEY MATTER?

“Additional funding appears to **matter more for ... students from low-income families**” (Learning Policy Institute, 2017, p. 1).

“There is strong evidence of a **causal effect** of school spending on outcomes for children from poor families” (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2014, p. 38).



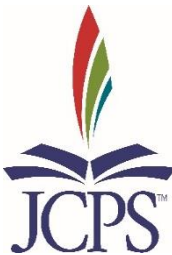
2. HOW DOES MONEY MATTER?



HOW DOES MONEY MATTER?

“Effective teachers are the most important school-based determinant of student educational performance” (Economic Policy Institute, 2019, p. 1).

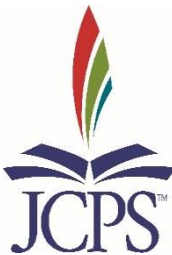
“Investments in teacher quality ... are particularly effective in raising achievement” (Learning Policy Institute, 2017, p. 5; see also Greenwald, Hedges, and Laine, 1996, pp. 384-385; National Bureau of Economic Research, 2015, p. 38).



HOW DOES MONEY MATTER?

“Fewer students per counselor ... [has] also been found to improve student outcomes” (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2015, pp. 38-39).

“[Funding] increases ... to hire more guidance counselors and social workers are consistent with the large, positive effects for those from low-income families” (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2014, p. 42; 2015, pp. 37-38).

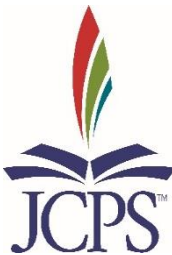


HOW DOES MONEY MATTER?

“A significant body of research points to the **effectiveness of class-size reduction for improving student outcomes and reducing gaps.**”

“The effects of **class size reduction** on achievement ... are most pronounced for **students of color** and those in schools serving concentrations of **students in poverty.**”

(Learning Policy Institute, 2017, p. 11)

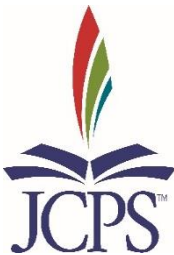


HOW DOES MONEY MATTER?

“Cohesive school environments are positively related to students’ achievement **above and beyond students’ social backgrounds.**”

“**Class size** is, in turn, positively related to **school social environment**, with schools having more cohesive social environments when they have **smaller classes.**”

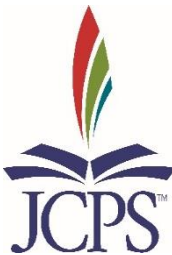
(Wenglinsky, 1997, p. 221)



HOW DOES MONEY MATTER?

“[Funding] increases ... to **hire more teachers** and/or **increase teacher salary** ... are consistent with the **large, positive effects for those from low-income families**” (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2014, p. 42; see also 2015, pp. 37-38).

“**Increases in teacher wages** have been found in several studies to be associated with **increased student achievement**” (Learning Policy Institute, 2017, p. 12; see also Loeb and Page, 2000, p. 395).



HOW DOES MONEY MATTER?



ICE T ✓
@FINALLEVEL

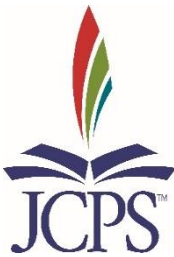
Now that ALL the kids are home from school indefinitely... People realize TEACHERS should get Waaaaaay more pay..



shonda rhimes ✓ @shondarhimes · 9h

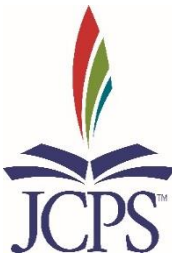
Been homeschooling a 6-year old and 8-year old for one hour and 11 minutes. Teachers deserve to make a billion dollars a year. Or a week.

3. CHALLENGES



CHALLENGES

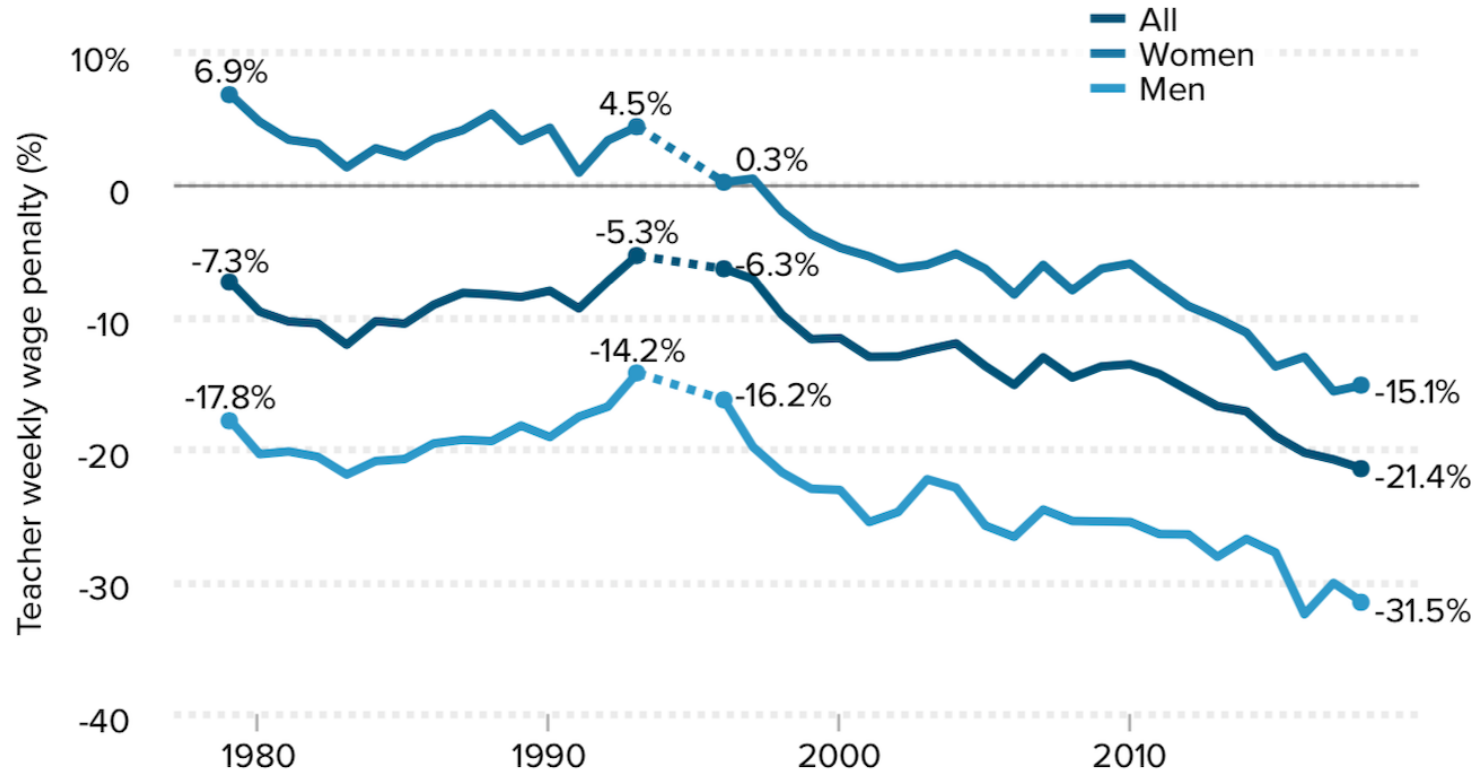
Teacher wage penalty: “the percent by which public school teachers are paid less in wages and compensation than other college-educated workers” (Economic Policy Institute, 2019b, p. 1).



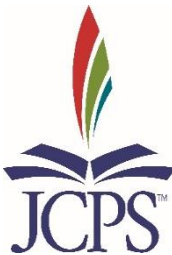
CHALLENGES

Teachers earn 21.4% less than comparable college graduates

Teacher weekly wage penalty for all teachers and by gender, 1979–2018



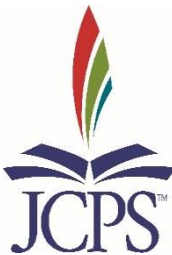
(Economic Policy Institute, 2019b, p. 11)



CHALLENGES

“Between 2004 ... and 2018, weekly wages of other college graduates grew \$119 (7.2 percent), while **teacher weekly wages dropped \$44** (3.6 percent)” (Economic Policy Institute, 2019b, p. 9).

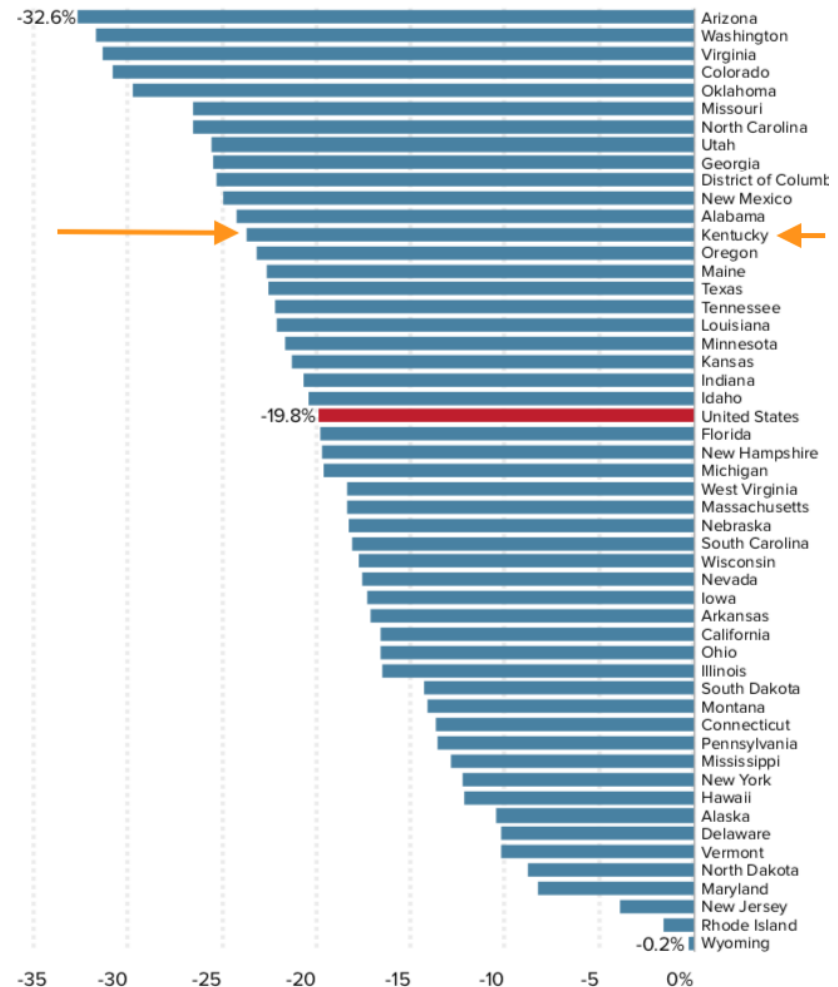
“The teacher weekly wage penalty was 5.3 percent in 1993 ... and **reached a record 21.4 percent in 2018**” (Economic Policy Institute, 2019b, p. 3).



CHALLENGES

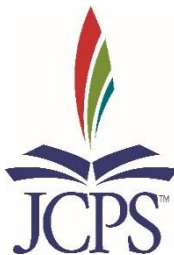
The teacher weekly wage penalty is greater than 20% in 21 states and D.C.

Teacher weekly wage penalty, by state, pooled data from 2014–2018



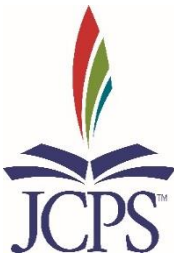
Wage penalty in Kentucky is **significantly worse** than the national average.

