

LSC Greenbook

Analysis of the Enacted Budget

Department of Education

Andrew Plagenz, Budget Analyst
Emily W.H. Gephart, Budget Analyst
Legislative Service Commission

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ATTACHMENTS:

Budget Spreadsheet By Line Item

Department of Education

- Repeals Evidence-Based Model
- Accelerates phase-out of certain property tax reimbursements
- Provides a decrease of 2.2% in FY 2012 and an increase of 0.6% in FY 2013 in GRF and lottery spending

OVERVIEW

Agency Overview

The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) oversees 612 public school districts, 49 joint vocational school districts, and approximately 320 public community schools. In addition, ODE monitors 56 educational service centers, other regional education providers, several early learning programs, and approximately 800 state-chartered nonpublic schools. ODE also administers the school funding system, collects school data, develops academic standards and model curricula, administers the state achievement tests, issues district and school report cards, administers Ohio's school choice programs, and licenses education personnel.

ODE is governed by a 19-member State Board of Education. Eleven of those 19 members are elected by the citizens of Ohio and the other eight members are appointed by the Governor. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is hired by the State Board of Education, is responsible for ODE's day-to-day operation. ODE employs approximately 600 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff members.

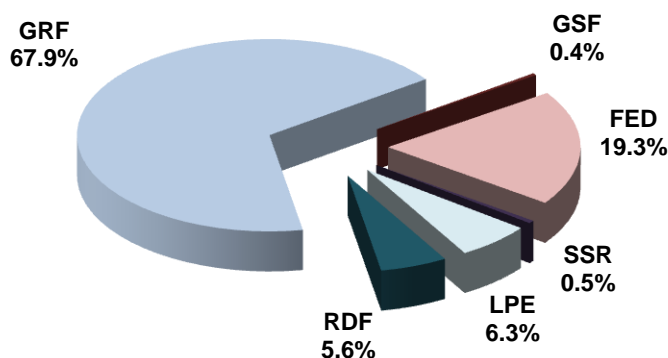
Appropriation Overview

Table 1. Agency Appropriations by Fund Group, FY 2012-FY 2013 (Am. Sub. H.B. 153)					
Fund Group	FY 2011*	FY 2012	% change, FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013	% change, FY 2012-FY 2013
General Revenue	\$7,735,901,758	\$7,539,595,467	(2.5)%	\$7,628,256,477	1.2%
General Services	\$38,729,292	\$41,577,607	7.4%	\$41,577,607	0.0%
Federal Special Revenue	\$2,254,293,553	\$2,310,389,566	2.5%	\$2,011,315,739	(12.9)%
State Special Revenue	\$45,590,029	\$54,827,935	20.3%	\$55,396,635	1.0%
Lottery Profits	\$711,000,000	\$717,500,000	0.9%	\$680,500,000	(5.2)%
Revenue Distribution	\$1,129,069,307	\$756,000,000	(33.0)%	\$505,000,000	(33.2)%
TOTAL	\$11,914,583,939	\$11,419,890,575	(4.2)%	\$10,922,046,458	(4.4)%
GRF and Lottery	\$8,446,901,758	\$8,257,095,467	(2.2)%	\$8,308,756,477	0.6%

*FY 2011 figures represent actual expenditures.

The budget provides a total appropriation of \$11.42 billion in FY 2012 and \$10.92 billion in FY 2013 for ODE. The preceding Table 1 and the following Chart 1 present the appropriations by fund group. As the chart shows, appropriations from the GRF and Lottery Profits Education Fund (LPE) make up a majority of ODE's funding for the biennium at 74.2%. Federal funds account for the next largest portion at 19.3%. Appropriations from the Revenue Distribution Fund Group (RDF), which provide direct reimbursements to school districts and joint vocational school districts for property tax losses due to utility deregulation and the phase-out of the business tangible personal property tax, accounts for 5.6% of ODE's funding for the biennium. The State Special Revenue Fund Group (SSR) and the General Services Fund Group (GSF) account for the remaining 0.9%.

**Chart 1: Biennial Appropriations
by Fund Group, FY 2012-FY 2013**



Primary and Secondary Education's Share of the State GRF Budget¹

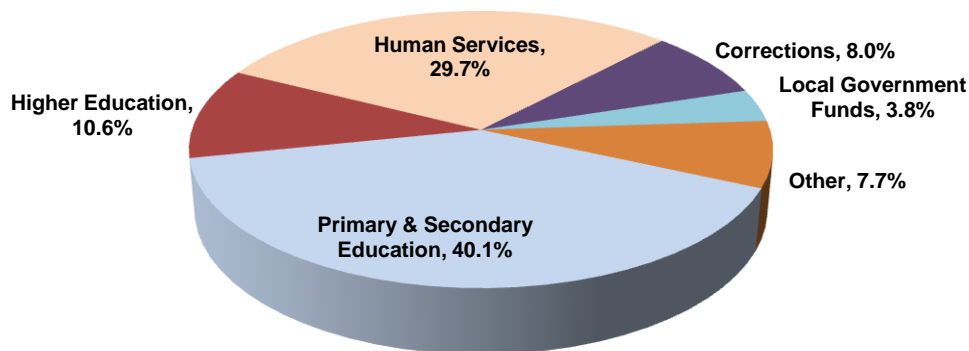
The four major spending areas of the state budget are: primary and secondary education,² human services, higher education, and corrections. The GRF budget totals \$42.69 billion for the FY 2012-FY 2013 biennium. Chart 2 shows this total broken down by the four major spending areas as well as spending allocated to local government funds and all other areas. Under the budget, spending on primary and secondary education continues to be the largest spending area at approximately 40.1%. The

¹ For this section, the state GRF budget includes allocations from the General Revenue Fund (GRF), as well as from the local government funds (LGFs), and the Lottery Profits Education Fund (LPE) but does not include spending reimbursed by the federal government or federal stimulus funds.

² For this section, primary and secondary education spending includes all GRF and LPE spending by ODE, the eTech Ohio Commission, the School Facilities Commission, the Ohio State School for the Blind, and the Ohio School for the Deaf.

proportions for the other areas of spending are: 29.7% for human services, 10.6% for higher education, 8.0% for corrections, 3.8% for local government funds, and 7.7% for all other areas.

**Chart 2: State GRF Appropriations by Program Area,
FY 2012-FY 2013 Biennium**

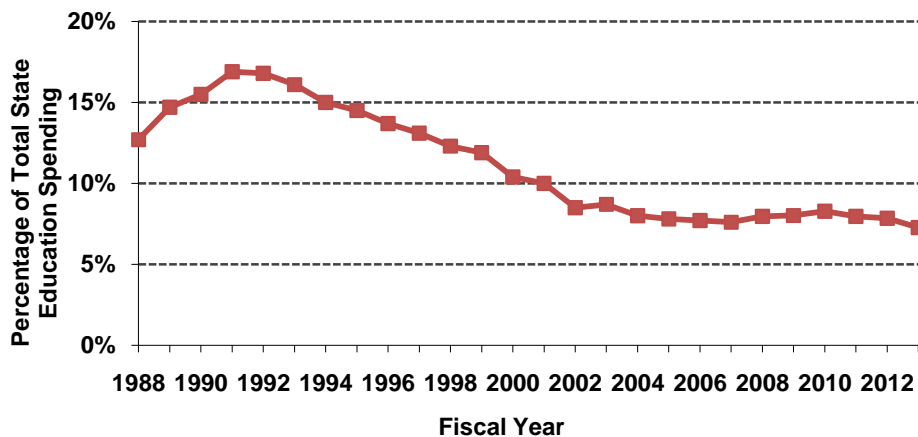


Lottery Profits and State Spending on Education

In 1973, voters amended the Ohio Constitution to allow the creation of the Ohio lottery. In 1987, voters approved an additional constitutional amendment that permanently earmarked lottery profits for education. Generally, lottery profits are combined with the GRF to provide foundation funding to schools in Ohio.

Chart 3 shows the percentage of state GRF and LPE spending on primary and secondary education that comes from lottery profits. As can be seen from Chart 3, lottery profits have always been a relatively small percentage of this spending. After reaching a peak of 16.9% in FY 1991, this percentage decreased to 7.6% in FY 2007, then increased to 8.3% in FY 2010. The percentage is expected to generally decrease through FY 2013. Since reaching a high of \$718.7 million in FY 1999, the annual dollar amount of lottery profits fell to \$637.9 million in FY 2007 before rising to a new high of \$745.0 million in FY 2010. From FY 1988 to FY 2011, total state GRF and lottery spending on primary and secondary education increased by \$5.06 billion (130.3%). Of this growth, \$275.4 million (5.4%) was provided by the lottery. The budget reflects an estimated increase in lottery profits spending of \$6.5 million in FY 2012 and an estimated decrease of \$37.0 million in FY 2013.

Chart 3: Lottery Profits as a Percentage of Total State GRF and Lottery Spending for K-12 Education, FY 1988-FY 2013



Traditional School District Funding

The budget repeals the prior school funding formula used to determine the amount and allocation of state aid for traditional school districts. This formula was enacted in H.B. 1 of the 128th General Assembly and is generally known as the Evidence-Based Model (EBM). H.B. 1 also created the School Funding Advisory Council to make biennial recommendations regarding the EBM. The budget eliminates this Council.

In order to allocate foundation aid to school districts in FY 2012 and FY 2013, the budget adjusts each district's per pupil foundation aid allocation in FY 2011 and allocates the adjusted amount to each pupil in the district's average daily membership (ADM) in FY 2012 and FY 2013.³ The adjustment is based on each district's relative property wealth per pupil in FY 2011 and the total appropriation for foundation aid in FY 2012 and FY 2013. This allocation method is described below.

Average Daily Membership

Average daily membership (ADM) is the measure of the number of students in each district. The ADM is based on a count of students made once per year in October. All kindergarten students are counted as one full-time equivalent student whether they receive full-day or half-day services. All students who reside in a district are counted in that district's ADM, regardless of where the students are actually educated. In FY 2010 and FY 2011, the ADM of a district was based on the October count from the previous fiscal year, except for those districts for which the October count in the current fiscal year was more than 2% greater than the October count in the previous fiscal year. For

³ This analysis presents the methodology in a slightly different way than how it is presented in the budget. This was done for clarity, the results are the same.

these districts, ADM was based on the October count of the current fiscal year. The budget no longer uses the October count in the previous fiscal year; instead, ADM for all districts is based on the October count in the current fiscal year. For purposes of allocating funding for FY 2012 and FY 2013, FY 2011 ADM is recalculated to be based on the current fiscal year's count for all districts.

