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HOUSE DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE

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House of Representatives
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE HEARING

Topic: Fair Education Funding

West Scranton Intermediate School – Scranton, PA

July 18, 2019

AGENDA

- 10:00 a.m. Welcome and Opening Remarks
- 10:10 a.m. Panel from Scranton School District:
- Dr. Alexis Kirijan
Superintendent
 - Paul Duffy
Chair of Intergovernmental Committee
Board of Directors
- 10:30 a.m. *Questions & Answers*
- 10:50 a.m. Rosemary Boland
President
Scranton Federation of Teachers
- 11:00 a.m. *Questions & Answers*
- 11:20 a.m. Kelly Lewis
President & CEO
Lewis Strategic, PLLC
- 11:30 a.m. *Questions & Answers*
- 11:50 a.m. Closing Remarks

Scranton School
District:
Fair Funding

POPULATION GROWTH

OF SCRANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT

Over a 5-year period

- ❖ 2013 - 2014 9,598
- ❖ 2018 - 2019 10,167 (As of 3/7/19)

3-year Average Daily Membership: 9,971



LOCAL TAX EFFORT

(The amount of mills we have raised resident taxes)

- ❖ Philadelphia City 162nd
 - ❖ Pittsburgh City 184th
 - ❖ Allentown City 71st
 - ❖ Reading City 216th
 - ❖ Scranton City 171st
 - ❖ Lancaster City 378th
 - ❖ York City 43rd
 - ❖ Harrisburg City 14th (State takeover)
 - ❖ Chester Upland 210th (Tremendous upward progression in tax effort due to state takeover, from 440th to 210th)
- 

EIGHT MOST POPULATED CITIES IN PA

1. Philadelphia	1,526,006	1,567,872	1%
2. Pittsburgh	305,704	303,625	-1%
3. Allentown	118,032	120,443	1%
4. Erie	101,786	98,593	-1%
5. Reading	88,082	87,575	-1%
6. Scranton	76,089	77,291	1%
7. Lancaster	59,322	59,118	-1%
8. Harrisburg	49,528	48,904	-1%

Note: Bethlehem is a regional school district. Census Data 2010-2017.

**PER-PUPIL FUNDING OVER A
3 YR AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP**

CITY	3 YEAR ADM	PROPOSED 2019-2020 BUDGET	PER PUPIL FUNDING
PHILADELPHIA	203,735	1,201,585,731	5,897
PITTSBURGH	26,737	167,434,996	6,292
ALLENTOWN	19,699	134,384,746	6,821
READING	18,123	149,747,599	8,262
ERIE	13,536	84,868,519	6,269
SCRANTON	9,971	53,870,838	5,402
YORK	7,947	71,537,001	9,001
HARRISBURG	7,486	55,461,444	7,408

2019-2020 PROPOSED BUDGET

	ADM	PROPOSED 2019-2020 BUDGET	PER PUPIL FUNDING
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TOTAL	307,234	1,918,890,874	6,245
SCRANTON	9,971	53,870,838	5,402

Note: \$10.5 million of this amount is one-time funding. Without it, the PPR would be \$4,350.

REALITY OF FAIR FUNDING

If our average daily membership of 9,971 students were to receive the \$843 per student bringing SSD only to the average, we would receive \$8,405,553.

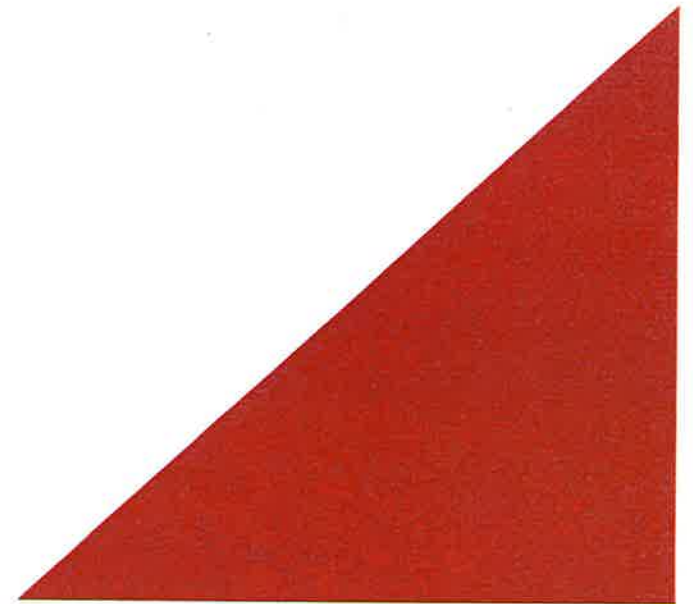
This is contingent upon SSD receiving the entire \$10.5 million proposed by the Governor.