(Economic Policy Institute, 2019b, p. 14)



CHALLENGES

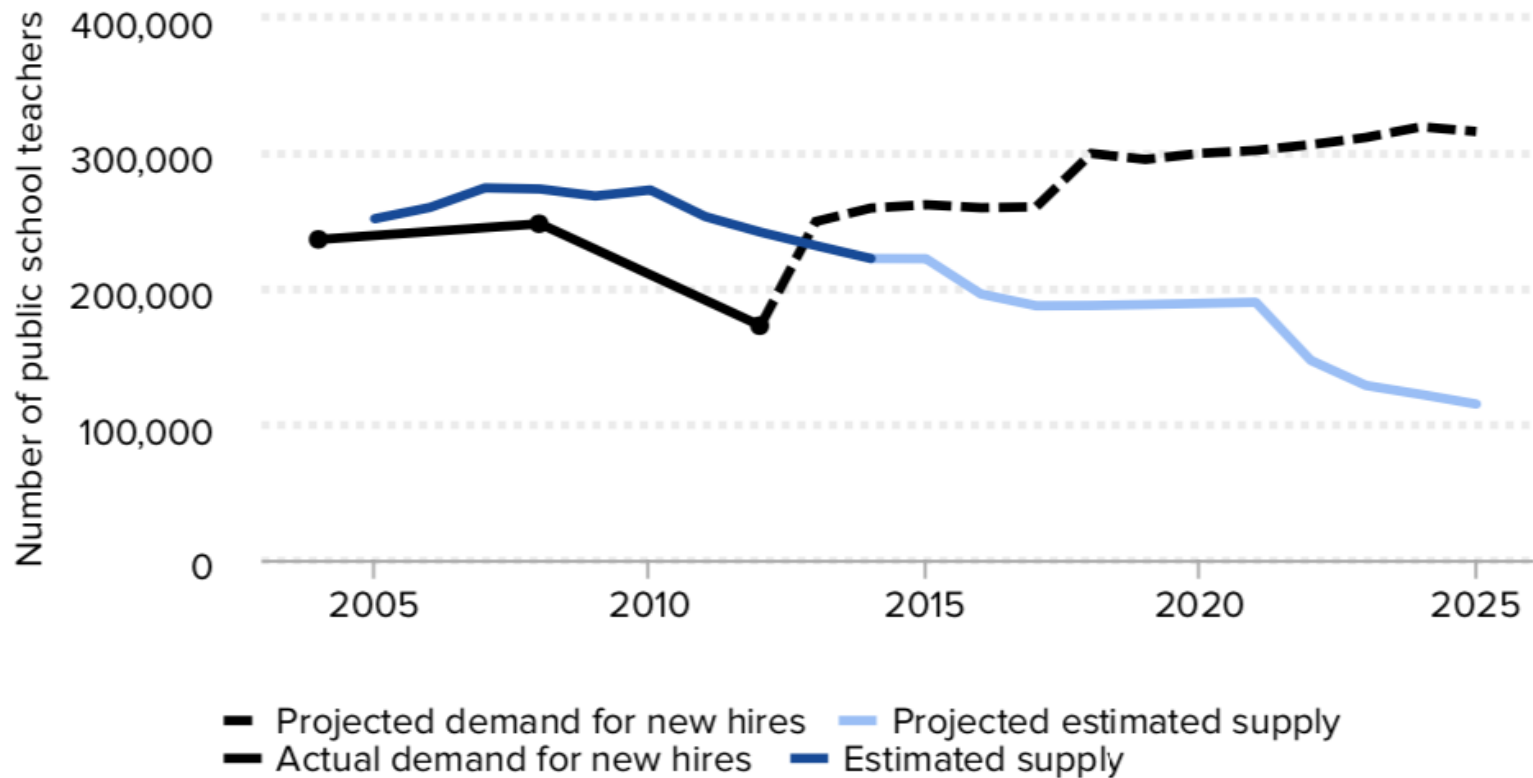
“The teacher shortage is **real, large, and growing**, and **worse** than we thought” (Economic Policy Institute, 2019a, p. 1).



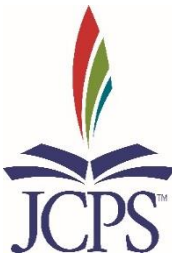
CHALLENGES

Teacher shortage as estimated by Sutchter, Darling-Hammond, and Carver-Thomas

Projected teacher supply and demand for new teachers, 2003–2004 through 2024–2025 school years



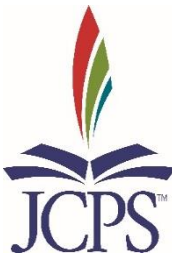
(Economic Policy Institute, 2019a, p. 3)



CHALLENGES

“Compensation is a necessary, major tool in addressing constant shortages” (Economic Policy Institute, 2019a, p. 2).

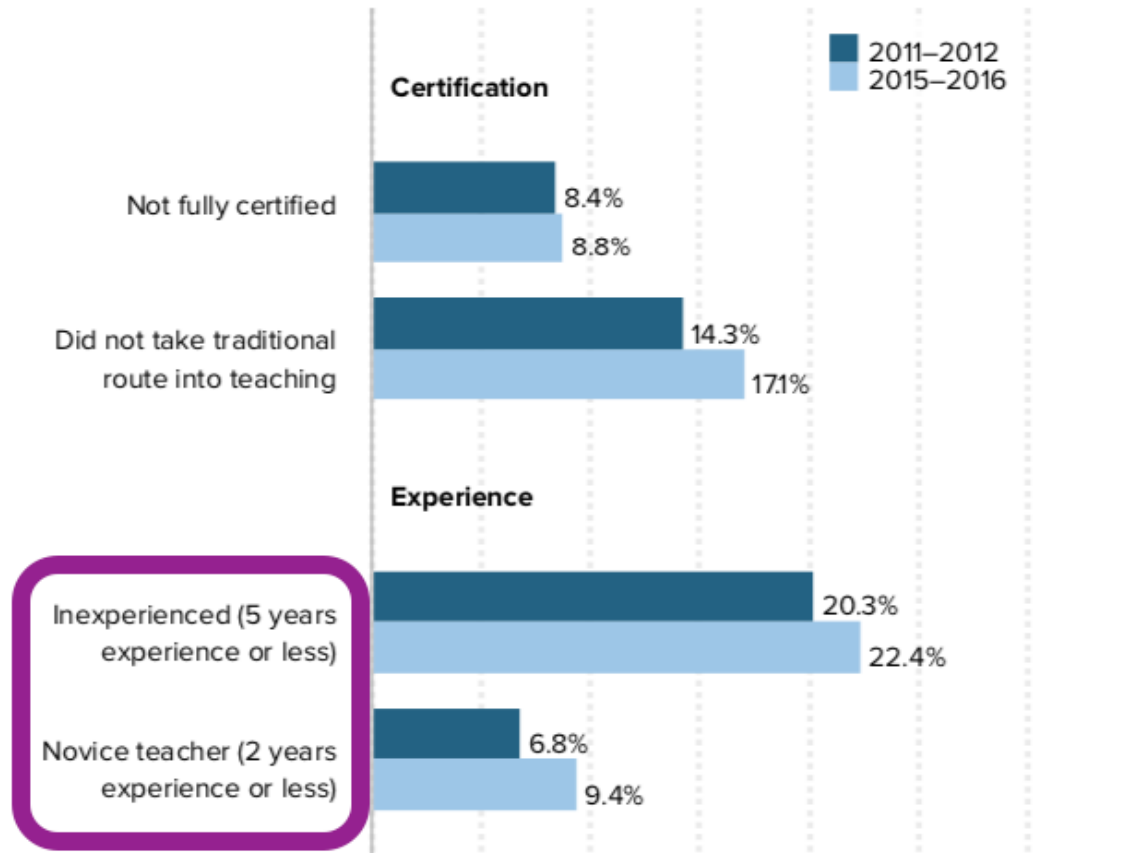
“Teachers’ overall wages and relative wages affect the quality of those who choose to enter the teaching profession — and whether they stay once they get in” (Learning Policy Institute, 2017, p. 11).



CHALLENGES

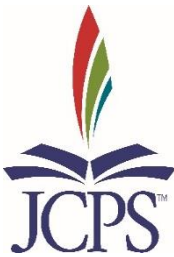
Change over time in teacher credentials

Share of teachers without various credentials, by type of credential, 2011–2012 and 2015–2016



(Economic Policy Institute, 2019a, p. 5)

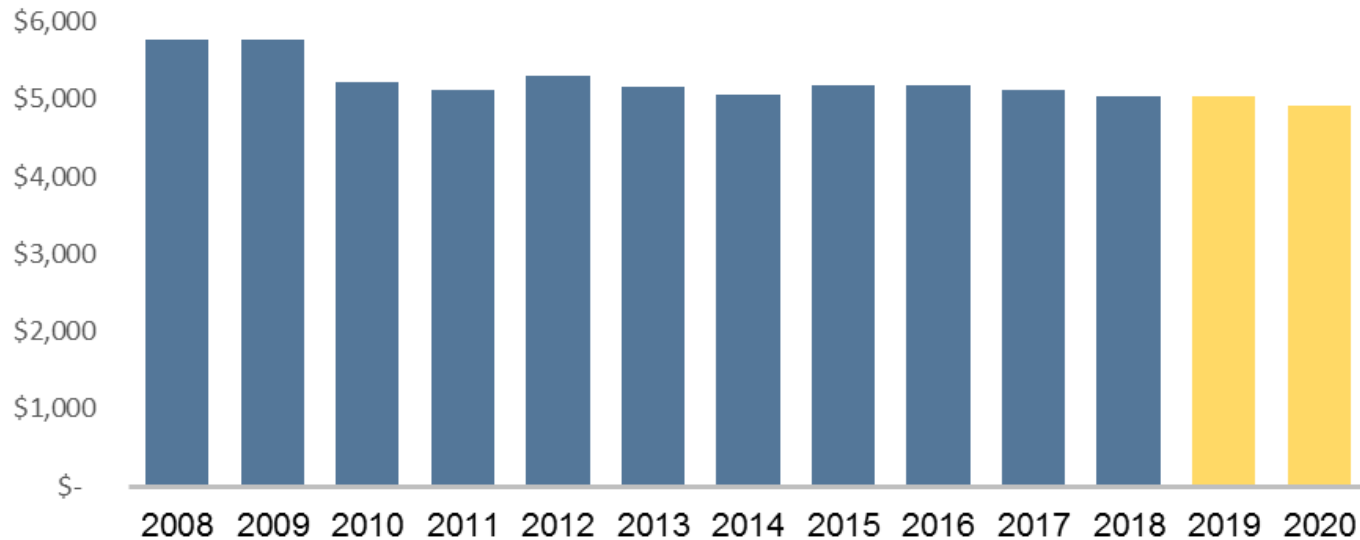
4. REVENUE TRENDS



REVENUE TRENDS

Final Budget Cuts SEEK Per-Pupil Funding 16 Percent from 2008

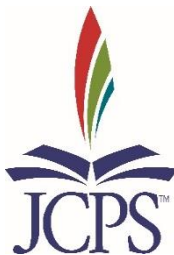
SEEK per-student funding in 2018 dollars



Source: KCEP analysis of OSBD data and FCCR on House Bill 200.

Kentucky Center for Economic Policy | kypolicy.org

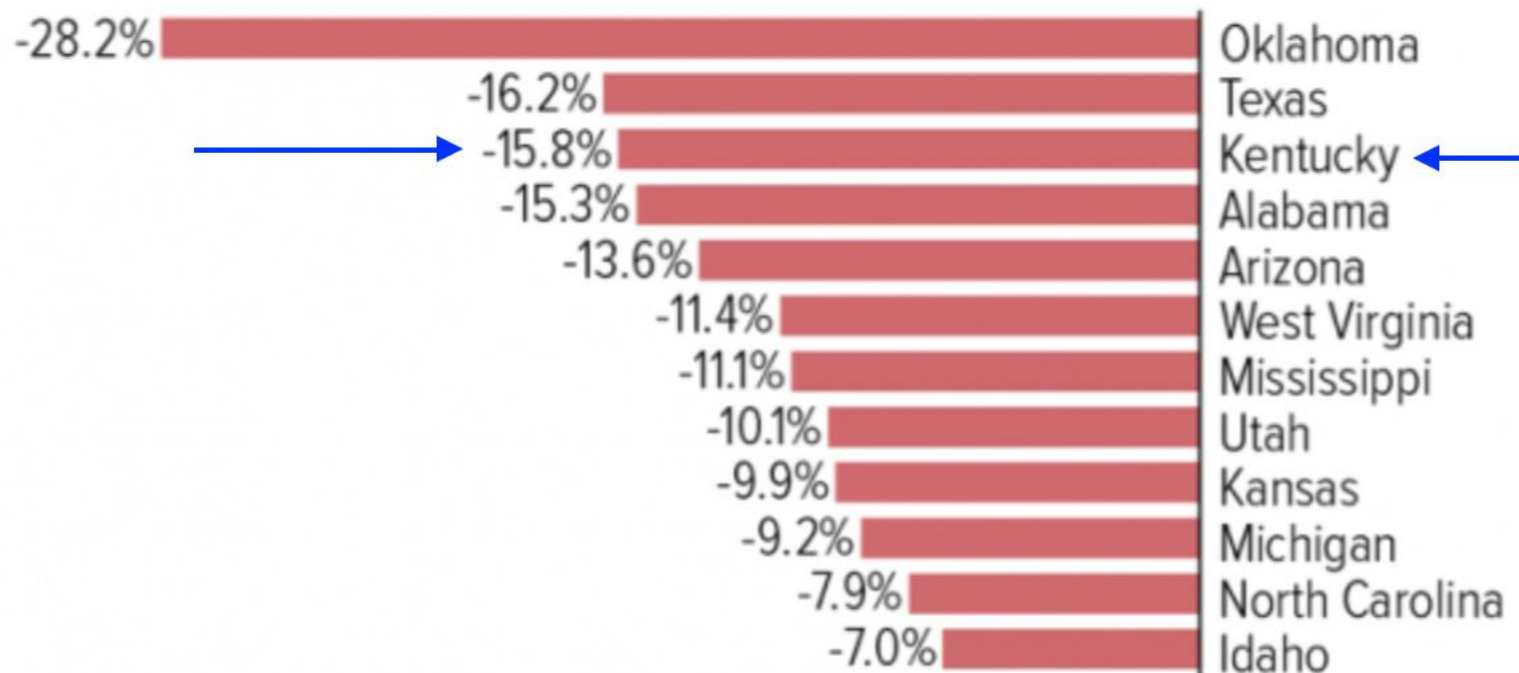
“Kentucky ... sets aside **15.8 percent less** per public school student than it did in 2008” (Barton, 2017, paras. 1-2).