Adjusted Per Pupil Allocation

As mentioned above, the method of allocating foundation aid in FY 2012 and FY 2013 starts with the per pupil foundation aid each district received in FY 2011. To calculate each district's FY 2011 per pupil foundation aid, total foundation aid allocated for each district in FY 2011 is divided by the district's recalculated FY 2011 ADM. As discussed above, the recalculated FY 2011 ADM is based on the October count from FY 2011, regardless of whether the district's FY 2011 state aid was calculated based on the FY 2010 count or the FY 2011 count. This calculation is summarized below.

School District FY 2011 State Aid Per Pupil
$\text{FY 2011 state aid per pupil} = \frac{\text{Actual FY 2011 state aid allocation}}{\text{Recalculated FY 2011 ADM}}$
Where recalculated FY 2011 ADM is based on the FY 2011 October count

This per pupil amount is adjusted before applying it to FY 2012 and FY 2013 ADM to get each district's total state aid allocation for those years. An index based on each district's property wealth is used to calculate each district's per pupil adjustment. The index for each district is equal to that district's per pupil property wealth in FY 2011 divided by the statewide median per pupil property wealth in FY 2011. Each district's per pupil property wealth in FY 2011 is equal to the district's valuation used to compute its local share of the adequacy amount (charge-off valuation) under the EBM in FY 2011, divided by the district's recalculated FY 2011 ADM. This calculation is summarized below.

School District Charge-off Valuation Index
$\text{Charge-off valuation index} = \frac{\text{FY 2011 charge-off valuation per pupil}}{\text{Median FY 2011 charge-off valuation per pupil}}$
Where FY 2011 charge-off valuation per pupil = FY 2011 charge-off valuation / Recalculated FY 2011 ADM

To adjust each district's per pupil amount, the district's charge-off valuation index is multiplied by a uniform statewide per pupil adjustment. This statewide per pupil adjustment is calculated by ODE for each fiscal year so that total statewide aid does not exceed the total amount appropriated for state aid in each fiscal year. Total state aid in FY 2011 was approximately \$6.51 billion. The budget appropriates about \$6.27 billion in FY 2012 and \$6.31 billion in FY 2013 for state aid. The difference between the appropriations in FY 2012 and FY 2013 and state aid in FY 2011 is due to

the elimination of the appropriation of federal stimulus funding, which is only partially offset by an increase in state GRF funding. In FY 2011, about \$515.5 million of federal stimulus funding was appropriated to support state aid. Based on projected ADM for FY 2012 and FY 2013, each district's FY 2011 state aid will need to be reduced by approximately \$142 for FY 2012 and \$115 for FY 2013 on average. The actual adjustment for each district will vary based on the district's charge-off valuation index. Higher wealth districts will tend to have larger than average reductions and lower wealth districts will tend to have lower than average reductions. The calculation of a district's adjusted per pupil amount is summarized below.

School District Adjusted Per Pupil Amount
$\text{FY 2012 adjusted per pupil amount} = \text{FY 2011 state aid per pupil} - \text{FY 2012 statewide per pupil adjustment} \times \text{charge-off valuation index}$
$\text{FY 2013 adjusted per pupil amount} = \text{FY 2011 state aid per pupil} - \text{FY 2013 statewide per pupil adjustment} \times \text{charge-off valuation index}$
Where statewide per pupil adjustment for each year is determined by ODE so that the total appropriation is not exceeded

Total Allocation

Each district's total allocation is calculated simply by multiplying the district's adjusted per pupil amount for each fiscal year by its ADM for each fiscal year. This calculation is summarized below.

School District Total Allocation
$\text{FY 2012 total allocation} = \text{FY 2012 adjusted per pupil amount} \times \text{FY 2012 ADM}$
$\text{FY 2013 total allocation} = \text{FY 2013 adjusted per pupil amount} \times \text{FY 2013 ADM}$

Supplemental Allocation

If any district's total allocation is less than its state aid allocation in FY 2011 minus the portion of that allocation that was supported with federal stimulus funding, the district receives a supplemental allocation to make up that difference. This calculation is summarized below.

School District Supplemental Allocation
If FY 2012 total allocation < FY 2011 total state aid minus SFSF portion, then
$\text{FY 2012 supplemental allocation} = \text{FY 2011 total state aid minus SFSF portion} - \text{FY 2012 total allocation}$
If FY 2013 total allocation < FY 2011 total state aid minus SFSF portion, then
$\text{FY 2013 supplemental allocation} = \text{FY 2011 total state aid minus SFSF portion} - \text{FY 2013 total allocation}$
Where SFSF portion is the amount of FY 2011 state aid supported with federal stimulus funding

Deductions and Transfers

As mentioned previously, all students are counted in the ADM of the district in which they reside. However, some students are educated outside of the district where they reside; for example, students attending a community school, students attending a STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) school, students attending another district through open enrollment, students attending a college or university through a dual-enrollment program, and students attending a nonpublic school through a state-funded scholarship program. Funding for these students is deducted from the state aid allocation of the resident district and transferred to the educating district or school. In FY 2010 and FY 2011, these deductions and transfers were largely based on funding amounts from FY 2009.⁴ The budget continues this methodology with two major changes as follows:

- The budget reduces the per pupil formula amount used for transfers for community school, STEM school, open enrollment, and Post-Secondary Enrollment Options (PSEO) Program students from the FY 2011 amount of \$5,703 to \$5,653 in both FY 2012 and FY 2013, a reduction of \$50.
- The budget also reduces the deduction for Ed Choice scholarship students from \$5,200 to the actual cost of the scholarship, which is equal to the lesser of the tuition charged by the nonpublic school or \$4,250 for students in grades kindergarten through 8 and \$5,000 for students in grades 9 to 12.

Subsidy for High Performance

The budget provides an additional subsidy for school districts and community schools that were rated either "Excellent" or "Excellent with Distinction" on the report card for the previous school year. In both FY 2012 and FY 2013, these districts and community schools receive an extra \$17 multiplied by their current year ADM.

Joint Vocational School District Funding

Joint vocational school districts (JVSDs) are funded separately from regular school districts. Prior to FY 2010, JVSDs were funded using a parallel formula to that used for regular school districts. In the FY 2010-FY 2011 biennium, total state aid for each JVSD was increased by 0.75% over the prior year's total state aid. For the FY 2012-FY 2013 biennium, the budget provides flat funding for each JVSD. In other words, each JVSD is allocated the same level of state aid in FY 2012 and FY 2013 as it was allocated in FY 2011.

⁴ The LSC document entitled "School Funding Complete Resource" contains a detailed description of these funding transfers. It is available under "Publications" on the LSC web site: www.lsc.state.oh.us.

Property Tax Reimbursement Phase-outs

Am. Sub. S.B. 3 and Am. Sub. S.B. 287 of the 123rd General Assembly deregulated electric and natural gas utilities in Ohio, reduced the property tax assessment rates on utility property, and created new taxes on utility output. The decrease in assessment rates decreased the property valuation and property tax receipts of school districts containing utility property. In total, the tax loss was \$198 million for one year. Am. Sub. H.B. 66 of the 126th General Assembly started to phase out the tax on general business tangible personal property (TPP). This phase-out began in tax year (TY) 2006 and the tax was completely phased out by TY 2011. Starting in FY 2011, the tax loss for school districts statewide is \$1.1 billion for one year.

Districts are compensated for these losses partially through an increase in state aid (the state education aid offset).⁵ They may also receive direct reimbursements for the value of the losses above the increase in state aid. All school districts were completely reimbursed for the losses due to public utility deregulation for five years, from FY 2002 to FY 2006. Starting in FY 2007, however, only districts whose tax loss, inflated to current dollars, was greater than their increase in state aid from FY 2002, continued to receive direct reimbursement payments. Under prior law, the direct reimbursements for the TPP tax loss were scheduled to begin to be phased out in TY 2014.

For the FY 2012-FY 2013 biennium, the budget accelerates the phase-out of fixed-rate TPP and public utility property tax loss direct reimbursements for most school districts, based on each district's "reliance" on the reimbursements. The reliance is measured by a district's TPP or public utility tax direct reimbursement as a percentage of the district's total state and local operating revenue. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, reimbursements are phased out so that each district's reliance on the reimbursements falls by two percentage points per year. In FY 2014 and future years, direct reimbursements are held constant at their FY 2013 level. The budget provides \$722 million in FY 2012 and \$475 million in FY 2013 for TPP reimbursements; FY 2011 reimbursements are estimated at \$1.04 billion. It also provides \$34.0 million in FY 2012 and \$30.0 million in FY 2013 for public utility tax reimbursements; FY 2011 reimbursements are estimated to be \$74.3 million.

⁵ When a district's taxable property value decreases, generally its local share of foundation funding also decreases. This decrease in the local share is made up by increases in the state share. The resulting increase in state aid is called the state education aid offset. Under the budget, the offset in FY 2012 and FY 2013 is equal to the offset in FY 2011.

Other Major Budget Issues

Educators

Teacher and Principal Evaluations

The budget repeals the requirement for the State Board of Education, in consultation with the Chancellor of the Board of Regents, to establish guidelines for the evaluation of teachers and principals for optional use by school districts, and instead requires the State Board, by December 31, 2011, to develop a standards-based framework for the evaluation of teachers. The framework must (1) provide for multiple evaluation factors, including student academic growth as 50% of each evaluation, (2) be aligned with the Educator Standards Board's standards for teachers, (3) require classroom walkthroughs and observation of the teacher on at least two occasions for 30 minutes each, (4) require the teacher to be provided with a written report of the evaluation results, (5) implement a classroom-level, value-added program, and (6) provide for professional development to accelerate teacher growth and support poorly performing teachers. The budget also requires the State Board to develop standards and criteria for evaluations that distinguish between four levels of performance: "accomplished," "proficient," "developing," and "ineffective," and to develop a list of student assessments that measure mastery of course content for courses not covered by state assessments and the value-added progress dimension. Student academic growth is to be measured by value-added data derived from the state achievement assessments when applicable, and when not applicable, by other assessments selected from the State Board's list.

Each community school and STEM school receiving Race to the Top funds, and each school district and ESC, is required to adopt a teacher evaluation policy that conforms to the framework by July 1, 2013. The budget specifies that the teacher evaluation policy takes effect at the expiration of the collective bargaining agreement in effect on the provision's effective date. The budget requires employers to evaluate each teacher annually, except that an employer may elect to evaluate teachers rated as "accomplished" on their most recent evaluation every two years. Each employer's policy must include procedures for using the evaluation results for retention and promotion decisions and for removal of poorly performing teachers. Employers are expressly prohibited from using seniority as the basis for retaining a teacher, except when deciding between teachers with comparable evaluation results. Evaluation procedures for principals must be based on principles comparable to the teacher evaluation policy, but tailored to the duties and responsibilities of principals.