TOTAL SHORTAGE: APPROXIMATELY 18.9 MILLION



SSD PRIOR AND CURRENT YEAR
BASIC EDUCATION FUNDING ALLOTMENT

15-16: \$39,056,407
16-17: \$41,337,046
17-18: \$42,299,272
18-19: \$43,351,634
19-20: \$53,870,838



IT'S ACTUALLY WORSE!!!

The previous slide includes an additional \$10.5 million in state funding that has yet to be approved by the State legislature.

If this is not approved, our actual funding will be \$10.5 million less.

We need a permanent solution to a permanent problem!



CONCLUSION

The goal of this presentation is to make stakeholders aware of how the Scranton School District and its children are being short-changed.

What can you do?



CONTACT YOUR LEGISLATORS

Honorable John Blake (State Senator, 22nd)

409 Lackawanna Avenue, Suite 210 Scranton, PA 18503

Senate Box 203022 Harrisburg, PA 17120-3022

Honorable Marty Flynn (State Representative, 113th)

409 North Main Avenue Scranton, PA 18504

323 Main Capitol Building PO Box 202113 Harrisburg, PA 17120-2113

Honorable Kyle Mullins (State Representative , 112th)

1414 Monroe Avenue Dunmore, PA 18509

116B East Wing House PO Box 202112 Harrisburg, PA 17120-2112

Honorable Bridget Malloy Kozierowski (State Representative , 114th)

PO Box 38 Clarks Summit, PA 18411

Honorable Michael Peifer (State Representative, 139th)

2523 Route 6, Suite 2 Hawley, PA 18428

218 Ryan Office Building PO Box 202139 Harrisburg, PA 17120-2139

Honorable Karen Boback (State Representative , 117th)

105 Lieutenant Michael Cleary Drive Dallas, PA 18612

41B East Wing PO Box 202117 Harrisburg, PA 17120

WRITE A LETTER-TO-THE -EDITOR

- ❖ Highlight support of Governor Wolf's proposed budget
- ❖ Acknowledge challenges of rising costs and mandated obligations
- ❖ Explain why public education is vital to strong communities
- ❖ Share your personal experience
- ❖ Urge support of funding levels equal to the growing needs of our students

For a template, please contact Katie Gilmartin at:
katie.gilmartin@ssdedu.org



PDE 2028 General Fund Budget - Estimated Revenues and Other Financing Sources: Budget Summary

	Scranton	% of Total	Allentown	% of Total	Reading	% of Total	Erie	% of Total	York	% of Total	Harrisburg	% of Total
Local Sources	\$ 69,125,768	41.64%	\$ 108,384,688	32.67%	\$ 45,219,000	16.66%	\$ 56,748,747	28.30%	\$ 36,560,231	26.00%	\$ 54,536,447	36.36%
State Sources	\$ 84,507,002	50.91%	\$ 201,606,913	60.77%	\$ 203,956,636	75.16%	\$ 127,680,356	63.67%	\$ 95,673,093	68.05%	\$ 80,998,887	54.00%
Federal Sources	\$ 6,982,000	4.21%	\$ 21,156,230	6.38%	\$ 20,340,000	7.50%	\$ 16,105,078	8.03%	\$ 8,360,000	5.95%	\$ 14,457,115	9.64%
Other Sources	\$ 5,389,298	3.25%	\$ 625,000	0.19%	\$ 1,850,000	0.68%	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -	0.00%
Total	\$ 166,004,068		\$ 331,772,831		\$ 271,365,636		\$ 200,534,181		\$ 140,593,324		\$ 149,992,449	