REVENUE TRENDS

State General Funding Per Student Still Far Below 2008 in at Least 12 States

Percent change in state formula funding* per student, inflation adjusted, fiscal years 2008-2018



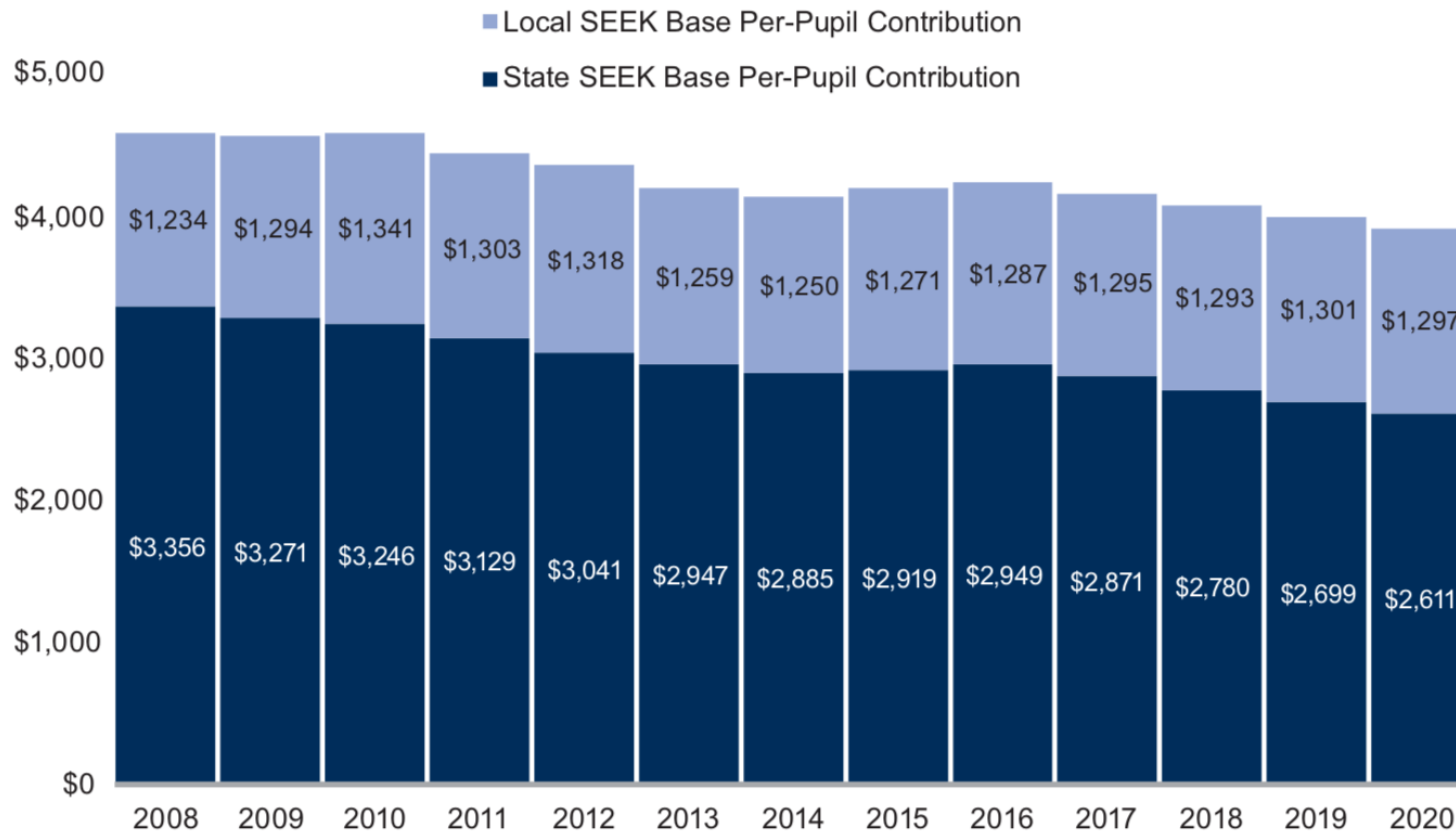
(Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2017)



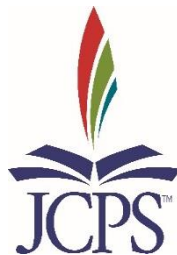
REVENUE TRENDS

SEEK Per-Pupil Guarantee Funding Declining in Real Dollars

State and local portions of per-pupil guarantee as enacted in 2019 dollars

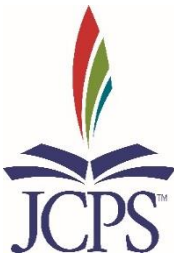


(Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, 2020, p. 3)

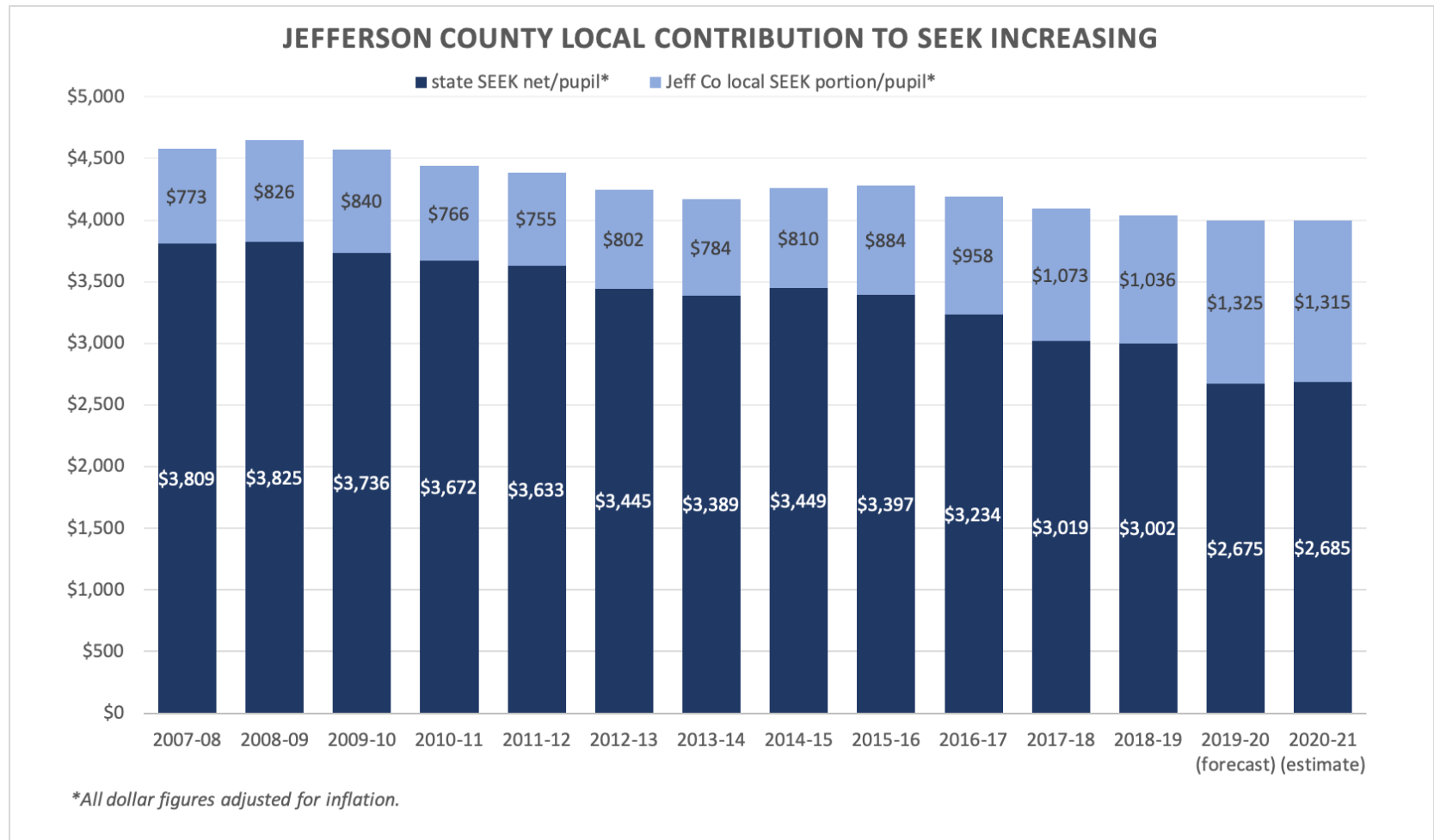


REVENUE TRENDS

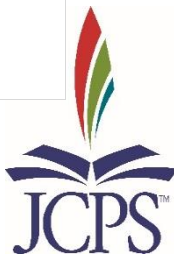
“The **state portion declined** ... by \$122 between 2008 and 2020, while **the local portion grew by \$300 [over 23 percent]**” (Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, 2020, p. 3).



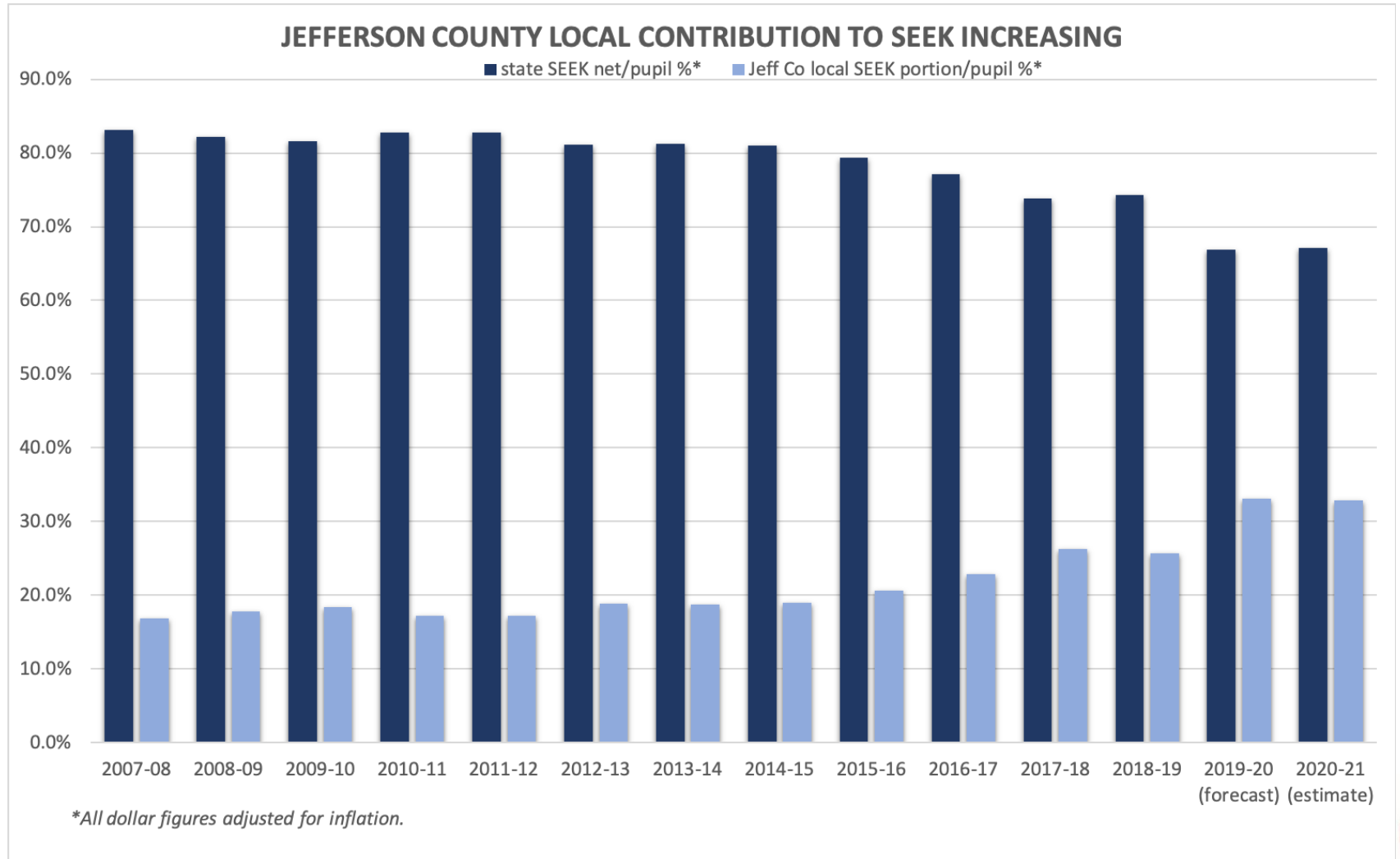
REVENUE TRENDS



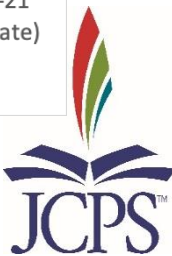
(Source: JCPS analysis of Kentucky Department of Education data)



REVENUE TRENDS

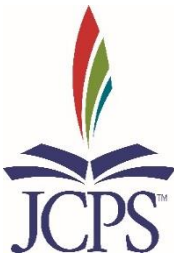


(Source: JCPS analysis of Kentucky Department of Education data)



REVENUE TRENDS

One-third of “state” funds for JCPS students are actually made up of **local money disguised as state funding.**

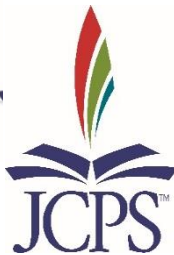


REVENUE TRENDS

SEEK allocation to JCPS
down \$67,587,104
since 2008.