Teacher Layoffs

The budget prohibits a district or ESC to give preference based on seniority in determining the order of layoffs except when choosing between teachers with comparable evaluations.

Teacher Compensation

The budget requires school districts, community schools, and STEM schools receiving Race to the Top funds to pay teachers according to a performance-based salary schedule. The schedule is to be based on a teacher's level of license, evaluation rating, and whether the teacher is "highly qualified" under federal law. Additionally, the schedule is required to provide for annual adjustments based on evaluations. School districts that are not receiving Race to the Top funds must either comply with these performance-based salary schedule requirements or with the salary schedule requirements of prior law.

Teacher Licensure

The budget makes several changes to the educator licensure process including changes to the qualifications for a professional educator license, alternative educator license, and a professional career-technical teaching license.

Out-of-State Teachers

The budget directs the State Board of Education to approve a list of states with licensure standards that are inadequate to ensure that certain persons are qualified for a professional educator license in Ohio. Until that list is approved, the State Board is required to issue a one-year provisional educator license to an applicant who (1) has a bachelor's degree, (2) has been licensed and employed as a teacher in another state for the last five years, (3) was initially licensed as a teacher in that state in the last 15 years, and (4) has never had a teacher's license suspended or revoked. Once the list is approved, the budget requires the State Board to automatically issue a professional educator license to an applicant who meets the four criteria listed above and who was most recently licensed in a state that is not on the list.

Finally, the budget requires the State Board to issue a professional educator license upon expiration of the provisional license for any person issued a provisional license as described above, who was most recently licensed in a state that is on the list, if the person (1) was employed under the provisional license by a school district, community school, STEM school, or an entity contracted by a school district or school to provide online instruction, and (2) the district or school certifies to the State Board that the person's teaching was satisfactory.

Alternative Resident Educator License

The budget makes the following changes to the qualifications for obtaining and holding an alternative resident educator license:

1. Permits applicants to complete either an intensive pedagogical training institute in the principles and practices of teaching prior to the issuance of a license, as implemented in H.B. 1 of the 128th General Assembly, or a summer training institute operated by a nonprofit organization and approved by the Chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents;
2. Prohibits the State Board from requiring applicants to have a college major in the teaching area;
3. Allows license holders to satisfy continuing education requirements through a teacher preparation program that is operated by a nonprofit organization and approved by the Chancellor; and
4. Makes the license valid for grades kindergarten through 12, instead of grades 4 through 12.

The Chancellor is required to approve any program that requires participants to (a) have a bachelor's degree, (b) have a cumulative undergraduate grade point average of 2.5 or higher, and (c) complete a summer training institute.

Professional Career-Technical Teaching License

The budget requires the rules adopted by the State Board of Education pertaining to the issuance and renewal of professional career-technical teaching licenses, to include requirements relating to life experience, professional certification, and practical ability. Additionally, the budget prohibits the State Board from requiring the completion of a degree applicable to the career field, classroom teaching, or an area of licensure, if the applicant qualifies for the license by meeting the requirements relating to life experience, professional certification, and practical ability.

Retesting Teachers

The budget requires ODE to annually rank order all public school buildings into percentiles according to performance index score. The buildings in the lowest ten percentiles must require each of its classroom teachers teaching in a core subject area to retake any written tests prescribed by the State Board for licensure in the teacher's subject area and grade level. If the teacher fails any test, the teacher may retake the test two more times. If a teacher provides proof of passing the test, the teacher is not required to retake the exam again for three years, even if the teacher's building remains ranked in the lowest 10% of public school buildings.

A district board of education, a community school governing board, or a STEM school governing board is permitted to use the results of the required retesting to develop or revise teachers' professional development plans or in deciding whether or not to continue employing the teacher. The budget specifies that teachers are not responsible for the cost of exams.

Accountability

Parent Petitions for Reforms

The budget requires ODE to rank all public school buildings statewide in order according to their performance index scores. If a school building operated by the Columbus City School District is ranked in the lowest 5% for three or more consecutive years and the parents of 50% of the school's students sign a petition requesting one of five restructuring reforms,⁶ the budget requires that the school implement the requested reform unless certain conditions are met. ODE must annually evaluate this pilot program and submit a report to the General Assembly beginning not later than six months after the first parent petition has been resolved.

Classroom Expenditure and Student Performance Data

The budget requires ODE to develop, by January 1, 2012, standards for determining the amount of school district, community school (distinguishing between brick-and-mortar community schools and e-schools), and STEM school annual operating expenditures for classroom instruction and the amount for nonclassroom purposes. The State Board is required to adopt these standards by July 1, 2012.

ODE is required to use those standards and existing data to do the following:

1. Determine the percentage of each district's, community school's (distinguishing between brick-and-mortar community schools and e-schools), or STEM school's total operating budget that is spent on classroom instruction for each fiscal year, beginning in FY 2008;
2. Categorize districts and schools primarily by ADM;
3. Rank districts and schools within each category according to the percentage of expenditures used for classroom instruction;
4. Report on ODE's web site and on district and school report cards, the percentages and ranking for each district or school, for each category, and for all districts and schools combined; and
5. Denote, within the classroom expenditure rankings, the districts and schools that are among the lowest 20% statewide in total operating expenditures per pupil or among the highest 20% statewide in academic performance.

⁶ Please see the final analysis for details of these reforms.

The budget requires ODE to report annually to each school district its ratio of instructional operating expenditures to administrative operating expenditures, per pupil amount of instructional operating expenditures to per pupil amount of administrative operating expenditures, percentage of operating expenditures attributable to school district funds, and the statewide average for each of these items. Each school district is required to publish the report from ODE on its web site and in some other fashion.

Performance and Expenditure Report

The budget requires ODE, annually, to rank order each school district, community school, and STEM school according to (1) performance index score, (2) student performance growth (as measured by either the value-added progress dimension where available, or an indicator designated by the Superintendent), (3) career-technical performance measures as required under federal law, (4) current operating expenditures per pupil, (5) percentage of total current operating expenditures spent for classroom instruction, and (6) performance of students identified as gifted. ODE is required to issue an annual report by September 1st of each year for each school district, community school, and STEM school indicating its ranking on each of those five measures.

Closure of District-Operated Schools

The budget requires the Superintendent, annually, to rank all public school buildings statewide from highest to lowest according to their performance index score (if the performance index does not apply, then another measure developed by the Superintendent).

The budget specifies that if a district-operated school is ranked in the lowest 5% of all public school buildings statewide for three consecutive years and is in academic watch or academic emergency, the district board of education must do one of the following: close the school and reassign the students to other buildings; contract with a nonprofit, a school district, or for-profit entity with a demonstrated record of effectiveness to operate the school; replace the school's principal and teaching staff, exempt the school from board rules regarding curriculum and instruction upon request of the new principal, and provide funding for each student in the school at least equal to the per pupil amount of state and local district revenues; or reopen the school as a conversion community school.

School District Operating Standards

The budget makes the State Board's adoption of certain additional operating standards for school districts, required by H.B. 1, permissive, rather than mandatory. The budget also eliminates the State Board's authority to revoke the charter of a school district that fails to comply with the standards.

Community Schools

Moratorium

The budget modifies the qualified moratorium on new start-up (brick-and-mortar) community schools and, effective January 1, 2013, eliminates the outright moratorium on new Internet or computer-based schools (e-schools).

Start-Up Schools

The budget allows community school sponsors to sponsor new schools if the sponsor is in compliance with all sponsor-reporting requirements and is not ranked in the lowest 20% on an annual ranking of sponsors by their composite performance index scores, which measure the academic performance of students enrolled in all community schools sponsored by the same entity. Community schools that primarily enroll dropout students or students with disabilities are excluded from the composite performance index score. This exclusion ends on January 1, 2013, if the General Assembly has not enacted separate performance standards for these schools by that date.

e-Schools

The budget allows up to five new e-schools to open in each year after the moratorium ends on January 1, 2013. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Director of the Governor's Office of 21st Century Education are required to develop standards for the operation of e-schools and submit them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate for consideration of enactment by July 1, 2012. Beginning on January 1, 2013, for new schools and July 1, 2013, for existing schools, e-schools are required to comply with either the legislative standards enacted by the General Assembly (if enacted) or the standards of the International Association for K-12 Online Learning.

Location of Start-Up Community Schools

The budget adds to the definition of "challenged school districts," where start-up community schools may be located, any district that is in the lowest 5% of all school districts as ranked according to performance index score. Under prior law, a challenged school district was either: (1) a Big Eight school district (Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown), (2) a district in the former community school pilot project area (Lucas County), or (3) a district in academic watch or academic emergency.

Sponsor Limits

The budget repeals the existing limits on the number of community schools an entity may sponsor and allows a sponsor to sponsor up to 100 schools. The budget also eliminates the law that automatically reduces by one the maximum number of

community schools an entity may sponsor for every one of the sponsor's schools that permanently closes.

Ohio School Sponsorship Program

The budget establishes the Ohio School Sponsorship Program, which allows (1) a person, group of individuals, or entity to apply to ODE directly, instead of through a sponsor, for authorization to establish a community school or (2) the governing authority of an existing community school, upon expiration of its contract with the school's sponsor, to apply for authorization to continue to operate the school without renewing its sponsor contract. Under the program, ODE may approve and contract with up to 20 total schools per year for the first five years of the program, and of those 20, only up to five may be for new schools. The budget requires ODE to establish an Office of Ohio School Sponsorship to oversee the program. Additionally, ODE is required to issue annual reports about the schools in the program and, in the fifth report, to include an evaluation and recommendations about the program's continuation.

Automatic Closure Criteria

Beginning July 1, 2012, the budget revises the performance criteria that trigger automatic closure of a community school. Under the revised criteria, schools that do not offer a grade higher than 3 and schools that offer any of grades 10 to 12 will be required to close after being in academic emergency for two of the three most recent school years (rather than three of the four most recent school years).

Dropout Prevention and Recovery Programs

The budget requires the State Board, by July 1, 2012, to review its March 2009 legislative recommendations for performance standards for community schools that operate dropout prevention and recovery programs and to issue new recommendations. The budget also requires ODE to develop recommendations for providing two additional years of instruction in a dropout prevention and recovery program for persons age 22 or older who have not graduated.

Disposal of School District Property

The budget repeals the provision of current law that requires school districts to offer real property that has not been used for one full school year for sale to community schools and instead, requires a school district board of education with real property that has been used for classroom operations since July 1, 1998, but not for two years, to offer to sell or lease the property to the community schools that are located within the district.

Joint Educational Programs

Under current law, school districts may enter into an agreement with one or more school districts for the joint operation of an educational program. The budget allows a community school to enter into a similar agreement with one or more school districts or other community schools. However, unlike school districts, community schools are prohibited from charging tuition or fees for students participating in the program.