Source: 2018-2019 PDE 2028 Budget Documents, exception Allentown Proposed 2019-2020 General Fund Budget

Rosemary Boland
President
Scranton Federation of Teachers, 1147
AFT, AFTPA, AFL-CIO

FAIR FUNDING FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

House Democratic Policy Committee
West Scranton Intermediate School
July 18, 2019

The Scranton School District is made up of eighteen buildings, including an alternative school. Our District is home to 10,300 students (increasing daily) including 2000 students with special needs. The Scranton School District is served by approximately 900 dedicated teachers and paraprofessionals, proudly represented by the Scranton Federation of Teachers, Local #1147. In addition, our district employs over 200 individuals as administrators, central administrative staff, clerical staff, and maintenance staff. We are a diverse district. Our students emigrated from North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and island nations. When last counted, 38 languages were spoken by students and their families attending our schools. We have an average poverty rate of 82%, which is even higher in some of our schools. We have always offered our students a wide range of educational experiences including a broad offering of honors and advanced placement classes in subjects like English, history, the sciences, and mathematics. Prior to the recent curtailments to our academic programs and the furloughing of teachers, due to the passage of Act 55 and the lack of adequate funding - we offered exemplary educational programs in pre-k, art, music, industrial arts, family and consumer science, health and physical education, and business ; all of which we have been fighting to maintain in recent years. We recently added a fully functional wind turbine at Scranton High School to our list accomplishments, thanks to our dedicated environmental science students and their teacher. We are a giving and welcoming District and, make no mistake about it; we are proud of and united in our diversity.

The issue of fair funding presents a serious issue for the Scranton School District. The Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE) has placed the

Scranton School District in Financial Recovery Status. The PDE has designated Dr. Candis Finan as the Financial Recovery Officer (FRO). Dr. Finan, along with the Pennsylvania Financial Management team (PFM), have been identifying the financial, academic, and infra-structure problems facing our District. They are tasked with constructing a plan to bring the District into financial solvency. The District is awaiting the PDE's decision as to whether the plan is accepted.

What brought the Scranton School District to this point? The issues are numerous and complex. Many of the issues are being addressed by the Attorney General's office and a seated Grand Jury. Those issues are for the courts to determine. Other significant concerns have been addressed by Pennsylvania Auditors' General in the SSD audits. Unfortunately, many of the Auditors' General findings went unheeded. By all accounts, the SSD is definitely in serious financial difficulty. While our financial struggle continues, buildings remain in need of immediate structural repairs, mold and asbestos remediation is required in some schools, upgrades are needed for our technology systems, textbook revisions that align with the state's testing systems are overdue, translators, paraprofessionals, and school psychologists are needed immediately, meaningful professional development is lacking, our libraries are closed, some of our programs have been curtailed, teachers and paraprofessionals are without a contract for two years, and total transportation costs are a burden. Our District has been drained of funds due to the legislature's dismal record of addressing cyber charter and charter school funding in Pennsylvania. The Scranton School District lost \$5.8 million dollars thanks to the inaction of the state's legislators. The Scranton School District must take ownership for its financial mis-steps; however, the Governor and General Assembly bear a tremendous accountability for not addressing "fair funding" for our state's public schools - most significantly the Scranton School

District. You can never make up for the educational losses select Pennsylvania students have suffered as a result of a funding formula that has been and continues to be egregiously unjust. It is our obligation to make sure that the students in Scranton have the same opportunities as the students in other Pennsylvania cities. To put it bluntly, there is presently no “fair” in Pennsylvania’s funding formula for public education.

We are here today to talk about the concept of fair funding, which we must work on collectively to fix. We will address three main points regarding equitable funding for public schools in Pennsylvania, with an emphasis on the Scranton School District.