(Source: JCPS analysis of Kentucky Department of Education data)



REVENUE TRENDS

State Grant Funding
2008 vs 2019

State Grant Funding Cuts

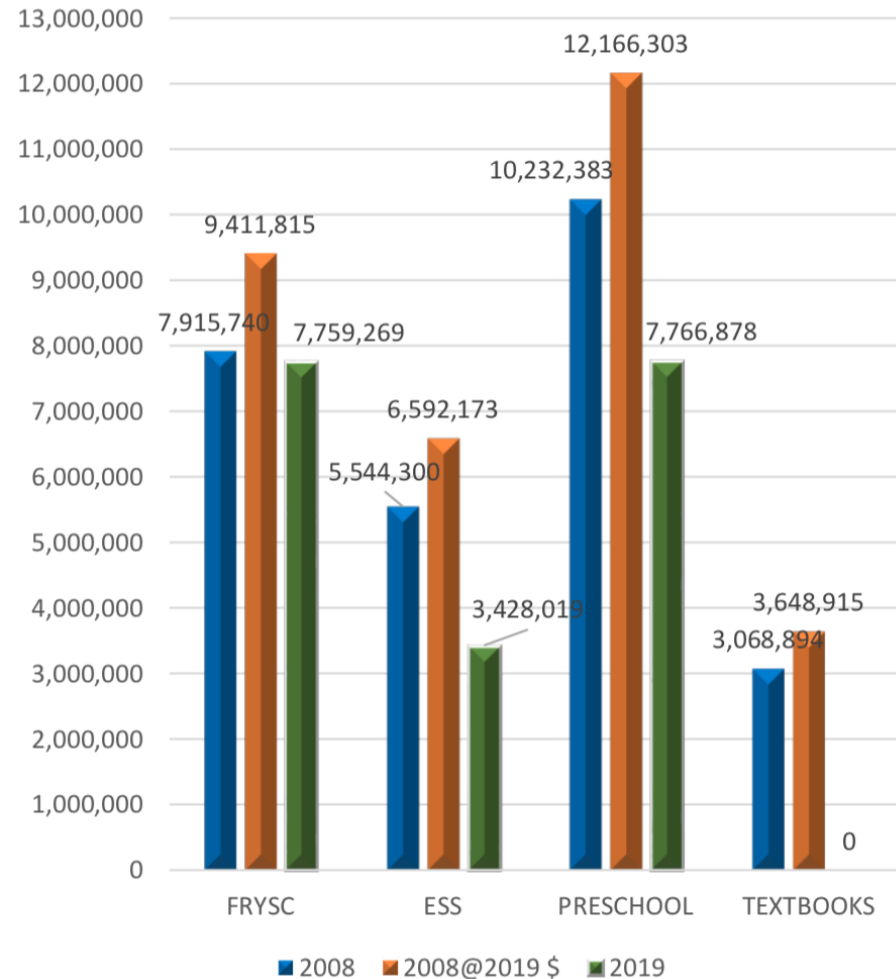
FRYSC: **18% cut**

ESS: **48% decrease**

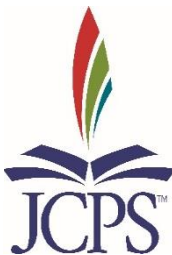
Preschool: **36% cut**

Textbooks: **100% cut**

PD: **100% cut**



(Source: JCPS analysis of Kentucky Department of Education data)

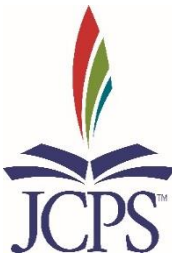


REVENUE TRENDS

Federal Funding:

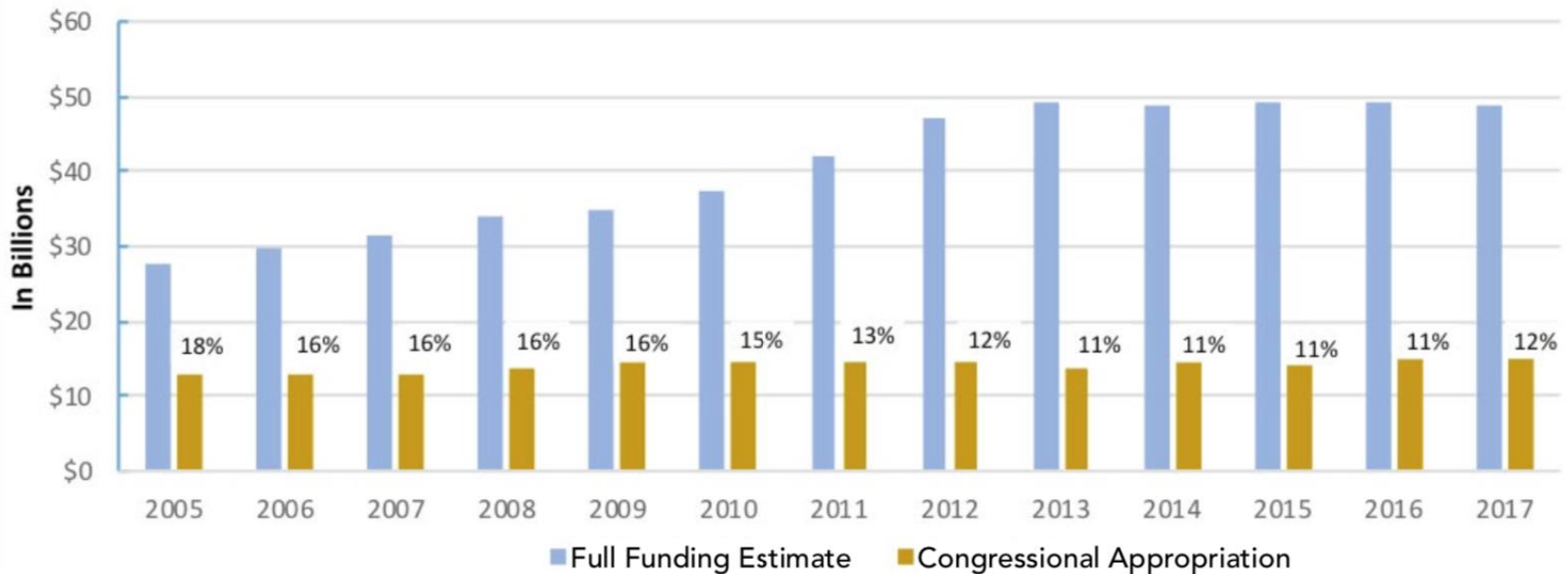
- **Title I** — additional support for schools with high concentrations of **poverty**.
- **IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Act)** — funding for children with disabilities (in JCPS, this is under **ECE**, Exceptional Child Education).

(Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, 2020, p. 2)



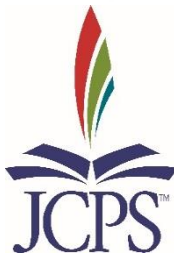
REVENUE TRENDS

Title I Full Funding (40% Estimate) vs. Actual Appropriation



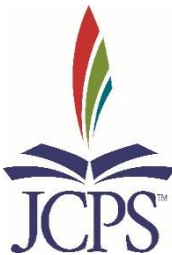
Source: Original research conducted by the Education Policy and Practice Department, Center for Great Public Schools, National Education Association. February, 2018. See methodology notes at educationdebt.reclaimourschools.org.

(Alliance to Reclaim Our Schools, 2018, p. 4)



REVENUE TRENDS

“Over the past dozen years, Congressional appropriations for Title I have averaged **less than half the promised funding**” (Alliance to Reclaim Our Schools, 2018, pp. 4-5).

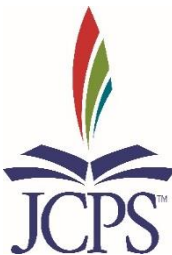


REVENUE TRENDS

“If Title I was fully funded by Congress, the nation’s high-poverty schools could provide:

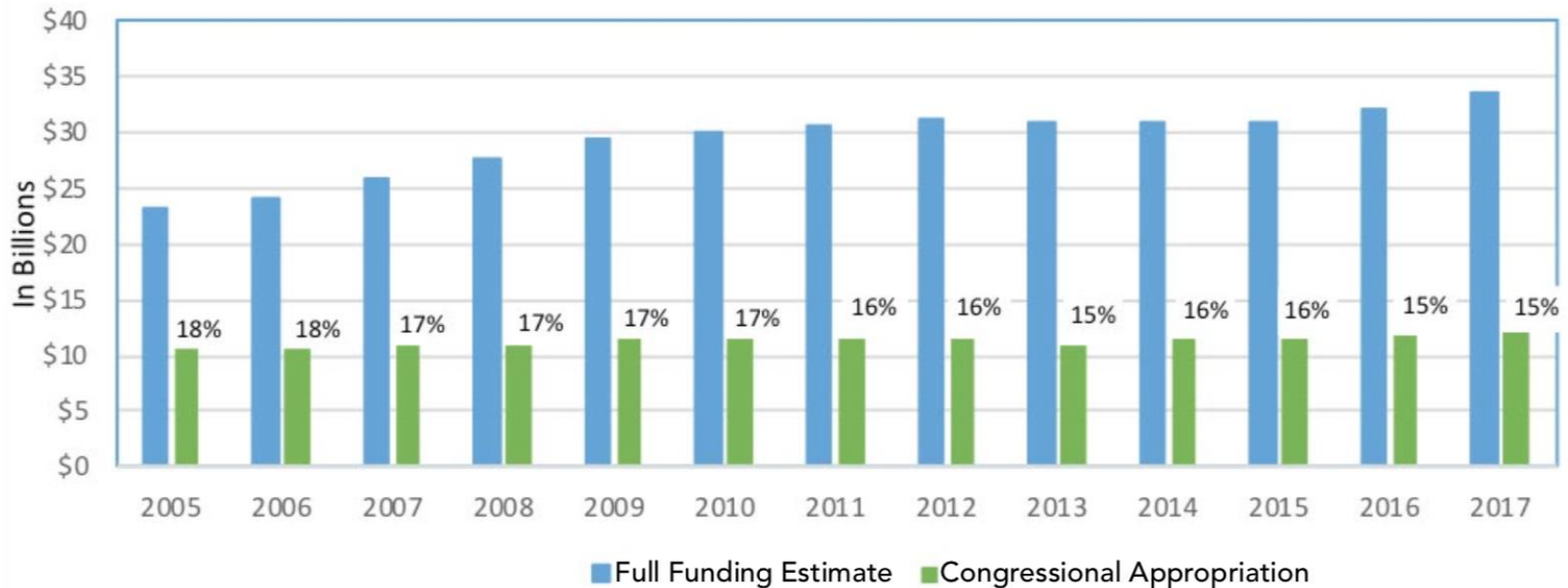
- “**health and mental health services** for every student, including dental and vision services; **and**
- “a **full-time nurse** in every Title I school; **and**
- “a **full-time librarian** for every Title I school; **and**
- “a **full-time additional counselor** for every Title I school, or
- “a **full-time teaching assistant** in every Title I classroom.”

(Alliance to Reclaim Our Schools, 2018, p. 5)



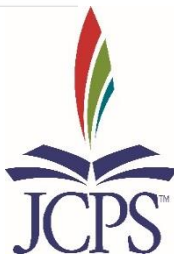
REVENUE TRENDS

IDEA Full Funding (40%) vs. Actual Appropriation



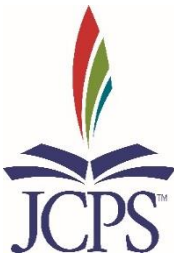
Source: Original research conducted by the Education Policy and Practice Department, Center for Great Public Schools, National Education Association. February, 2018. See methodology notes at educationdebt.reclaimourschools.org.

(Alliance to Reclaim Our Schools, 2018, p. 5)



REVENUE TRENDS

Federal underpayment of IDEA since 2005 is **\$2,637 per year for every special needs student in the country**, 53 percent of whom are students of color” (Alliance to Reclaim Our Schools, 2018, p. 6).