Educational Service Centers (ESCs)

Contracts with Local Entities

The budget allows ESCs to enter into service contracts with political subdivisions, such as townships, counties, municipal corporations, county developmental disabilities boards, and libraries, without competitively bidding.

School District Agreements with ESCs

The budget requires every school district with a student count of 16,000 or less to enter into an agreement with an ESC for services and permits those districts with a student count greater than 16,000 to enter into a similar agreement.

ESC Dissolution

The budget establishes a process for dissolution of an ESC, including abolishment of the ESC governing board and distribution of the ESC's assets, property, debts, and obligations among the member districts, if all of the local school districts that make up the territory of an ESC sever their agreement with the ESC.

Textbooks

The budget removes the requirement that local school districts adopt their textbooks and electronic textbooks from lists provided by ESCs.

College-Preparatory Boarding Schools

The budget authorizes the establishment of college-preparatory boarding schools beginning in the 2013-2014 school year. The schools, operated by an approved private nonprofit corporation, will be open to students who reside in a participating district, are at risk of academic failure, are from a family whose income is at or below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines, and who meet at least two other criteria involving the student's academic performance, behavior history, disability status, or family status.

ODE is required to deduct from a participating student's resident district an amount equal to 85% of the per pupil operating expenditure of that district. The Department must then pay to each college-preparatory boarding school, for each enrolled student, the amount deducted from the student's resident district plus a state payment of a "per pupil boarding amount." The budget sets the "per pupil boarding

amount" at \$25,000 during a college-preparatory boarding school's first year of operation, with adjustments for inflation in following fiscal years.

The budget also establishes a College-Preparatory Boarding School Facilities Program, through which the School Facilities Commission may assist a college-preparatory boarding school in the acquisition of classroom facilities.

Education Shared Services Model

The budget requires the Governor's Director of 21st Century Education to develop a plan for the integration and consolidation of publicly supported regional shared services organizations that support schools. In addition, the Director must conduct a shared services survey of school districts, community schools, STEM schools, chartered nonpublic schools, JVSDs, and other educational service providers and local political subdivisions.

The budget also provides up to \$250,000 in each fiscal year for the creation of a shared services pilot project involving at least two ESCs focusing on the design, implementation, and evaluation of a shared service delivery model.

Plan for Regional P-16 Councils

The budget requires the Governor's Director of 21st Century Education to develop a plan to encourage communities and school districts to create regional P-16 councils with recommendations for implementation beginning July 1, 2012.

Scholarship Programs

Educational Choice Scholarship

The budget increases the number of scholarships available under the Ed Choice Scholarship program from 14,000 to 30,000 for the 2011-2012 school year, and to 60,000 beginning in the 2012-2013 school year. Because of the increased number of scholarships that are available, ODE is required to conduct a second, 45-day, application period for the 2011-2012 school year.

The budget also adds a new eligibility category to the program. Currently, eligibility is restricted to students who are enrolled in or would otherwise be assigned to a school building that was declared, in at least two of the three most recent report card ratings, to be in a state of academic emergency or academic watch and that was not declared to be excellent or effective in the most recent rating. The budget extends eligibility in the 2011-2012 school year also to students who are enrolled in or would otherwise be entitled to attend, a school building that, in at least two of the three most recent report card ratings, was in the lowest 10% of school *district* buildings according to the performance index score and was not declared to be excellent or effective in the most recent rating. In the 2012-2013 school year, and thereafter, the eligibility criteria is

modified to include school buildings in the lowest 10% of *all* public school buildings, instead of just *district* buildings.

Cleveland Scholarship Pilot Program

The budget increases the scholarship amounts under the Cleveland Scholarship Program from \$3,450 to (1) \$4,250 for students in grades K to 8 and (2) \$5,000 for students in grades 9 to 12, beginning in FY 2012. The budget also removes the requirement that, in order to receive a Cleveland Scholarship for high school, the student must previously have received a scholarship at some time during grades K to 8.

Jon Peterson Special Needs Scholarship Program

The budget establishes, beginning in the 2012-2013 school year, the Jon Peterson Special Needs Scholarship Program to provide scholarships to special education students in grades kindergarten through 12 to attend alternative public or private special education programs. The number of scholarships available is limited to not more than 5% of the number of identified special education students residing in the state in the previous year.

Scholarship amounts are the least of (1) the fees charged by the alternative provider, (2) the sum of the FY 2009 formula amount plus base funding supplements and \$5,732 multiplied by a special education weight that is adjusted by 90%, or (3) \$20,000. The amount of the scholarship will be deducted from each participating student's resident district's state aid.

Health Care Plans

The budget requires the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) to design health care plans for employees of public school districts. All public school districts are required to offer the DAS plans to employees, except that school districts may contract for insurance policies for employees if the policies contain the best practices established by DAS. Districts that offer an employee health care plan through a consortium with other districts or political subdivisions may also continue offering the consortium plans after the DAS health care plans are established if such consortium plans contain the best practices established by DAS.

Innovation School Zones

The budget allows school districts to designate a single school as an innovation school, or a group of schools as an innovation zone, for the purpose of implementing an innovation plan designed to improve student academic performance. A majority of the teachers and a majority of the administrators in a participating school must consent to applying for the designation. Districts are required to give preference to applications that propose innovations in specified areas.

Except for certain specified laws and rules, the State Board is required to waive any law or administrative rule that prevents implementation of the plan. All innovation schools and innovation zones must have a performance review every three years. The budget allows the district to revoke the designation if the participating schools are not making satisfactory improvements in student achievement.

Calamity Days

The budget authorizes school districts, chartered nonpublic schools, community schools, and STEM schools to submit to ODE, prior to August 1 of each year, a plan to make up a minimum of three calamity days through lessons learned online on the school's web site or web portal. ODE is required to permit a school to implement the plan provided the plan meets certain requirements.

Governor's School Recognition Program

The budget creates the Governor's Effective and Efficient Schools Recognition Program. Under the program, the Governor recognizes, annually, the top 10% of all public schools based on standards determined by ODE. The budget specifies that the standards considered by ODE include student and fiscal performance measures, including schools' performance index scores.

Vetoed Provisions

Body Mass Index Screening Requirement

The Governor vetoed provisions of the budget which repealed the requirement that school districts, community schools, STEM schools, and chartered nonpublic schools conduct body mass index and weight status category screenings for students in certain grades.

ANALYSIS OF ENACTED BUDGET

Introduction

This section provides an analysis of each appropriation item in ODE's budget. In this analysis, ODE's line items are grouped into ten major categories. For each category a table is provided listing the appropriation in each fiscal year of the biennium. Following the table, a narrative describes how the appropriation is used and any changes affecting the appropriation that are enacted in the budget. If the appropriation is earmarked, the earmarks are listed and described. The ten categories used in this analysis are as follows:

1. Basic Public School Support;
2. Property Tax Reimbursements;
3. Educational Enhancements;
4. Nonpublic School Support;
5. School Operations Support;
6. Academic Achievement;
7. Early Childhood Education;
8. Educator Quality;
9. Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability; and
10. State Administration.

To aid the reader in finding each item in the analysis, the following table shows the category in which each appropriation has been placed, listing the line items in order within their respective fund groups and funds. This is the same order the line items appear in the budget bill.

Categorization of EDU's Appropriation Line Items for Analysis of Enacted Budget			
Fund		ALI and Name	Category
General Revenue Fund Group			
GRF	200100	Personal Services	10: State Administration
GRF	200320	Maintenance and Equipment	10: State Administration
GRF	200408	Early Childhood Education	7: Early Childhood Education
GRF	200416	Career-Technical Education Match	1: Basic Public School Support
GRF	200420	Computer/Application/Network Development	10: State Administration
GRF	200421	Alternative Education Programs	6: Academic Achievement
GRF	200422	School Management Assistance	5: School Operations Support
GRF	200424	Policy Analysis	9: Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability
GRF	200425	Tech Prep Consortia Support	3: Educational Enhancements
GRF	200426	Ohio Educational Computer Network	5: School Operations Support
GRF	200427	Academic Standards	9: Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability
GRF	200437	Student Assessments	9: Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability
GRF	200439	Accountability/Report Cards	9: Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability
GRF	200442	Child Care Licensing	7: Early Childhood Education
GRF	200446	Education Management Information System	9: Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability
GRF	200447	GED Testing	9: Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability
GRF	200448	Educator Preparation	8: Educator Quality
GRF	200455	Community Schools and Choice Programs	1: Basic Public School Support
GRF	200502	Pupil Transportation	1: Basic Public School Support
GRF	200505	School Lunch Match	5: School Operations Support
GRF	200511	Auxiliary Services	4: Nonpublic School Support
GRF	200532	Nonpublic Administrative Cost Reimbursement	4: Nonpublic School Support
GRF	200540	Special Education Enhancements	3: Educational Enhancements
GRF	200545	Career-Technical Education Enhancements	3: Educational Enhancements
GRF	200550	Foundation Funding	1: Basic Public School Support
GRF	200901	Property Tax Allocation – Education	2: Property Tax Reimbursements
General Services Fund Group			
1380	200606	Computer Services – Operational Support	10: State Administration
4520	200638	Miscellaneous Educational Services	10: State Administration
4L20	200681	Teacher Certification and Licensure	8: Educator Quality
5960	200656	Ohio Career Information System	3: Educational Enhancements
5H30	200687	School District Solvency Assistance	5: School Operations Support

Categorization of EDU's Appropriation Line Items for Analysis of Enacted Budget		
Fund	ALI and Name	Category
Federal Special Revenue Fund Group		
3090	200601 Neglected and Delinquent Education	3: Educational Enhancements
3670	200607 School Food Services	5: School Operations Support
3690	200616 Career-Technical Education Federal Enhancement	3: Educational Enhancements
3700	200624 Education of Exceptional Children	3: Educational Enhancements
3780	200660 Learn and Serve	6: Academic Achievement
3AF0	200603 Schools Medicaid Administrative Claims	3: Educational Enhancements
3AN0	200671 School Improvement Grants	6: Academic Achievement
3AX0	200698 Improving Health and Educational Outcomes of Young People	6: Academic Achievement
3BK0	200628 Longitudinal Data Systems	9: Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability
3C50	200661 Early Childhood Education	7: Early Childhood Education
3CG0	200646 Teacher Incentive Fund	8: Educator Quality
3D10	200664 Drug Free Schools	6: Academic Achievement
3D20	200667 Math Science Partnerships	8: Educator Quality
3DG0	200630 Federal Stimulus – McKinney Vento Grants	3: Educational Enhancements
3DJ0	200699 IDEA Part B – Federal Stimulus	1: Basic Public School Support
3DK0	200642 Title IA – Federal Stimulus	1: Basic Public School Support
3DL0	200650 IDEA Preschool – Federal Stimulus	3: Educational Enhancements
3DM0	200651 Title IID Technology – Federal Stimulus	3: Educational Enhancements
3DP0	200652 Title I School Improvement – Federal Stimulus	6: Academic Achievement
3EC0	200653 Teacher Incentive – Federal Stimulus	8: Educator Quality
3EH0	200620 Migrant Education	3: Educational Enhancements
3EJ0	200622 Homeless Children Education	3: Educational Enhancements
3EN0	200655 State Data Systems – Federal Stimulus	9: Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability
3ES0	200657 General Supervisory Enhancement Grant	10: State Administration
3ET0	200658 Education Jobs Fund	1: Basic Public School Support
3FD0	200665 Race to the Top	6: Academic Achievement
3FE0	200669 Striving Readers	6: Academic Achievement
3H90	200605 Head Start Collaboration Project	7: Early Childhood Education
3L60	200617 Federal School Lunch	5: School Operations Support
3L70	200618 Federal School Breakfast	5: School Operations Support
3L80	200619 Child/Adult Food Programs	5: School Operations Support
3L90	200621 Career-Technical Education Basic Grant	1: Basic Public School Support
3M00	200623 ESEA Title 1A	1: Basic Public School Support
3M20	200680 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act	1: Basic Public School Support
3S20	200641 Education Technology	3: Educational Enhancements