First, the Pennsylvania State Constitution in Article III, Section 14 states: “The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public education to serve the needs of the Commonwealth.” The General Assembly is a political body. The students in our state’s public schools do not have a D or an R after their names. The vast majority of our pre-K through twelfth grade students, except for those students who are legally eligible to vote, cannot vote. But, in the near future, they certainly will. They will remember the funding cuts that resulted in: no music classes, no art classes, no libraries, no industrial arts classes, no guidance counselors, no physical education classes, no certified school nurses (CSN), no school psychologists, no support staff, and the list continues to grow as funding disappears. If this trend continues, the courts will be (and are) faced with decisions regarding the violations of the state Constitution.

The second point to emphasize is that it behooves the state legislature to set a goal to develop a permanent and equitable state formula for funding public education. The formula must identify costs accurately and distribute state funding fairly and transparently. The formula must be based on student characteristics and community characteristics. The formula must ensure that every student receives the resources necessary to be successful in meeting today's academic standards. The formula must take into account student factors that include poverty, special needs, and other unique student characteristics. Further, the formula must include data specific to each district and community: such as size, wealth, and tax efforts. An up-dated analysis of districts experiencing high poverty rates versus districts that are wealthy should evidence the disparate funding issues previously cited.

The third point to emphasize is that a truly fair funding formula should ease the district's dependence on local property taxes. These taxes have resulted in tremendous disparities in access to educational opportunities across the state's 500 school districts. The question becomes, is the funding adequate? Is it equitable? Again, we all recognize that there is a disparity in education funding between wealthy districts and high poverty districts. In 2016-2017, according to the Keystone Research Center, the funding gap between rich and poor districts was \$3,778.00 per pupil. In an opinion piece in **The Inquirer**, Deborah Gordon Klehr opined that the gaps between the haves and have-nots are enormous and growing. Klehr went on to write, "Providing access to a quality public education for Pennsylvania's most underserved students requires bolder efforts to distribute state aid equitably – that is, to the students and districts with the greatest unmet needs." The state mandates more rigor, more emphasis on high-stakes testing results, more accountability for all sub-groups on the state's assessments; but nowhere are the mandates for funding the mandates?

Adequate? While some suburban Philadelphia school districts are spending \$20,000.00/per student annually, and some are spending less than \$14,000.00/per student annually; we in the Scranton School District receive less than 80% of the highest (\$26,422.00 Lower Merion) and 66% less than the \$14,000.00 that Philadelphia spends. Fair, adequate, equitable? Words have meaning, and we all know that actions speak louder than words. The answers will be provided by our students, faculties, and staff. What was a slow bleed has turned into a hemorrhage. We are not begging for what is our due. We do demand fair, adequate and equitable funding for the Scranton School District; her students, teachers, paraprofessionals, administrators, central administrative staff, and maintenance staff. We have not been treated fairly, adequately, or equitably. We are not a wealthy school district. We are a proud, diverse, and welcoming district that wants for our students what is fair, adequate, and equitable. The future of every student in Pennsylvania demands nothing less.

Thank you for your kind and courtesy attention to our remarks.

Scranton School District
Board of Education
425 North Washington Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503

July 17, 2019

To the members of the Democratic Policy Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this written testimony in support of equitable, adequate state education funding of Pennsylvania public schools. While our focus is directed on the Scranton School District and its unique needs, we cannot ignore the fact that Pennsylvania's share in funding schools remains one of the lowest in the country. The gap between wealthy and poor schools is among the widest of all the states.

A January 2019 Policy Brief, *A Tale of Haves and Have Nots: The Financial Future of Pennsylvania School Districts*, issued by the Temple University Center on Regional Politics paints a sobering picture of the "fiscal stress" facing public school districts across the Commonwealth. Fiscal stress or "shortfall" is defined as a condition where a district's projected revenues are less than their projected expenditures. By law, districts cannot operate under a deficit budget. And yet, districts must keep up with mandated obligations, like charter school payments, pensions and special education requirements. In order to meet those obligations, districts must curtail programs, cut staff, consolidate buildings and increase taxes on an already strained base.