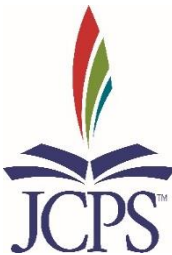


REVENUE TRENDS

“Federal funding of IDEA **has never approached the promised 40 percent** mark.”

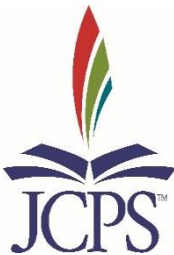
“State and local governments must not only contribute their share, but **also cover the unfunded federal contribution.**”

(Alliance to Reclaim Our Schools, 2018, p. 6)



REVENUE TRENDS

Between 2005 and 2017, the federal government **shortchanged Kentucky \$10.2 billion in Title I and IDEA** (Alliance to Reclaim Our Schools, 2018, pp. 18-20).

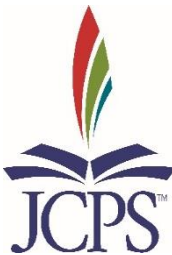


REVENUE TRENDS

State **statute requires** that Kentucky fund transportation at **100%**.

The 2018 state budget **only funded transportation at 60%** (later adjusted to 66% due to funds transfer).

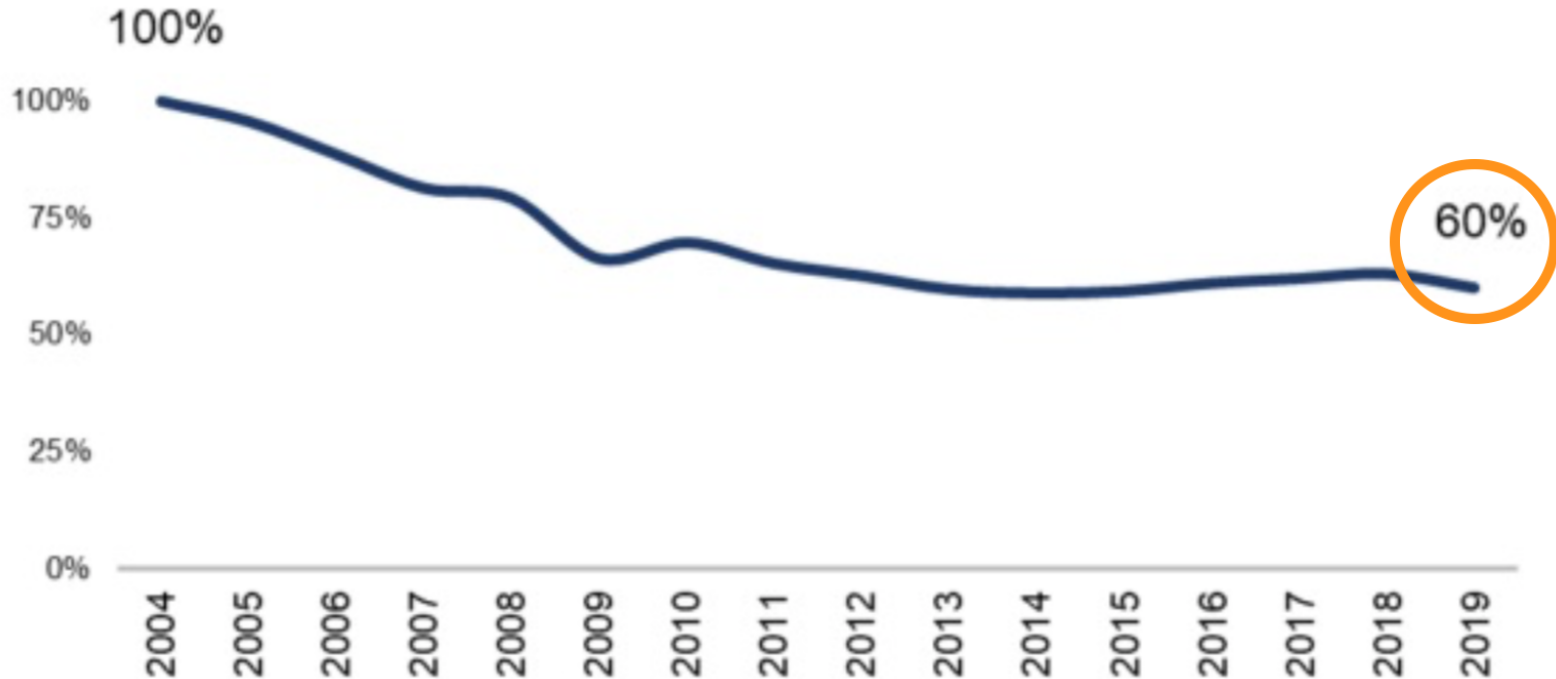
(Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, 2020, p. 4)



REVENUE TRENDS

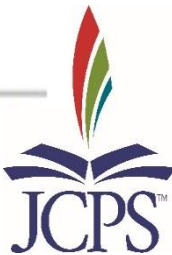
State Continues Trend of Underfunding Transportation

Percent of state funding compared to share required under SEEK formula.



Source: Kentucky Department of Education. Calculation of state funding compared to share required under SEEK formula for 2019 is an estimate.

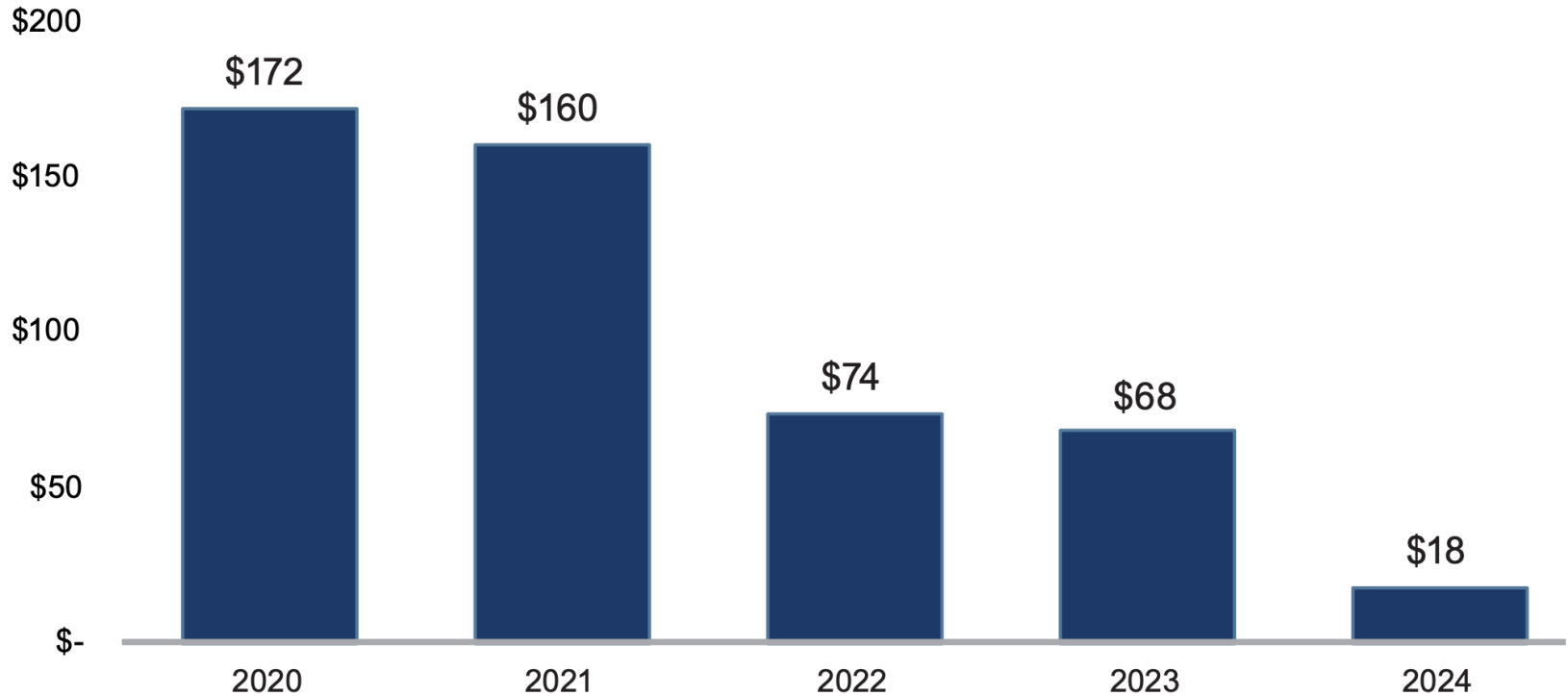
(Spalding, 2019, fig. 3)



REVENUE TRENDS

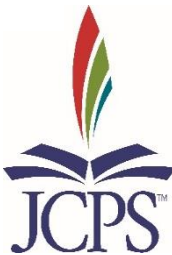
Revenue from Recent Tax Changes Drying Up

Net revenue from tax changes in 2018 & 2020 for fiscal years 2020–2024
(millions of dollars)



Source: OSBD.

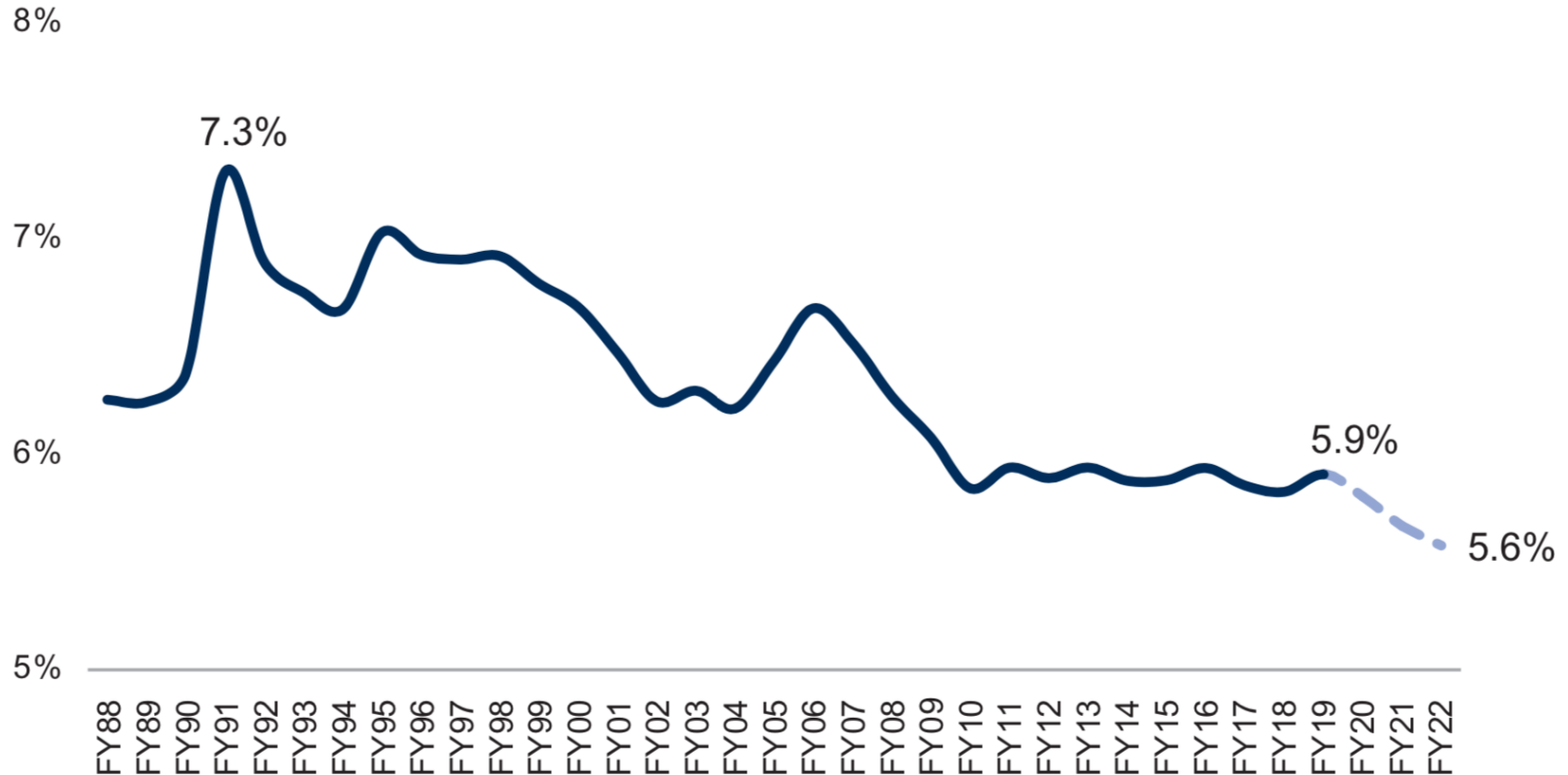
(Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, 2020, p. 43)



REVENUE TRENDS

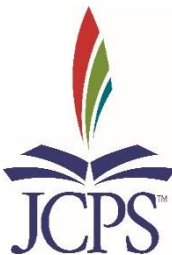
Forecast Shows Continued Erosion in the General Fund