Categorization of EDU's Appropriation Line Items for Analysis of Enacted Budget			
Fund	ALI and Name		Category
3T40	200613	Public Charter Schools	5: School Operations Support
3Y20	200688	21st Century Community Learning Centers	6: Academic Achievement
3Y60	200635	Improving Teacher Quality	8: Educator Quality
3Y70	200689	English Language Acquisition	6: Academic Achievement
3Y80	200639	Rural and Low Income Technical Assistance	3: Educational Enhancements
3Z20	200690	State Assessments	9: Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability
3Z30	200645	Consolidated Federal Grant Administration	10: State Administration
State Special Revenue Fund Group			
4540	200610	Guidance and Testing	6: Academic Achievement
4550	200608	Commodity Foods	5: School Operations Support
4R70	200695	Indirect Operational Support	10: State Administration
4V70	200633	Interagency Operational Support	10: State Administration
5980	200659	Auxiliary Services Reimbursement	4: Nonpublic School Support
5BB0	200696	State Action for Education Leadership	8: Educator Quality
5BJ0	200626	Half-Mill Maintenance Equalization	1: Basic Public School Support
5U20	200685	National Education Statistics	9: Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability
6200	200615	Educational Improvement Grants	10: State Administration
Lottery Profits Education Fund Group			
7017	200612	Foundation Funding	1: Basic Public School Support
Revenue Distribution Fund Group			
7047	200909	School District Property Tax Replacement – Business	2: Property Tax Reimbursements
7053	200900	School District Property Tax Replacement – Utility	2: Property Tax Reimbursements

Basic Public School Support

This category of appropriations includes the major sources of state and federal formula-driven support for public schools.

Appropriations for Basic Public School Support				
Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2012	FY 2013
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	200416	Career-Technical Education Match	\$ 2,233,195	\$ 2,233,195
GRF	200455	Community Schools and Choice Programs	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,200,000
GRF	200502	Pupil Transportation	\$ 438,248,936	\$ 442,113,527
GRF	200550	Foundation Funding	\$ 5,536,347,861	\$ 5,610,290,686
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 5,979,029,992	\$ 6,056,837,408
Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED)				
3DJ0	200699	IDEA Part B – Federal Stimulus	\$ 21,886,803	\$ -
3DK0	200642	Title IA – Federal Stimulus	\$ 18,633,673	\$ -
3ET0	200658	Education Jobs Fund	\$ 300,000,000	\$ 50,000,000
3L90	200621	Career-Technical Education Basic Grant	\$ 48,466,864	\$ 48,466,864
3M00	200623	ESEA Title 1A	\$ 530,010,000	\$ 530,010,000
3M20	200680	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act	\$ 443,170,050	\$ 443,170,050
Federal Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 1,362,167,390	\$ 1,071,646,914
State Special Revenue Fund (SSR)				
5BJ0	200626	Half-Mill Maintenance Equalization	\$ 17,300,000	\$ 18,000,000
State Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 17,300,000	\$ 18,000,000
Lottery Profits Education Fund (LPE)				
7017	200612	Foundation Funding	\$ 717,500,000	\$ 680,500,000
Lottery Profits Education Fund Subtotal			\$ 717,500,000	\$ 680,500,000
Total Funding: Basic Public School Support			\$ 8,075,997,382	\$ 7,826,984,322

Foundation Funding (200550 and 200612)

These items are the main source of state aid payments to all school districts, community schools, and joint vocational school districts (JVSDs) in the state. As described in the **Overview** section of this Greenbook, the budget repeals the school funding formula used in FY 2010 and FY 2011 and provides, in temporary law, a method of allocating a reduced total amount of funding to public schools in FY 2012 and FY 2013. Although the funding for these two items increases in FY 2012, foundation funding for FY 2011 also was supported by federal stimulus funding that is no longer provided. Total funding for JVSDs is held constant at the FY 2011 level. Appropriation item 200550 also includes earmarks, which are listed in the following table.

200550, Foundation Funding		
Earmarks	FY 2012	FY 2013
Juvenile Court Payments	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Catastrophic Cost Supplement	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000
Youth Services Tuition	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
Educational Service Centers	\$ 41,760,000	\$ 35,496,000
Gifted Education at Educational Service Centers	\$ 8,100,000	\$ 8,100,000
School Improvement Initiatives – Educational Service Centers	\$ 3,545,752	\$ 3,545,752
Private Treatment Facility Project	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000
Cleveland School Choice Deduct	\$ 11,901,887	\$ 11,901,887
Cleveland School Choice	\$ 12,522,860	\$ 12,522,860
OSU Distance Learning	\$ 675,000	\$ 675,000
ESC Pilot Project	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
Remainder – Foundation Payments	\$ 5,456,744,249	\$ 5,536,951,074

Juvenile Court Payments

These funds are used to help defray the cost of educating children who are placed in a private institution, school, or residential treatment facility by the order of an Ohio court.

Catastrophic Cost Supplement

This funding is provided to schools to support exceptionally high costs associated with individual special education students. Subject to the amount of funding appropriated, the state reimburses a portion of the cost of providing services above \$27,375 for students in categories two through five and above \$32,850 for students in category six.

Youth Services Tuition

These funds are used for state payments to school districts that are required to pay tuition for a child who is in an institution maintained by the Department of Youth Services, but is not included in his or her resident district's average daily membership (ADM) for purposes of state aid calculations.

Educational Service Centers

These funds are provided to the 58 educational service centers (ESCs) in Ohio. ESCs provide many services including supervisory services, special education, and gifted education. Under prior law, the state provided \$40.52 per pupil for an ESC serving three or more counties and \$37.00 per pupil for all others. Under the budget, in FY 2012, each ESC receives 90% of the funding received in FY 2011, and in FY 2013, each ESC receives 85% of the funding received in FY 2012.

Gifted Education at Educational Service Centers

These funds are used to provide gifted education services at ESCs. Prior to FY 2010, gifted education was funded based on units. H.B. 1 of the 128th General Assembly, incorporated gifted funding for school districts into the foundation formula, but continued to provide ESCs gifted unit funding based on the funding they received in FY 2009. The budget specifies that these funds be distributed to ESCs providing gifted services by using the unit-based funding model from FY 2009.

School Improvement Initiatives – Educational Service Centers

These funds are used by ESCs to provide direct services to districts in support of their continuous improvement plans. All schools and districts benefit from this support; however, focus is placed on those identified in school or district improvement status or in corrective action status as outlined by the No Child Left Behind Act.

Private Treatment Facility Project

These funds pay for educational services for youth who have been assigned by a court to a facility participating in the Private Treatment Facility Project. The facilities are to follow certain performance standards, ensure that the students participate in required assessments, and ensure that special education students have an IEP and receive appropriate services.

Cleveland School Choice Deduct

This funding supports the Cleveland Scholarship and Tutoring Program, also known as the Pilot Project Scholarship Program, through a deduction from foundation funding calculated for the Cleveland Municipal School District (CMSD). This program provides scholarships to students who are residents of CMSD to be used to attend a participating nonpublic school. The program serves students in grades kindergarten through 12, giving priority to students from low-income families. Scholarships are based on a school's tuition cost. The state contributes 90% or 75%, depending on the recipient's income. The budget increases the maximum scholarship from \$3,450 to \$4,250 for students in grades 7 through 8 and \$5,000 for students in grades 9 through 12. Scholarship students are not counted in Cleveland's ADM for funding purposes. In addition to scholarships, the program funds tutoring services for students who remain in CMSD. Any funds that are not needed to cover the costs of the program are disbursed to CMSD.

Cleveland School Choice

This funding supports the Cleveland Scholarship and Tutoring Program in addition to the funds deducted from Cleveland's state aid allocation.

OSU Distance Learning

This funding supports the work of the College of Education and Human Ecology at The Ohio State University in reviewing and assessing the alignment of courses offered through the distance learning clearinghouse.

ESC Pilot Project

These funds are provided for the creation of a shared services pilot project involving at least two ESCs to focus on the design, implementation, and evaluation of a shared service delivery model.

Remainder – Foundation Payments

This funding is provided to support the general operating expenses of traditional school districts, community schools, STEM schools, and JVSJs. These funds are combined with lottery funding from item 200612. The budget repeals the formula allocating funding to traditional school districts as described in the **Overview** section. The formula for deductions and transfers to community and STEM schools is also modified, generally being reduced by \$50 per pupil from the FY 2011 level in both FY 2012 and FY 2013. The budget also eliminates a requirement that e-schools spend at least \$2,931 per pupil on instruction. JVSJs are funded at the same level as FY 2011.

Educational Choice Scholarship Pilot Program

Foundation payments also support the Educational Choice Scholarship Pilot Program that awards scholarships that can be used to attend participating nonpublic schools. Scholarship students are counted in their resident district's ADM for the purposes of calculating funding. Under prior law, a deduction of \$5,200 for each scholarship student was made from the resident district's state aid in order to fund the scholarships and the maximum scholarship amount was set at \$4,200 for students in grades 7 through 8 and \$5,000 for students in grades 9 through 12. The budget increases the number of scholarships available under the program from 14,000 to 30,000 for the 2011-2012 school year and to 60,000 beginning in the 2012-2013 school year. The budget also adds a new eligibility category to the program and reduces the amount deducted from a school district's state aid for each scholarship from \$5,200 to the actual amount of the scholarship.