The brief states, "By 2021-22, 60% of districts are projected to be facing shortfalls at an average of \$373 thousand each. The total projected shortfall for these districts is approximately \$110 million, which indicates the level of budget adjustments required from these districts. By contrast, in 2021-22, 202 school districts (40%) are projected to have surpluses at an average of \$800 thousand each. Their total surpluses this year are projected at \$160 million." Clearly, more dollars must be funneled through the Basic Education Funding Commission's Fair Funding Formula. Unfortunately, the brief reports only 14.1% of total BEF funds will be subject to an enhanced equitable distribution by 2021-22.

While inequity is the primary challenge for the Scranton School District, across the state, mandated costs continue to rise at an exponentially faster rate than revenues. The Center for Regional Politics finds, "The projected five-year state funding subsidy increases for BEF and SEF, \$667 million, is far less than the projected increase in Net PSERS and charter school payments, \$1.23 billion...Comparing district payments of the two mandatory expenditure categories with the projected BEF funding leaves a total statewide annual deficit of approximately \$70 million by 2021-22 and an aggregate five-year deficit of approximately \$560 million." Quite simply, the numbers don't add up.

In Scranton, as in many districts, we face the challenge of a deteriorating infrastructure. In addition to the wear and tear expected in aging buildings; failed water heaters, rusted pipes, doors in need of repair, harsh weather has wreaked havoc. We see crumbling steps, bulging walls, leaking roofs. We must provide safe, clean, welcoming environments for our students to learn. Without reserves we are forced to engage in costly borrowing to complete necessary capital improvements. The cycle of debt continues.

According to the Pennsylvania School Board Association's 2019 State of Education Report public school districts will take drastic actions because of budget pressures.

- 71.7% will raise local property taxes
- 71% will draw from fund balances
- 37.9% will reduce staff/furlough employees/eliminate positions
- 35.4% will increase class sizes
- 23.9% will reduce programs or services

How can Boards of Education justify increasing local taxes as opportunities for students continue to be diminished? We are grateful for the support our district has received in the form of Ready to Learn grants. We were disappointed to learn these dollars had not been rolled into the BEF as anticipated. The parameters placed on these dollars can limit the administration's ability to allocate the funds in the most strategic and effective manner. What we, the 429 districts that do not receive their fair share from the state, need is unrestricted, recurring dollars.

We urge you to visit www.paschoolswork.org. There you will find resources detailing the impact adequate, equitable funding will have in our communities in areas from real estate to work force development. You will find studies that highlight the irrefutable link between public education funding and students' academic achievements and life outcomes.

It is incumbent upon us all to ensure our students receive an education commensurate with their peers across the state regardless of race, ethnicity, ability, income level or the community in which they reside. It is the mandate of all districts to graduate students equipped with 21st century skills, poised for success in college and careers. Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

The Scranton School District Board of Education

Scranton School District
Board of Education
425 North Washington Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503

July 17, 2019

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Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to present testimony in support of full funding through the Basic and Special Education Funding Formula laws.

I am a former member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from a district that represented Monroe and Pike Counties. I've stayed an active advocate for fair school funding. The spreadsheets and figures I reference today can be found at www.SupportEquityFirst.org and their source documents are the Department of Education and the Governor's proposed budget for FY2019-2020. I also supplied the Committee with a spreadsheet showing the 20-most underfunding school districts relating to the Basic and Special Education Funding laws as well as the 20-most overfunding districts. (attached). It's hard to believe this level of known funding disparity and inequity has continued to exist for so long without any step to fix it.

Scranton SD is underfunded by \$29,803,411 in Basic and Special Education, every year.

Wilkes-Barre SD is underfunded by \$29,265,432 in Basic and Special Education, every year.

- We support implementing the recommendations of the Basic Education Funding Commission Report issued in June 18, 2015.
- We urge the General Assembly to form a K-12 Cost Savings Commission to immediately implement cost-savings measures long-used by other states. There are billions of dollars of savings that can be achieved.
- In 2001, Senator Jim Rhoades and I worked together to implement caps on School District General Fund balances. Today some districts have excess reserves in Special Revenue Funds. We urge the Governor and General Assembly to implement reasonable guidelines.