Total General Fund Revenue as a share of Kentucky Personal Income, historical and projected



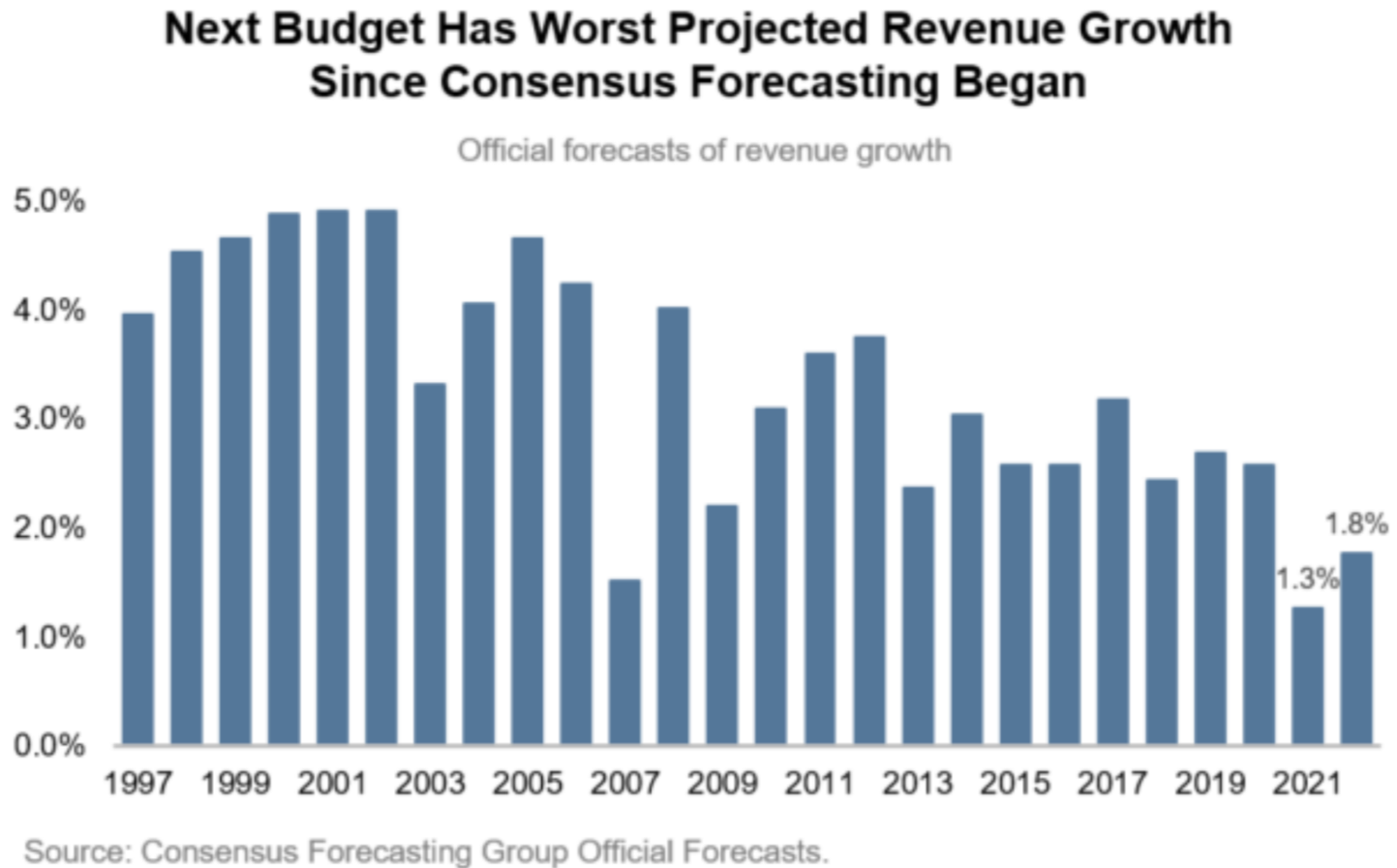
Source: KCEP analysis of data from OSBD, BEA.

(Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, 2020, p. 39)

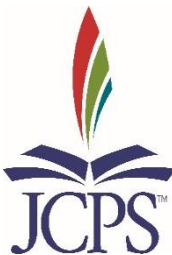


REVENUE TRENDS

The growth estimate for the next two years is the **weakest on record**.



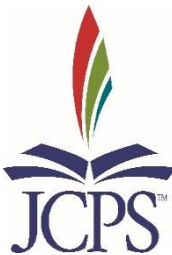
(Bailey, 2020, para. 3, fig. 1)



REVENUE TRENDS

“The situation may be so dire that without tax reform to generate additional state tax revenues, **we will likely face substantial cuts to base SEEK funding and all other education programs.**”

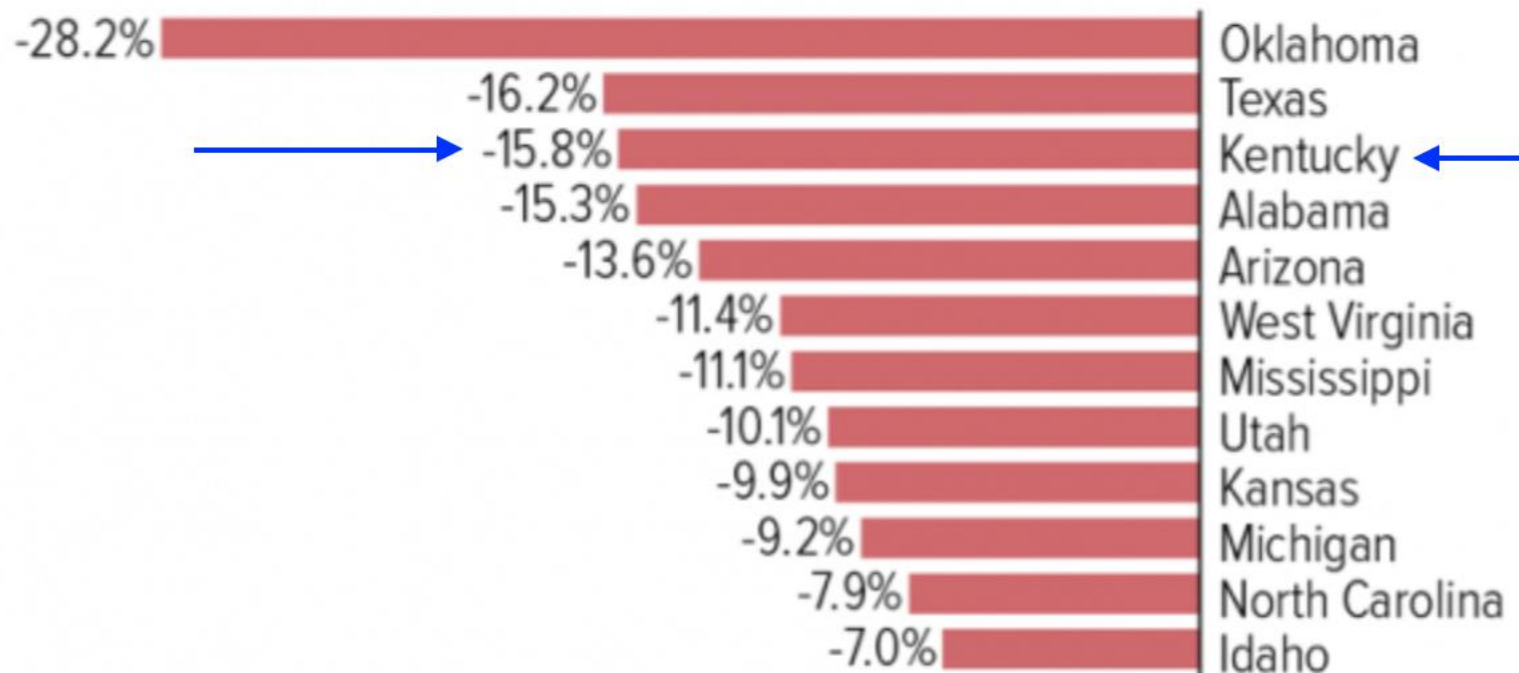
(Kentucky Schools Boards Association,, 2017, paras. 7-8)



REVENUE TRENDS

State General Funding Per Student Still Far Below 2008 in at Least 12 States

Percent change in state formula funding* per student, inflation adjusted, fiscal years 2008-2018



(Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2017)



REVENUE TRENDS

LOST LOCAL REVENUE (DUE TO NOT TAKING OPTIMAL RATE IN 3 RECENT YEARS)					
Year of Non-Optimal Rate	Revenue Lost 2011-12	Revenue Lost 2012-13	Revenue Lost 2013-14	Revenue Lost 2014-15	Revenue Lost 2015-16
2011-12	15,509,716	16,130,105	16,775,309	17,446,321	18,144,174
2013-14			7,060,100	7,342,504	7,636,204
2014-15				11,913,215	12,389,744
TOTALS	15,509,716	16,130,105	23,835,409	36,702,040	38,170,122

Year of Non-Optimal Rate	Revenue Lost 2016-17	Revenue Lost 2017-18	Revenue Lost 2018-19	Revenue Lost 2019-20
2011-12	18,869,941	19,624,739	20,409,728	21,226,117
2013-14	7,941,652	8,259,318	8,589,691	8,933,279
2014-15	12,885,333	13,400,747	13,936,777	14,494,248
TOTALS	39,696,927	41,284,804	42,936,196	44,653,644
CUMULATIVE LOST REVENUE – 9 yrs (thru FY 19-20)				298,918,961

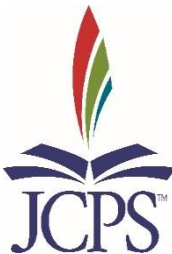
(Source: JCPS analysis)



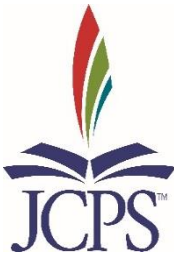
REVENUE TRENDS

Year of Non-Optimal Rate	Revenue Lost 2020-21	Revenue Lost 2021-22	Revenue Lost 2022-23	Revenue Lost 2023-24	Revenue Lost 2024-25	Revenue Lost 2025-26
2011-12	22,075,162	22,958,168	23,876,495	24,831,555	25,824,817	26,857,810
2013-14	9,290,610	9,662,234	10,048,724	10,450,673	10,868,700	11,303,448
2014-15	15,074,018	15,676,978	16,304,057	16,956,220	17,634,468	18,339,847
TOTALS	46,439,789	48,297,381	50,229,276	52,238,447	54,327,985	56,501,105
CUMULATIVE LOST REVENUE – 15 yrs (thru FY 25-26)				606,952,945		

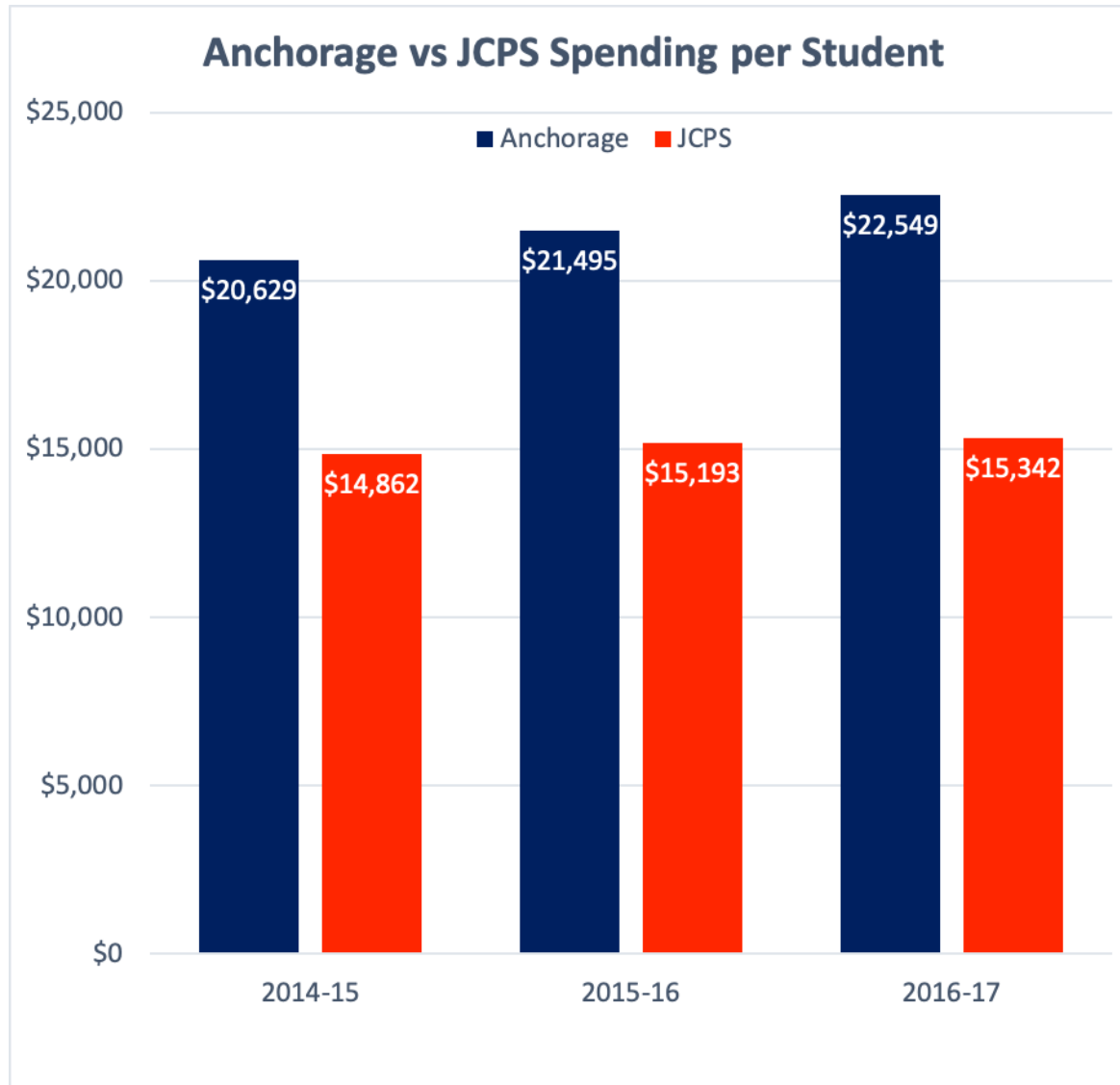
(Source: JCPS analysis)



5. COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

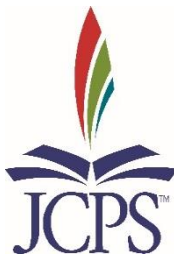


COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

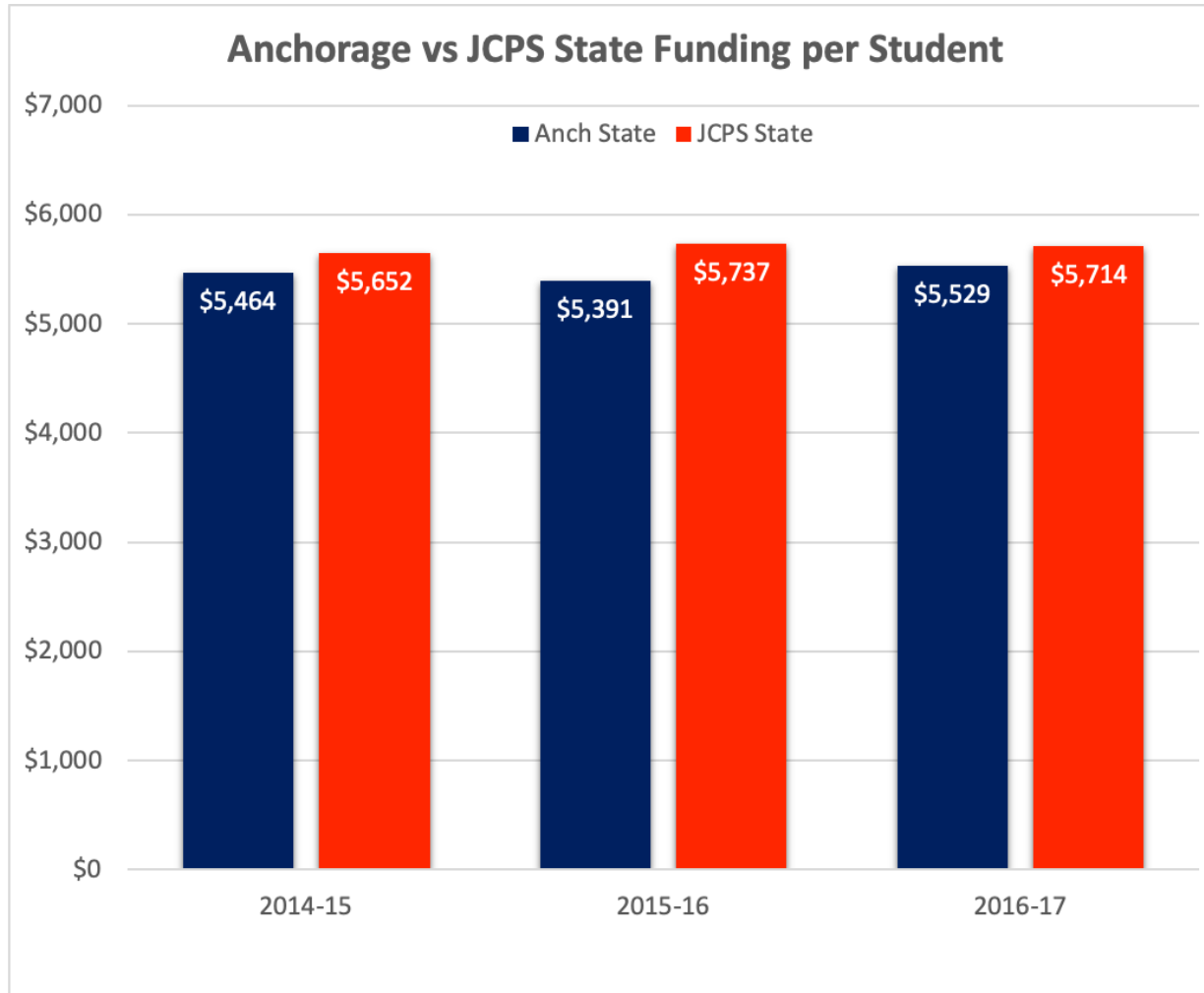


In 2017, Anchorage spent **over \$7,000 more** on every student.

(Office of Educational Accountability, 2018, pp. 19, 185)

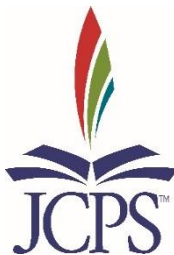


COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

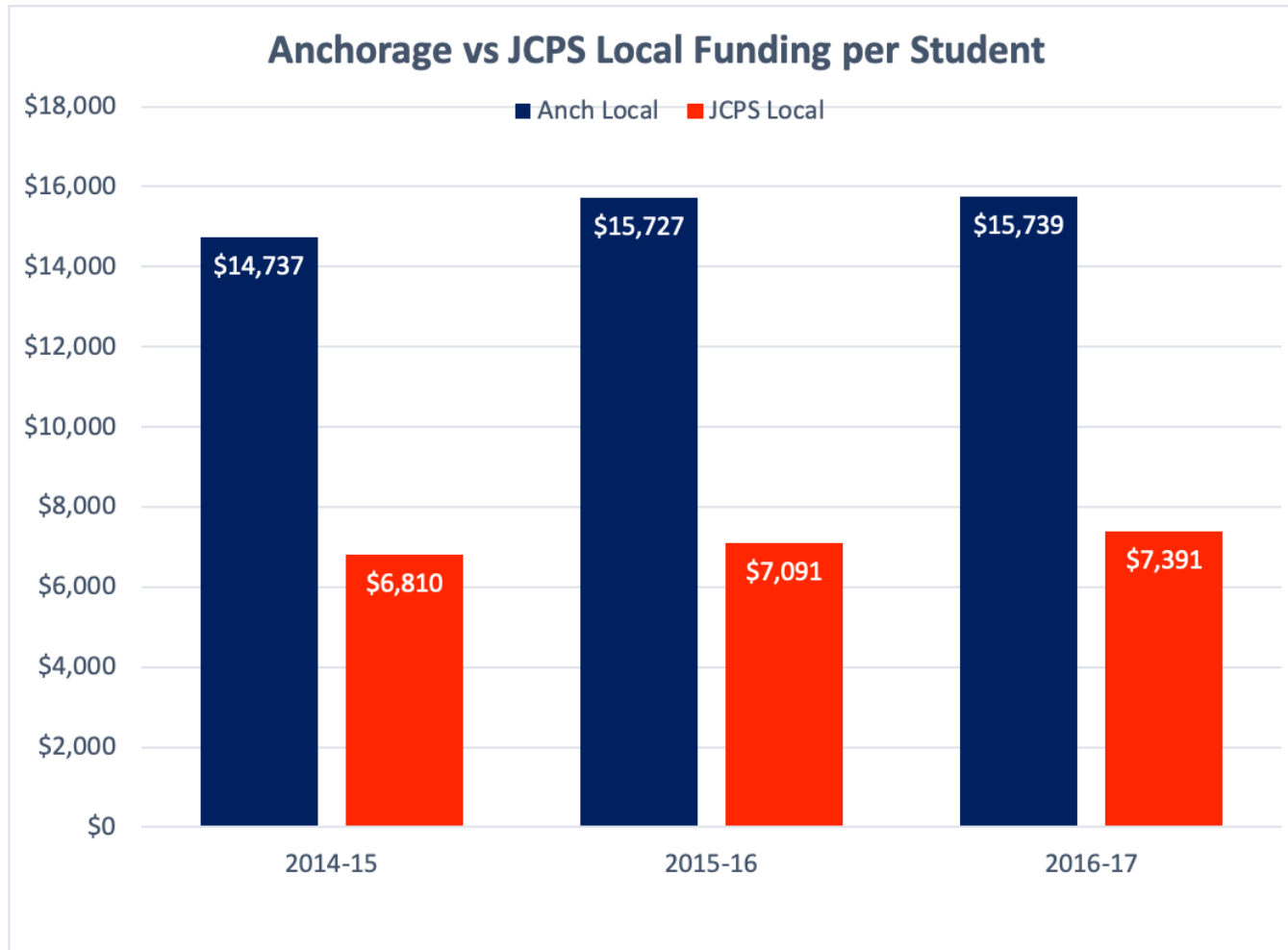


Anchorage students receive about **the same amount of state funding** as JCPS students.

(Office of Educational Accountability, 2018, pp. 19, 185)



COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS



Anchorage students receive **over twice as much local funding**, about **\$8,500** more for every student.

(Office of Educational Accountability, 2018, pp. 19, 185)



COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

Demographic Profile				
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Free & Reduced Lunch	(2%)	(-%)	(3%)	(4%)
Homeless	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
LEP	1 (-%)	2 (1%)	4 (1%)	3 (1%)
Migrant	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Exceptional Child	60 (16%)	61 (17%)	43 (12%)	42 (11%)

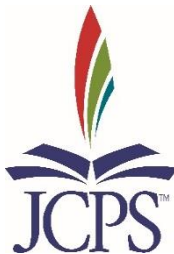
Anchorage has **no homeless students**, almost **no students in poverty**, and almost **no English learners**.

COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

Demographic Profile				
	2014		2015	
	2016		2017	
Free & Reduced Lunch	(63%)		(65%)	
Homeless	6,939 (7%)	6,482 (7%)	6,059 (6%)	5,776 (6%)
LEP	6,481 (7%)	6,607 (7%)	7,042 (7%)	7,710 (8%)
Migrant	6 -%	11 -%	22 -%	33 -%
Exceptional Child	11,761 (12%)	11,706 (12%)	11,718 (12%)	11,507 (12%)

JCPS (right) has over **65,000 low-income** students, almost **7,000 homeless** students, and almost **6,500 English learners**.

(Office of Educational Accountability, 2018, pp. 18, 184)

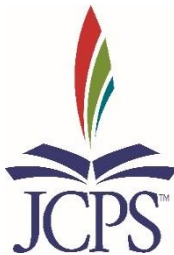


COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

Estimated Additional Per Pupil Revenues Associated with 4% Increase in Property Tax Revenues

Anchorage Independent	\$457
Silver Grove Independent	\$217
Southgate Independent	\$211
Fayette County	\$188
Jefferson County	\$180

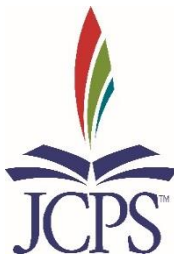
(Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, 2019, slide 65)



COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

2019-2020 Tax Rates Levied Comparison Districts				
District	Total Real Estate	Motor Vehicle	Utility	Occupational
Frankfort	99	47.4	3	0
Anchorage	98.2	110	0	0.75
Owensboro	86.6	64.1	3	0
Bardstown	86.4	53.1	3	0
Paducah	86.4	56.6	3	0
Bowling Green	84.5	60.2	3	0
E-town	83.4	53.8	3	0
Fayette Co.	81	59.2	3	0.5
Eminence	80.4	62.6	3	0
Oldham Co.	78.8	64.3	3	0
Nelson Co.	75.3	54.8	3	0
Franklin Co.	74.3	51	3	0
Henry Co.	73.8	55.3	3	0
Jefferson Co.	73.6	58.5	0	0.75
Shelby Co.	73.1	46.5	3	0
Bullitt Co.	71.6	47.7	3	0

(Kentucky Department of Education, 2020)



COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

Fayette County

Demographic Profile

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
Free & Reduced Lunch		(51%)		(54%)		(53%)		(54%)
Homeless	644	(2%)	795	(2%)	1,027	(3%)	978	(2%)

Jefferson County

Demographic Profile

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
Free & Reduced Lunch		(63%)		(65%)		(66%)		(65%)
Homeless	6,939	(7%)	6,482	(7%)	6,059	(6%)	5,776	(6%)

(Office of Educational Accountability, 2018, pp. 18, 184)

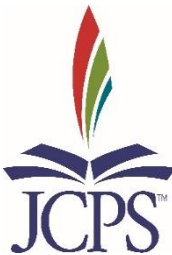


COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

JCPS has **over one-fifth** of all **homeless** students in Kentucky.