Autism Scholarship Program

Foundation payments also support the Autism Scholarship Program. Scholarship students are counted in their district's ADM for the purposes of the state funding formula. The amount of the scholarship, the lesser of the total fees charged by the alternative provider or \$20,000, is then deducted from the resident district's state aid and paid to the alternative provider. The budget specifies that the services provided under the scholarship program must include an educational component.

Post-Secondary Enrollment Options

Finally, foundation payments support the participation of public school students in the Post-Secondary Enrollment Options (PSEO) Program. The PSEO Program allows qualified Ohio high school students to take college courses at state expense for both college and high school credit. Participating students are counted in their resident district's ADM and a deduction is made and transferred to the college or university attended by the students. The maximum deduction was \$5,732 in FY 2010 and FY 2011. The budget decreases this maximum to \$5,653 in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

Pupil Transportation (200502)

This line item supports the operating costs of transporting students to and from school. This includes bus driver training and transportation of regular and special education students. The state requires that districts provide transportation to the district's students as well as to certain community school students and nonpublic students who reside in the district. State transportation requirements only apply to students in grades kindergarten through eight who live more than two miles from the school. However, historically, the state has funded transportation service for high school students and for students who live between one and two miles from the school in addition to the transportation services required by the state. The budget retains the pupil transportation formula, but notwithstanding it for FY 2012 and FY 2013. Instead, the appropriation, less specific earmarks, is combined with 200550 and 200612 to fund state aid payments as described in the **Overview** section.

200502, Pupil Transportation			
Earmarks		FY 2012	FY 2013
Bus Driver Training	\$	838,930	\$ 838,930
Special Education Transportation	\$	60,469,220	\$ 60,469,220
Nontraditional School Transportation	\$	650,000	\$ 650,000
Payments in Lieu of Transportation	\$	5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
Remainder – Pupil Transportation	\$	371,290,786	\$ 375,155,377

Bus Driver Training

These funds are used by ODE to contract with seven educational service centers and one vocational agency to administer and complete the Ohio Preservice Driver Training Program.

Special Education Transportation

This funding is provided to school districts and county boards of developmental disabilities to assist them in providing required transportation services to students with disabilities.

Nontraditional School Transportation

This funding is used to partially reimburse school districts for the costs of providing transportation services to community and chartered nonpublic schools when those schools are open on a day the school district is not scheduled to be open. This is a new earmark, presumably this reimbursement was made from the appropriation remainder in previous years.

Payments In Lieu of Transportation

These funds are used to reimburse school districts that provide payments to parents in lieu of transportation.

Remainder – Pupil Transportation

A new transportation formula was approved by the State Board in June 2006 and enacted in H.B. 1 of the 128th General Assembly. In FY 2010 and FY 2011, the new formula was used for allocation purposes and the total statewide allocation was adjusted to stay within the appropriated amount, with a supplement for districts with relatively low wealth and low density. The budget notwithstanding the current formula for FY 2012 and FY 2013 and instead provides state aid based on funding per pupil for each district in FY 2011. A description of the budget's plan is provided in the **Overview** section of this Greenbook.

Community Schools and Choice Programs (200455)

This line item is used by ODE to provide oversight and evaluation of community school sponsors. The budget also permits this item to be used for the operation of other school choice programs. Additionally, a portion of the amount appropriated for this line item may be used by ODE to develop and conduct training for community schools, current and prospective sponsors of community schools, and other schools participating in school choice programs. In developing the training sessions, ODE is directed to collect and disseminate examples of best practices used by sponsors of independent charter schools in Ohio and other states.

Career-Technical Education Grants (200416 and 200621)

The federal funds appropriated in 200621 support the development of the academic, vocational, and technical skills of secondary and postsecondary students who enroll in vocational and technical programs. A majority of these funds flow as entitlement grants to JVSs and school districts based on census population, particularly the percentage of the population in poverty. Funds appropriated in 200416 provide the dollar for dollar required state match for the administrative portion of the federal grant. If there is appropriation left over after the match requirement is met, the budget transfers it to GRF appropriation item 200426, Ohio Educational Computer Network.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (200680 and 200699)

The federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requires that school districts provide a free and appropriate education to all children with disabilities from the age of three to the age of 21. These federal funds are provided to school districts, county developmental disabilities boards, the Ohio State School for the Blind, the Ohio School for the Deaf, the Department of Youth Services, community schools, and chartered nonpublic schools to assist in the provision of this mandated education. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2010 (ARRA) provided supplemental IDEA funding for FY 2010 and FY 2011. Funds remaining from this supplement are appropriated in item 200699.

ESEA Title I (200623 and 200642)

This federal funding is distributed based on a federal formula to school districts in Ohio. Nearly all Ohio districts receive basic grants, which are based on the state per pupil education expenditure and the number of school-age children from low-income families. Three other types of grants are targeted to districts with high concentrations of poor students. One percent of the grant award is used by ODE to administer the program. Schools use the money they receive to provide educational services to disadvantaged students. Districts who have not made the federal designation of "adequate yearly progress" (AYP) for two years in a row are required to use up to 20% of their allocation to provide transportation to students from failing schools that choose to attend a school in the district that is not failing. After three years of failing to make AYP, districts are required to use up to 20% of their allocation to provide transportation as before and to provide supplemental services to children in failing schools. ARRA provided supplemental Title I funding for FY 2010 and FY 2011. Funds remaining from this supplement are appropriated in item 200642.

Education Jobs Fund (200658)

The federal Education Jobs Fund was created to save education jobs in the 2010-2011 or 2011-2012 school years. Ohio was awarded \$361.2 million in FY 2011 and has allocated this funding to school districts and community schools based on the state's primary funding formula as it is defined under ARRA.

Half-Mill Maintenance Equalization (200626)

School districts participating in the Ohio School Facilities Commission's (SFC) School Building Assistance Program are required to levy one-half mill to help pay for the maintenance costs of their new or renovated buildings. Funds from this line item are used to provide payments to districts for which the per pupil tax revenues from this half-mill levy are less than the state average. The payments are equal to the difference between the district's yield per pupil and the state average yield per pupil at the time the district enters into the project agreement with SFC. This program is funded through

the transfer of excess funds from the School District Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7053) that are not needed to make reimbursement payments to school districts for tax losses incurred as a result of the deregulation of electric and gas utilities as described in the discussion on the next category of line items, Property Tax Reimbursements. If the funds are not needed for the Half-Mill Maintenance Equalization Program, they are used for the School Building Assistance Program.

Property Tax Reimbursements

This category of appropriations includes reimbursements to school districts for property tax losses due to state tax policy.

Appropriations for Property Tax Reimbursements				
Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2012	FY 2013
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	200901	Property Tax Allocation – Education	\$ 1,086,500,000	\$ 1,095,000,000
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 1,086,500,000	\$ 1,095,000,000
Revenue Distribution Fund (RDF)				
7047	200909	School District Property Tax Replacement – Business	\$ 722,000,000	\$ 475,000,000
7053	200900	School District Property Tax Replacement – Utility	\$ 34,000,000	\$ 30,000,000
Revenue Distribution Fund Subtotal			\$ 756,000,000	\$ 505,000,000
Total Funding: Property Tax Reimbursements			\$ 1,842,500,000	\$ 1,600,000,000

Property Tax Allocation – Education (200901)

The state pays 10% of locally levied property taxes for residential and agricultural real property owners and an additional 2.5% for homeowners, thus decreasing property taxes paid by individual property taxpayers in Ohio. This provision is often referred to as property tax "rollbacks." This line item funds the rollback reimbursements for school districts and JVSJs. This line item also funds the portion of the Homestead Exemption Program for the elderly and disabled payable to school districts. The Homestead Exemption Program includes all homeowners who are 65 years of age or older or who are disabled, regardless of income. Each homeowner receives an exemption equal to \$8,750 of taxable value (\$25,000 true value).

School District Property Tax Replacement – Business (200909)

Am. Sub. H.B. 66 of the 126th General Assembly started to phase out the tax on general business tangible personal property. This phase-out began in tax year (TY) 2006 and the tax was completely phased out by TY 2011. The lost property tax for each district was determined by the Department of Taxation. Starting in FY 2011, the tax loss is \$1.1 billion for one year. Districts were compensated for this loss partially through an increase in state aid (the state education aid offset).⁷ H.B. 66 also created the commercial activity tax (CAT). Under current law, 70% of the revenue from the CAT is

⁷ When a district's taxable property value decreases, its local share of foundation funding, which was 22 mills (2.2%) of its taxable property value in FY 2011, also decreases. This decrease in the local share is made up by increases in the state share. The resulting increase in state aid is called the state education aid offset. Under the budget, the state education aid offset in FY 2012 and FY 2013 is equal to the offset in FY 2011.

deposited into RDF Fund 7047. The budget phases out the percentage of the CAT deposited into Fund 7047 by FY 2021. The funds provide direct reimbursements to districts for the value of the loss above the increase in state aid. Under prior law, the direct reimbursements were scheduled to begin to be phased out beginning in TY 2014. The budget accelerates the phase-out of the direct reimbursements for many districts and bases the phase-out in FY 2012 and FY 2013 for each district on the proportion of the district's state and local funding attributable to the reimbursement in FY 2011. The budget eliminates the phase-out after FY 2013.

School District Property Tax Replacement – Utility (200900)

Am. Sub. S.B. 3 and Am. Sub. S.B. 287 of the 123rd General Assembly deregulated electric and natural gas utilities in Ohio, reduced the property tax assessment rates on utility property, and created new taxes on utility output. A portion of the revenues from these new taxes is deposited into RDF Fund 7053. The decrease in assessment rates decreased the property valuation and property tax receipts of school districts containing utility property. The lost property tax revenue for each district was determined by the Department of Taxation. In total, the tax loss was \$198 million for one year. Districts are compensated for this loss partially through an increase in state aid (the state education aid offset). These funds provide direct reimbursements to districts for the value of the loss above the increase in state aid. All school districts were completely reimbursed for these losses for five years, from FY 2002 to FY 2006. Starting in FY 2007, however, only districts whose tax loss, inflated to current dollars, is greater than their increase in state aid from FY 2002 continued to receive direct reimbursement payments. Also, all JVSDs continued to receive direct reimbursements. The budget accelerates the phase-out of the direct reimbursements for many districts and bases the phase-out in FY 2012 and FY 2013 for each district on the proportion of the district's state and local funding attributable to the reimbursement in FY 2011.

Educational Enhancements

This category of appropriations includes funding for educational enhancements for special education, career-technical education, and the education of students at risk.