In June 2015, the bi-partisan Basic Education Funding Commission unanimously issued its Commission Report, with 6 recommendations.

1. The first recommendation is School Consolidation. Because the school funding issue is so difficult to fix, we believe school consolidation and incentives for school consolidation are the best strategies to fix Pennsylvania's school funding crisis. School consolidation can occur without closing high schools or terminating the high school sports teams or other favored programs.
2. The second recommendation addresses the elimination of the hold harmless provision in Basic Education funding. Interestingly, the Report states, "The Commission recognizes eliminating the hold harmless clause would have a significant negative impact." The Report further states, "eliminating the hold-harmless clause... would result in 320 school districts receiving approximately \$1 Billion less in basis education funding than the previous year." While discussing the impacts to these 320 "over" funded districts, the Report fails to describe the significant negative impacts experienced by the severely "under" funded districts for decades before the Report and now 4-years later.

The other two (2) options the Commission Report discusses describe the General Assembly using set percentages, applying the formula to all money and distributing on a pro rata or proportional basis to get to fair funding.

This is exactly what the contemplated legislation by Representatives Flynn and Mullins would do:

I quote from their Co-sponsorship Memorandum, "This legislation would, beginning with the 2019-2020 Fiscal Year, allocate 75 percent of all new basic education funding proportionately to underfunded school districts, with the remaining 25 percent of all new Basic Education funding to all

500 school districts through the student-weighted BEFC formula. Importantly, under this legislation, no school district's basic education funding would be reduced below the 2014-2015 base year level, and all districts would receive new monies annually. Instead, to mitigate years of serious underfunding, this legislation provides for a higher proportion of the "new" money to be allocated to underfunded districts in order to bring them to parity.

Since adoption of the formulas, we have supported and advocated for this 75/25 compromise solution. We hope Representatives Flynn/Mullins introduce this legislation, ASAP. We support it and we will work together with every group and member of the General Assembly in support of the 75/25 solution.

Four (4) additional recommendations were made.

3. School Crossing Guard Reimbursement – Presently the state subsidizes bus transportation for suburban and rural districts but doesn't subsidize the expenses for walking students, to wit: crossing guards. The Report recommends balancing this funding.
4. Homeless and Foster Care students present additional funding impacts. The Report recommends homeless and foster care students be studied and possibly incorporated into school funding formula laws.
5. Trauma – The Report recommends student trauma be studied and possibly incorporated into school funding formula laws.
6. Transiency – The Report recommends student transiency be studied and possibly incorporated into school funding formula laws.

While we absolutely supported and applaud the adoption of the Special Education and Basic Education funding formula laws, by not providing special allocations to the "under-funded" school districts relating to Basic and Special Education and the 800,000 students in these districts, a very bad situation is now 4-years worse.

The 75/25 solution for Basic and Special Education provides a clear and fair path to fix a long rotten situation.

We hope this caucus; the General Assembly and the Governor will carefully consider the negative impacts these funding situations are causing and work together to fix the,

Thank you.

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20-Most Underfunded School Districts relating to the adopted Basic and Special Education Funding Formula Laws

20-Most Overfunded School Districts relating to the adopted Basic and Special Education Funding Formula Laws