JCPS has **one-third** of all **English learners** in Kentucky.

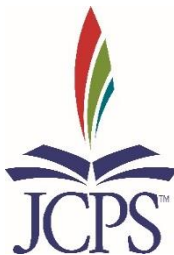
(Office of Educational Accountability, 2018, pp. 184-186, 360-361)



COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

2019-2020 Tax Rates Levied Comparison Districts				
District	Total Real Estate	Motor Vehicle	Utility	Occupational
Frankfort	99	47.4	3	0
Anchorage	98.2	110	0	0.75
Owensboro	86.6	64.1	3	0
Bardstown	86.4	53.1	3	0
Paducah	86.4	56.6	3	0
Bowling Green	84.5	60.2	3	0
E-town	83.4	53.8	3	0
Fayette Co.	81	59.2	3	0.5
Eminence	80.4	62.6	3	0
Oldham Co.	78.8	64.3	3	0
Nelson Co.	75.3	54.8	3	0
Franklin Co.	74.3	51	3	0
Henry Co.	73.8	55.3	3	0
Jefferson Co.	73.6	58.5	0	0.75
Shelby Co.	73.1	46.5	3	0
Bullitt Co.	71.6	47.7	3	0

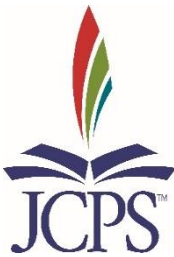
(Kentucky Department of Education, 2020)



COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS



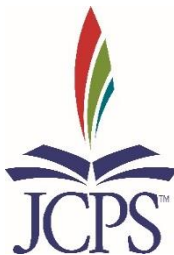
6. RECOMMENDATION



COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

2019-2020 Tax Rates Levied Comparison Districts				
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Frankfort	99	47.4	3	0
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Bardstown	86.4	53.1	3	0
Paducah	86.4	56.6	3	0
Bowling Green	84.5	60.2	3	0
E-town	83.4	53.8	3	0
Fayette Co.	81	59.2	3	0.5
Eminence	80.4	62.6	3	0
Oldham Co.	78.8	64.3	3	0
Nelson Co.	75.3	54.8	3	0
Franklin Co.	74.3	51	3	0
Henry Co.	73.8	55.3	3	0
Jefferson Co.	73.6	58.5	0	0.75
Shelby Co.	73.1	46.5	3	0
Bullitt Co.	71.6	47.7	3	0

(Kentucky Department of Education, 2020)



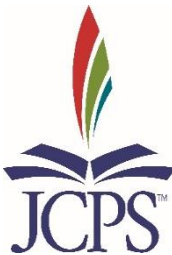
RECOMMENDATION

Our property tax rate is **much lower** than comparable districts.

We need the **flexibility** of general fund dollars to allocate resources to **equity** and improving student outcomes.

Facilities tax revenue has **too many strings attached**. **People** before property.

We get **benefits** of the facility tax by dedicating a portion to address the **\$1 billion of unmet facilities needs**.

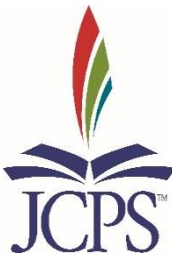


RECOMMENDATION

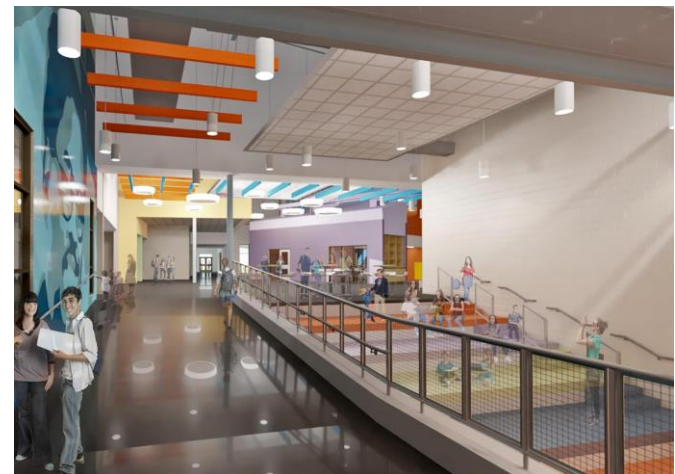


“Newest” JCPS high school opened in 1968, over **50 years** ago.

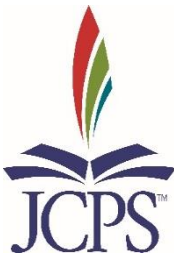
JCPS has 32 buildings at **end of life** at risk for being deemed **unfit** for students.



RECOMMENDATION



RECOMMENDATION



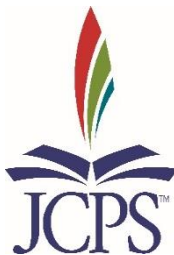
RECOMMENDATION



COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

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Paducah	86.4	56.6	3	0
Bowling Green	84.5	60.2	3	0
E-town	83.4	53.8	3	0
Fayette Co.	81	59.2	3	0.5
Eminence	80.4	62.6	3	0
Oldham Co.	78.8	64.3	3	0
Nelson Co.	75.3	54.8	3	0
Franklin Co.	74.3	51	3	0
Henry Co.	73.8	55.3	3	0
Jefferson Co.	73.6	58.5	0	0.75
Shelby Co.	73.1	46.5	3	0
Bullitt Co.	71.6	47.7	3	0

(Kentucky Department of Education, 2020)

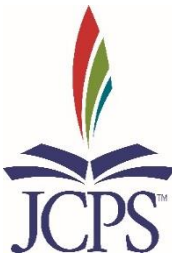


RECOMMENDATION

Directly **responds to state audit** criticism.

Assess the need for expenditures.	The Board did not approve the 4% tax rate during the first year of the former Superintendent's tenure. According to the district's calculations, this negatively impacted the district's resources at the rate at \$16 Million per year and will continue to do so for every year thereafter. Had it been adopted, a portion of this would have been restricted for facilities.
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(Kentucky Department of Education, 2017, p. 8)

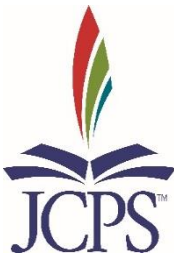


RECOMMENDATION

Built into the base and **compounds year after year.**

Provides **additional resources** in the future.

Recovers revenue lost due to poor decisions of former JCPS leaders.

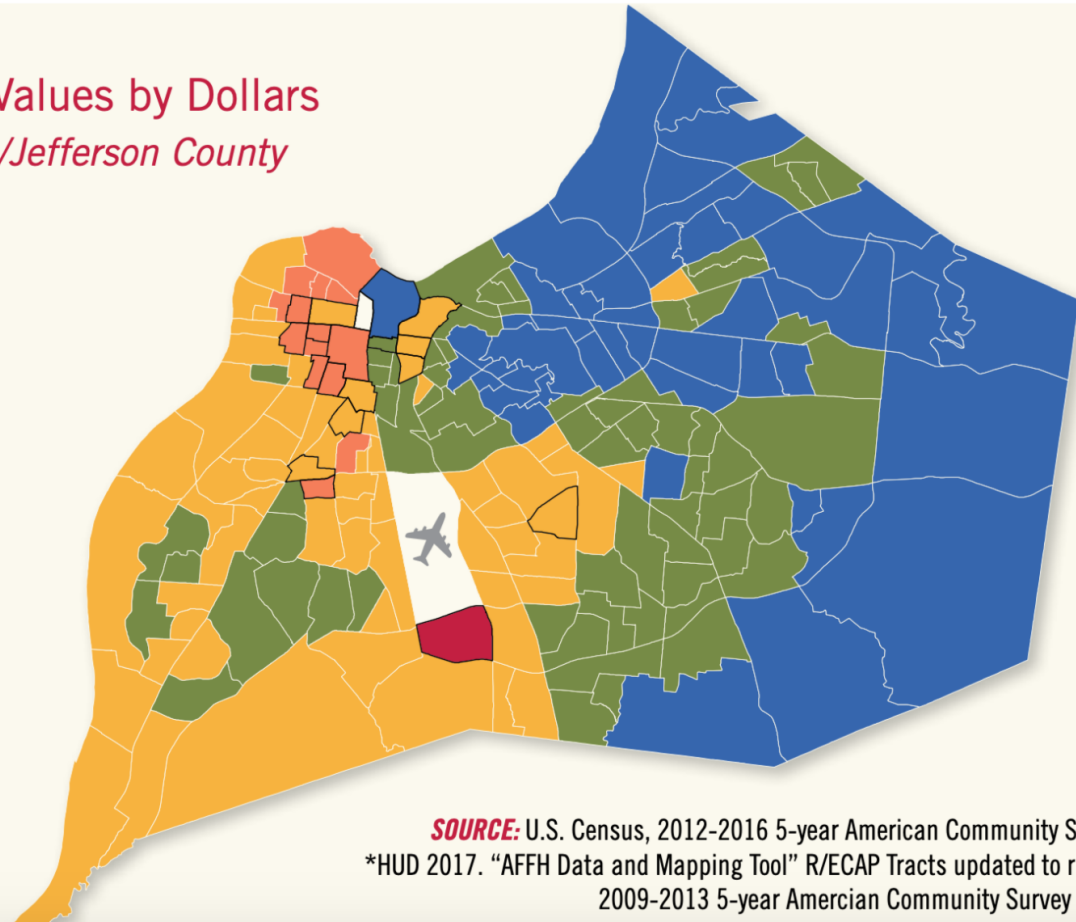


RECOMMENDATION

It is a fairly **progressive** funding source.

**Map 14: Median Home Values by Dollars
by Census Tracts - Louisville/Jefferson County**

- \$11,000 or less
- \$34,900 – \$70,000
- \$70,001 – \$120,000
- \$120,001 – \$200,000
- \$200,001 – \$496,000
- No Data Available
- R/ECAP Tracts*

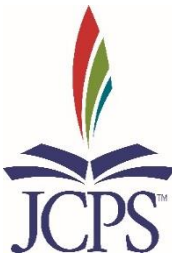


SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 5-year American Community Survey
*HUD 2017. "AFFH Data and Mapping Tool" R/ECAP Tracts updated to reflect 2009-2013 5-year American Community Survey data.

(Metropolitan Housing Coalition, 2018, p. 36)

RECOMMENDATION

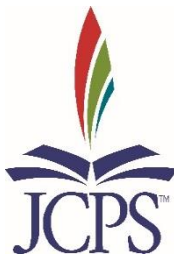
Gives us a much better chance to **significantly improve student outcomes**, especially for students from low-income families, African American children, kids with disabilities, and English learners.



COMPARISONS TO OTHER DISTRICTS

2019-2020 Tax Rates Levied Comparison Districts				
District	Total Real Estate	Motor Vehicle	Utility	Occupational
Frankfort	99	47.4	3	0
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Jefferson Co.	73.6	58.5	0	0.75
Shelby Co.	73.1	46.5	3	0
Bullitt Co.	71.6	47.7	3	0

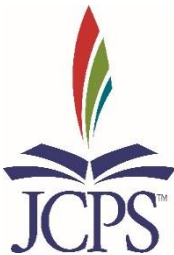
(Kentucky Department of Education, 2020)



RECOMMENDATION

Our kids **need** it.

Our kids **deserve** it.



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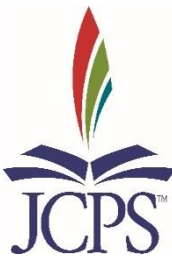
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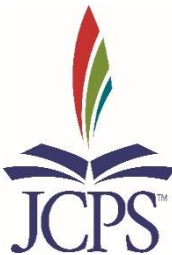
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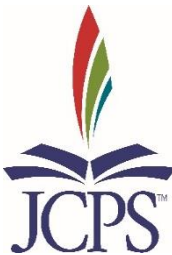
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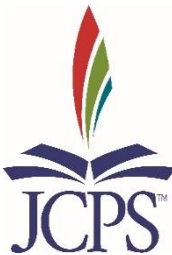
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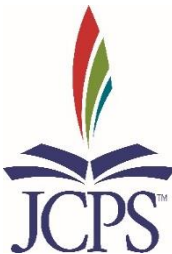
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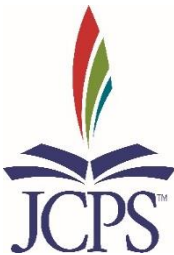
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7. DISCUSSION

Questions and Comments?