Appropriations for Educational Enhancements				
Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2012	FY 2013
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	200425	Tech Prep Consortia Support	\$ 260,542	\$ 260,542
GRF	200540	Special Education Enhancements	\$ 135,820,668	\$ 135,820,668
GRF	200545	Career-Tech Educational Enhancements	\$ 8,802,699	\$ 8,802,699
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 144,883,909	\$ 144,883,909
General Services Fund (GSF)				
5960	200656	Ohio Career Information System	\$ 529,761	\$ 529,761
General Services Fund Subtotal			\$ 529,761	\$ 529,761
Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED)				
3090	200601	Neglected and Delinquent Education	\$ 2,168,642	\$ 2,168,642
3690	200616	Career-Technical Education Federal Enhancement	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
3700	200624	Education of Exceptional Children	\$ 1,905,000	\$ -
3AF0	200603	Schools Medicaid Administrative Claims	\$ 639,000	\$ 639,000
3D20	200667	Math Science Partnerships	\$ 9,500,001	\$ 9,500,001
3DG0	200630	Federal Stimulus – McKinney Vento Grants	\$ 330,512	\$ -
3DL0	200650	IDEA Preschool – Federal Stimulus	\$ 670,000	\$ -
3DM0	200651	Title IID Technology – Federal Stimulus	\$ 1,195,100	\$ -
3EH0	200620	Migrant Education	\$ 2,645,905	\$ 2,645,905
3EJ0	200622	Homeless Children Education	\$ 1,759,782	\$ 1,759,782
3S20	200641	Education Technology	\$ 9,487,397	\$ 9,487,397
3Y80	200639	Rural and Low Income Technical Assistance	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Federal Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 36,801,339	\$ 32,700,727
Total Funding: Educational Enhancements			\$ 182,215,009	\$ 178,114,397

Special Education Enhancements (200540)

This item includes the earmarks listed in the following table.

200540, Special Education Enhancements		
Earmarks	FY 2012	FY 2013
Home Instruction	\$ 2,206,875	\$ 2,206,875
Special Education for DD Boards and Institutions	\$ 45,282,959	\$ 45,282,959
Parent Mentoring Programs	\$ 1,333,468	\$ 1,333,468
School Psychology Interns	\$ 2,537,824	\$ 2,537,824
Preschool Special Education	\$ 84,459,542	\$ 84,459,542

Home Instruction

This funding reimburses districts for half the cost of providing one hour of home instruction to students with orthopedic impairments, other health impairments, and

severe behavioral handicaps for each day they are absent from school due to these disabilities.

School Psychology Interns

This funding supports school psychology interns who spend one year in the schools serving students with disabilities and receiving supervised on-the-job training prior to obtaining licensure as school psychologists.

Parent Mentoring

This funding supports parent mentors who offer support and information to other parents and help them to become more involved in their children's education.

Special Education for DD Boards and Institutions

This funding is provided to county boards of developmental disabilities and state institutions operated by the Department of Health, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, and the Department of Youth Services to fund special education and related services provided by these entities. Prior to FY 2010, funding was distributed based on the base cost formula amount and the same weights used for special education students educated in school districts and community schools. For FY 2010 and FY 2011, the per pupil amount received by each board and institution in the previous year was increased by 0.75% and that amount was provided for each student served by the board or institution in each of those years. The budget maintains the per pupil amount received by each board and institution in FY 2011 and provides that amount for each student served by the board or institution in both FY 2012 and FY 2013.

Preschool Special Education Units

The State Preschool Special Education Program serves children with disabilities, ages three through five. Districts are mandated under federal law to provide a free and appropriate public education to these students. State funding for preschool special education and related services provided by school districts, educational service centers, and county boards of developmental disabilities are distributed through units, which are based on the minimum number of students per class, teacher degree, and teacher experience.

Tech Prep Consortia Support (200425)

These funds provide support to maintain a quality Tech Prep system in Ohio that includes 23 consortia (including 23 community and technical colleges and 91 career-technical education planning districts). Tech Prep programs allow students to enroll in a seamless career-technical program that begins in high school and continues through an associate's degree in college and beyond.

Career-Technical Education Enhancements (200545)

This item is used to fund career-technical education at institutions as well as other programs and initiatives related to career-technical education. The item's earmarks are listed in the following table.

200545, Career-Technical Education Enhancements			
Earmarks		FY 2012	FY 2013
Institution Career-Technical	\$	2,563,568	\$ 2,563,568
Tech Prep Expansion Grants	\$	2,838,281	\$ 2,838,281
High Schools That Work	\$	3,100,850	\$ 3,100,850
Agricultural 5th Quarter Project	\$	300,000	\$ 300,000

Institution Career-Technical

These funds support career-based intervention programs at institutions. Incarcerated students are provided instructional programming in work and family literacy, career-based intervention, and workforce development. Support is provided to 47 secondary job training programs and 64 correlated academic classes within 29 institutions operated by either the Department of Youth Services or the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. The budget changes the funding methodology from unit-based to grant-based.

Tech Prep Expansion Grants

These funds are used for competitive grants to support Tech Prep enrollment expansion and new Tech Prep programming. Eligible grantees include school districts, post secondary entities, and other eligible recipients. The Ohio Board of Regents and ODE co-administer the program.

High Schools That Work

High Schools That Work and Making Middle Grades Work are school improvement initiatives designed to accelerate learning and raise standards through rigorous course work, counseling, parental and community involvement, and teacher collaboration.

Agricultural 5th Quarter Project

The Agricultural 5th Quarter Project provides students in an agricultural education program with a supervised agricultural experience during the summer months. School districts apply to receive either \$2,000 or \$4,000 per instructor per year, depending on how many additional school days the program includes.

Ohio Career Information System (200656)

The Ohio Career Information System (OCIS) is a computer-based career information delivery system that provides access to current labor market and post

secondary educational and training information, scholarships, employability skills information, and classroom career integration activities. OCIS includes an online tool called the Individual Academic and Career Plan where students can store information, customize their plan and create a résumé. OCIS also has Internet links to other employment and education-related sites. This funding is provided through site license fees from 1,100 participating sites.

Neglected and Delinquent Education (200601)

This federal grant provides financial assistance to state or local institutions that serve neglected and delinquent children to help meet their needs.

Career-Technical Education Federal Enhancements (200616)

This federal funding is provided to the 23 Tech Prep consortia based on enrollment. The funds are used for the development and operation of four-year Tech Prep education programs leading to a two-year associate's degree or a two-year certificate.

Education of Exceptional Children (200624)

This funding is from federal State Personnel Development Grants which are used to support the Ohio Improvement Process Program through the development of district and building leadership teams focused on the district-wide improvement of instructional practice and student performance for all students, including students with disabilities. This program directly involves 48 school districts through the regional delivery system.

School Medicaid Administrative Claims (200603)

This federal program provides districts with reimbursement for administrative services associated with providing services to Medicaid-eligible students.

Math Science Partnerships (200667)

This grant provides funding to increase student achievement in mathematics and science by improving the skills and knowledge of teachers through partnerships between institutions of higher education; science, technology, engineering, and mathematics faculty; and high-need school districts.

Homeless Children (200622 and 200630)

This federal grant ensures access to a free and appropriate education for homeless school-age children and youth. Item 200630 is remaining funding for homeless children education from the ARRA that will be disbursed in FY 2012.

IDEA Preschool – Federal Stimulus (200650)

These funds are remaining from a federal ARRA grant for preschool special education. These remaining funds are expected to be disbursed in FY 2012.

Migrant Education (200620)

This federal grant supports educational opportunities for migratory children to help reduce the educational disruptions and other problems that result from repeated moves.

Education Technology (200641 and 200650)

This federal program funds Enhancing Education Through Technology grants. This program contains both formula and competitive grants. The grants are used for hardware, software, professional development, curriculum management tools, and other resources that assist districts in integrating technology into their language arts and mathematics curricula in grades kindergarten through eight. Item 200650 is remaining funding for education technology from the ARRA that will be disbursed in FY 2012.

Rural and Low Income Technical Assistance (200639)

These federal grants are provided to rural and low-income districts to help them attract qualified teachers and to provide professional development appropriate for teaching low-income students.

Nonpublic School Support

This category of appropriations includes funding to support chartered nonpublic schools. There are approximately 800 chartered nonpublic schools in Ohio.

Appropriations for Nonpublic School Support				
Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2012	FY 2013
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	200511	Auxiliary Services	\$ 124,194,099	\$ 126,194,099
GRF	200532	Nonpublic Administrative Reimbursement	\$ 56,164,384	\$ 57,006,850
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 180,358,483	\$ 183,200,949
State Special Revenue Fund (SSR)				
5980	200659	Auxiliary Services Reimbursement	\$ 1,328,910	\$ 1,328,910
State Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 1,328,910	\$ 1,328,910
Total Funding: Nonpublic School Support			\$ 181,687,393	\$ 184,529,859

Auxiliary Services (200511)

This line item funds services for chartered nonpublic schools and includes an earmark, which is shown in the following table.

200511, Auxiliary Services			
Earmarks		FY 2012	FY 2013
Post-Secondary Enrollment Options		\$ 1,789,943	\$ 1,789,943
Remainder – Auxiliary Services		\$ 122,404,156	\$ 124,404,156

Post-Secondary Enrollment Options Program

The Post-Secondary Enrollment Options Program allows qualified Ohio high school students to take college courses at state expense for both college and high school credit. These funds are used to pay the costs of the program for participants from nonpublic schools.

Remainder – Auxiliary Services

This funding, which is distributed on a per pupil basis, supports secular services provided to chartered nonpublic schools. Services include health, counseling, special education, standardized testing, and test scoring. Funds may also be used to purchase secular textbooks, materials, and equipment.

Nonpublic Administrative Cost Reimbursement (200532)

Chartered nonpublic schools are required by the state to perform some administrative and clerical activities. These funds reimburse the schools for the costs of these mandated activities. The reimbursement is based on the actual costs from the prior year with a maximum reimbursement rate of \$300 per pupil.

Auxiliary Services Reimbursement (200659)

These funds are used to replace and repair mobile units that are used to provide auxiliary services, and can also be used to fund early retirement or severance pay for employees paid from line item 200511. The revenue for these expenses comes from transfers of cash from the Auxiliary Services Personnel Unemployment Compensation Fund that is estimated to be in excess of the amount needed to pay unemployment claims.

School Operations Support

This category of appropriations includes funding to support expenses related to management, computer networks, school buses, and food service.