School District	County	2019-20 Proposed BEF Feb2019	All Funds thru Basic Education Funding Formula Law	The Basic Ed Brutal Truth		2019-20 Proposed SEF Feb2019	All Funds thru Special Education Funding Formula Law	The Special Ed Brutal Truth	Combined Brutal Truth	ADM	Brutal Truth Per ADM
Philadelphia City SD	Philadelphia	\$1,201,585,731	\$1,642,260,982	(\$440,675,251)		\$153,748,295	\$194,696,839	(\$40,948,544)	(\$481,623,795)	203,735	(2,364)
Reading SD	Berks	\$149,747,599	\$250,961,574	(\$101,213,975)		\$12,659,851	\$24,933,423	(\$12,273,572)	(\$113,487,547)	18,123	(6,262)
Allentown City SD	Lehigh	\$134,384,746	\$209,975,757	(\$75,591,011)		\$11,847,569	\$19,836,987	(\$7,989,418)	(\$83,580,430)	19,699	(4,243)
York City SD	York	\$71,537,001	\$127,386,284	(\$55,849,283)		\$6,621,392	\$9,999,397	(\$3,378,005)	(\$59,227,288)	7,947	(7,453)
Harrisburg City SD	Dauphin	\$55,461,444	\$86,582,947	(\$31,121,503)		\$6,228,581	\$8,082,997	(\$1,854,416)	(\$32,975,918)	7,486	(4,405)
Scranton SD	Lackawanna	\$53,870,838	\$79,788,532	(\$25,917,694)		\$6,652,018	\$10,537,735	(\$3,885,717)	(\$29,803,411)	9,971	(2,989)
Wilkes-Barre Area SD	Luzerne	\$32,351,146	\$58,793,145	(\$26,441,999)		\$4,979,086	\$7,802,519	(\$2,823,433)	(\$29,265,432)	7,507	(3,898)
Lancaster SD	Lancaster	\$66,147,426	\$92,552,863	(\$26,405,437)		\$10,205,236	\$10,946,692	(\$741,456)	(\$27,146,893)	11,446	(2,372)
Bethlehem Area SD	Northampton	\$35,715,563	\$55,548,444	(\$19,832,881)		\$8,043,706	\$10,716,547	(\$2,672,841)	(\$22,505,723)	15,551	(1,447)
Upper Darby SD	Delaware	\$42,018,006	\$56,581,685	(\$14,563,679)		\$8,575,587	\$13,037,651	(\$4,462,064)	(\$19,025,743)	12,526	(1,519)
East Stroudsburg Area SD	Monroe	\$18,102,200	\$33,677,392	(\$15,575,192)		\$4,623,468	\$7,494,009	(\$2,870,541)	(\$18,445,733)	7,215	(2,556)
Erie City SD	Erie	\$84,868,519	\$100,559,522	(\$15,691,003)		\$11,139,743	\$12,888,869	(\$1,749,126)	(\$17,440,128)	13,536	(1,288)
Pottstown SD	Montgomery	\$12,671,063	\$26,239,357	(\$13,568,294)		\$2,387,395	\$3,694,699	(\$1,307,304)	(\$14,875,597)	3,299	(4,509)
Norristown Area SD	Montgomery	\$14,406,972	\$27,909,021	(\$13,502,049)		\$4,748,220	\$5,924,604	(\$1,176,384)	(\$14,678,433)	7,772	(1,889)
Pocono Mountain SD	Monroe	\$29,923,692	\$41,474,364	(\$11,550,672)		\$6,067,380	\$8,022,335	(\$1,954,955)	(\$13,505,627)	9,711	(1,391)
Lebanon SD	Lebanon	\$31,278,283	\$38,619,329	(\$7,341,046)		\$3,257,777	\$5,934,168	(\$2,676,391)	(\$10,017,437)	5,003	(2,002)
Chester-Upland SD	Delaware	\$82,573,320	\$88,577,828	(\$6,004,508)		\$6,382,562	\$10,093,144	(\$3,710,582)	(\$9,715,090)	7,140	(1,361)
TOTALS		\$2,116,643,549	\$3,017,489,027	(\$900,845,478)	#	\$268,167,866	\$364,642,614	(\$96,474,748)	(\$997,320,226)		
School District	County	2019-20 Proposed BEF Feb2019	All Funds thru Basic Education Funding Formula Law	The Basic Ed Brutal Truth		2019-20 Proposed SEF Feb2019	All Funds thru Special Education Funding Formula Law	The Special Ed Brutal Truth	Combined Brutal Truth	ADM	Brutal Truth Per ADM
Hempfield Area SD	Westmoreland	\$19,077,465	\$12,413,124	\$6,664,341		\$3,585,636	\$2,852,052	\$733,584	\$7,397,925	5,975	1,238
Jersey Shore Area SD	Lycoming	\$13,797,126	\$6,799,328	\$6,997,798		\$1,873,495	\$1,471,427	\$402,068	\$7,399,866	2,599	2,847
Hopewell Area SD	Beaver	\$10,230,070	\$3,321,309	\$6,908,761		\$1,877,785	\$1,315,923	\$561,862	\$7,470,623	2,200	3,396
McGuffey SD	Washington	\$10,728,649	\$3,414,501	\$7,314,148		\$1,429,376	\$732,011	\$697,365	\$8,011,513	1,744	4,593
Plum Borough SD	Allegheny	\$13,781,677	\$5,788,330	\$7,993,347		\$2,568,356	\$2,548,963	\$19,393	\$8,012,740	3,963	2,022
Kiski Area SD	Westmoreland	\$16,853,318	\$9,202,742	\$7,650,576		\$2,702,656	\$2,299,264	\$403,392	\$8,053,968	3,836	2,099
South Side Area SD	Beaver	\$10,451,422	\$1,829,082	\$8,622,340		\$772,758	\$517,212	\$255,546	\$8,877,886	1,114	7,972
Albert Gallatin Area SD	Fayette	\$25,654,877	\$17,388,994	\$8,265,883		\$3,167,387	\$2,519,059	\$648,328	\$8,914,211	3,492	2,553
Norwin SD	Westmoreland	\$16,855,691	\$7,602,285	\$9,253,406		\$2,824,657	\$2,303,246	\$521,411	\$9,774,818	5,206	1,878
Forest Hills SD	Cambria	\$13,057,223	\$3,960,690	\$9,096,533		\$1,444,036	\$707,035	\$737,001	\$9,833,534	1,889	5,204
Punxsutawney Area SD	Jefferson	\$16,199,913	\$6,587,540	\$9,612,373		\$1,882,694	\$1,293,313	\$589,381	\$10,201,754	2,310	4,416
Armstrong SD	Armstrong	\$31,834,482	\$20,812,167	\$11,022,315		\$4,822,578	\$5,443,188	(\$620,610)	\$10,401,705	5,440	1,912
Council Rock SD	Bucks	\$15,219,575	\$9,233,151	\$5,986,424		\$6,313,187	\$1,654,705	\$4,658,482	\$10,644,906	10,828	983
Penn-Trafford SD	Westmoreland	\$14,944,443	\$5,445,675	\$9,498,768		\$2,512,595	\$1,214,499	\$1,298,096	\$10,796,864	3,904	2,766
Warren County SD	Warren	\$26,984,915	\$16,499,708	\$10,485,207		\$4,360,804	\$3,558,478	\$802,326	\$11,287,534	4,748	2,377
Pleasant Valley SD	Monroe	\$23,764,470	\$11,462,124	\$12,302,346		\$3,693,297	\$4,371,734	(\$678,437)	\$11,623,909	4,867	2,388
Penncrest SD	Crawford	\$19,787,923	\$7,425,223	\$12,362,700		\$2,572,118	\$2,305,104	\$267,014	\$12,629,713	3,054	4,135
Butler Area SD	Butler	\$27,041,518	\$14,868,050	\$12,173,468		\$4,597,046	\$2,879,283	\$1,717,763	\$13,891,231	6,911	2,010
Connellsville Area SD	Fayette	\$32,482,365	\$19,930,600	\$12,551,765		\$4,919,132	\$3,112,579	\$1,806,553	\$14,358,318	4,693	3,060
Altoona Area SD	Blair	\$41,781,005	\$26,706,386	\$15,074,619		\$5,628,009	\$4,416,499	\$1,211,510	\$16,286,129	7,930	2,054
Pittsburgh SD	Allegheny	\$167,434,996	\$88,388,050	\$79,046,946		\$28,982,570	\$11,430,870	\$17,551,700	\$96,598,646	26,737	3,613
Totals		\$567,963,123	\$299,079,058	\$268,884,065		\$92,530,172	\$58,946,443	\$33,583,729	\$302,467,794		

Source: Pennsylvania Dept of Education, Pennsylvania Governor proposed FY2019-2020 State Budget