Appropriations for School Operations Support				
Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2012	FY 2013
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	200422	School Management Assistance	\$ 2,842,812	\$ 3,000,000
GRF	200426	Ohio Educational Computer Network	\$ 17,974,489	\$ 17,974,489
GRF	200505	School Lunch State Match	\$ 9,100,000	\$ 9,100,000
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 29,917,301	\$ 30,074,489
General Services Fund (GSF)				
5H30	200687	School District Solvency Assistance	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 25,000,000
General Services Fund Subtotal			\$ 25,000,000	\$ 25,000,000
Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED)				
3670	200607	School Food Services	\$ 6,803,472	\$ 6,959,906
3L60	200617	Federal School Lunch	\$ 327,516,539	\$ 337,323,792
3L70	200618	Federal School Breakfast	\$ 87,596,850	\$ 90,224,756
3L80	200619	Child/Adult Food Programs	\$ 100,850,833	\$ 103,876,359
3T40	200613	Public Charter Schools	\$ 14,291,353	\$ 14,291,353
Federal Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 537,059,047	\$ 552,676,166
State Special Revenue Fund (SSR)				
4550	200608	Commodity Foods	\$ 24,000,000	\$ 24,000,000
State Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 24,000,000	\$ 24,000,000
Total Funding: School Operations Support			\$ 615,976,348	\$ 631,750,655

School Management Assistance (200422)

This item includes the earmarks listed in the following table.

200422, School Management Assistance		
Earmarks	FY 2012	FY 2013
State Auditor	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,300,000
Remainder – School Management Assistance	\$ 1,842,812	\$ 1,700,000

State Auditor

These funds are earmarked to be used by the Auditor of State to conduct performance audits of school districts in fiscal caution, fiscal watch, or fiscal emergency. Although appropriated to ODE, these funds are passed directly to the Auditor for expenses associated with performing these audits.

Remainder – School Management Assistance

This funding allows ODE to provide technical assistance and in-service education for school district management personnel to assist in managing their fiscal

resources. It also funds ODE's administrative expenses related to districts in fiscal caution, fiscal watch, or fiscal emergency.

Ohio Educational Computer Network (200426)

This item includes the earmarks listed in the following table.

200426, Ohio Educational Computer Network		
Earmarks	FY 2012	FY 2013
Building Connectivity	\$ 10,705,569	\$ 10,705,569
INFOhio	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 1,440,000
Information Technology Centers	\$ 5,220,000	\$ 5,220,000
Remainder – Ohio Educational Computer Network	\$ 608,920	\$ 608,920

Building Connectivity

This funding is used to support the connection of public school buildings and participating chartered nonpublic schools to the state education network. Schools receive a per-building subsidy for this purpose. Costs of connectivity may include operating and upgrading network connections, Internet service provider charges, Internet 2, which is a private network connecting schools and universities across the country, and the backup site for the state network.

INFOhio

This funding supports the INFOhio Network and the Union Catalog. INFOhio works with Ohio's other state-funded library networks, OPLIN (public libraries) and OhioLINK (universities), to provide resources and information access to Ohio's kindergarten through twelfth grade students. It includes electronic resources specifically geared toward the primary and secondary school student, such as the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and resources supporting the teaching of state academic content standards. The Union Catalog offers students and teachers anywhere in Ohio access to library and curriculum resources.

Information Technology Centers

This funding supports the 23 Information Technology Centers (ITCs) that provide computer support, software products, and information services to their member districts, including all but three school districts (Akron, Cleveland, and Columbus), community schools, joint vocational school districts, and educational service centers (ESCs). Funds also support the administration and collection of data for school districts and for providing front-line customer support related to data reporting. Distribution of funds to ITCs is provided through a per pupil formula based on the enrollments of ITC member districts and software usage.

Remainder – Ohio Educational Computer Network

This funding supports the development and maintenance of administrative software that school districts use for accounting, payroll, scheduling, grade reporting, and inventory. In the FY 2012-FY 2013 biennium funds will be used to update the software to meet new federal and state reporting requirements and to run a customer service help desk to answer questions related to data reporting.

School District Solvency Assistance (200687)

This funding is paid from two accounts: (1) the shared resource account, which is used to make interest-free advances to districts to enable them to remain solvent and to pay unforeseen expenses of a temporary or emergency nature and (2) the catastrophic expenditures account, which is used to make grants to districts for unforeseen catastrophic events. Advances made to districts from the shared resource account must be repaid no later than the end of the second year following the fiscal year in which the advance was made, except that the budget permits the Director of Budget and Management and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to postpone repayment to any other year, but not later than the tenth fiscal year following the year in which the advance was made. Grants from the catastrophic expenditures account do not need to be repaid, unless reimbursed by a third party. The program was first appropriated \$30.0 million in FY 1998 by Am. Sub. H.B. 650 of the 122nd General Assembly. It is now funded through repayments of advances from the shared resource account.

The budget permits the Controlling Board to authorize a transfer of lottery profits from the Lottery Profits Reserve Fund (Fund 7018) to the School District Solvency Assistance Fund (Fund 5H30), if the cash in Fund 5H30 is insufficient to provide the needed assistance. The transferred cash is appropriated to appropriation item 200670, School District Solvency Assistance – Lottery. The budget also continues to permit the transfer of cash from the GRF or any other fund used by ODE to Fund 5H30, if necessary.

School Lunches (200505 and 200617)

These items support the federal National School Lunch Program, which provides over one million meals per day at over 4,000 sites including public and nonprofit private schools, camps, and institutions. State funds from 200505 serve as the required match for receiving the federal funds in 200617. If appropriation remains after the match is met, these funds may also be used to partially reimburse schools that are required by the state to have a school breakfast program.

Federal School Breakfast (200618)

This federal funding allows more than 40 million breakfasts to be served for low-income students at more than 2,000 sites including public and nonprofit private schools, camps, and institutions. Under state law, districts must participate in the school

breakfast program if 20% of their students are eligible for free or reduced price lunches unless they opt out for financial reasons.

Child/Adult Food Programs (200619)

This federal funding provides reimbursements for nutritious snacks, as well as breakfast, lunch, and dinner, to children or adults enrolled in participating day care centers, after-school programs, or adult day care centers.

School Food Services (200607)

This federal funding is used by ODE for administrative support and monitoring of federally funded school food programs. States are required to meet a minimum level of state investment to receive federal funds.

Commodity Foods (200608)

This funding supports school food programs by contracting with commercial food processors to convert bulk or raw USDA commodities into more convenient ready-to-use end products at a reduced cost for school districts participating in the school lunch and school breakfast programs. In this program, ODE obtains the donated food from the USDA and charges school districts for the processing and handling.

Public Charter Schools (200613)

These federal funds are used to finance grants that are awarded to community schools to assist them in the planning, development, and initial implementation of their programs. Funding under the grants can reach up to \$450,000 per school disbursed in their first three years of operation. These funds also support evaluation of community schools' effects on students, staff, and parents.

Academic Achievement

This category of appropriations includes funding to support a variety of programs and initiatives designed to improve the academic achievement of Ohio's students.

Appropriations for Academic Achievement				
Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2012	FY 2013
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	200421	Alternative Education Programs	\$ 7,403,998	\$ 7,403,998
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 7,403,998	\$ 7,403,998
Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED)				
3780	200660	Learn and Serve	\$ 619,211	\$ 619,211
3AN0	200671	School Improvement Grants	\$ 20,400,000	\$ 20,400,000
3AX0	200698	Improving Health and Educational Outcomes of Young People	\$ 630,954	\$ 630,954
3D10	200664	Drug Free Schools	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -
3DP0	200652	Title I School Improvement – Federal Stimulus	\$ 48,500,000	\$ 30,000,000
3FD0	200665	Race to the Top	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 100,000,000
3FE0	200669	Striving Readers	\$ 180,000	\$ 100,000
3Y20	200688	21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 43,720,462	\$ 45,906,485
3Y70	200689	English Language Acquisition	\$ 8,373,995	\$ 8,373,995
Federal Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 223,924,622	\$ 206,030,645
Total Funding: Academic Achievement			\$ 231,328,620	\$ 213,434,643

Alternative Education Programs (200421)

This funding is used to provide grants for alternative education programs in many Ohio school districts to implement successful innovative practices in alternative education for students with behavioral problems including truancy. In addition to the grants, this funding is used to provide professional development and technical assistance to the schools that receive alternative education grants. Services include monitoring, engaging in oversight, conducting regional summits, and creating links with other state initiatives and other state agencies.

Learn and Serve (200660)

These federal funds are for Learn and Serve America grants, which are awarded to programs for at-risk youth that combine classroom instruction and community service.

School Improvement Grants (200671 and 200652)

This federal funding supports grants of \$50,000 to \$2.0 million awarded through a competitive grant process and paid over a three-year period. In line with federal requirements, ODE identified the lowest performing 5% of local education agencies (LEAs) in two categories (tier 1 and tier 2). A third category of LEAs (tier 3) was also eligible to apply for the grants although priority was given to LEAs in tier 1 and tier 2. The grants are to be used to help struggling schools improve academic performance.

LEA's in tiers 1 and 2 must implement one of four intervention models designated by the U.S. Department of Education.

Improving Health & Education Outcomes of Young People (200698)

This five-year federal grant, which began in FY 2010, is being used for the coordination of school health, physical activity, nutrition, and tobacco prevention programs in schools and districts.

Drug Free Schools (200664)

This federal grant provides funds to all districts in Ohio, as well as community schools and nonpublic schools. The funds are used to prevent violence in and around schools; strengthen programs that prevent the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs; involve parents in schools; and foster collaboration among various efforts and resources.

Race to the Top (200665)

Ohio was one of twelve states awarded a federal Race to the Top (RttT) competitive grant. Ohio's award totals \$400 million over four years. A little over half of the grant flows directly to the 483 RttT participating schools and districts. These schools and districts must use the funds for specific school improvement activities that were outlined in their applications. The remaining funds are to be used at the state level. About 46% of the state level funds are being used to accelerate reforms that are already underway in Ohio. Another 45% are being used for new school improvement initiatives. The remaining 9% are being used to reinforce the infrastructure needed to support Ohio's education reform goals.

Ohio's RttT goals include increasing high school graduation rates, reducing graduation rate and performance gaps by 50%, reducing the gap between Ohio and the best-performing states by 50%, and increasing college enrollment. Federally required areas of focus include standards, assessments, and graduation requirements; data systems; great teachers and leaders; turning around low-achieving schools; partnerships; and STEM initiatives.

Striving Readers (200669)

This federal grant was first awarded in FY 2011. The funds support a State Literacy Team's efforts to develop a comprehensive literacy plan for Ohio. The plan is to advance literacy skills for students from birth to grade 12 by focusing on literacy development and education.

21st Century Community Learning Centers (200688)

This federal grant provides opportunities for communities to establish or expand activities in community learning centers that provide for academic enrichment. The

program increases time-on-task outside the regular school day for students and engages them in additional academic tasks to increase mathematics and reading skills. Funds are distributed competitively to selected grantees for a five-year period, with a maximum of \$200,000 per year.

English Language Acquisition (200689)

These federal funds provide assistance to school districts in meeting the special language needs of national origin minority and LEP students.

Early Childhood Education

This category of appropriations includes funding to support early childhood education programs.

Appropriations for Early Childhood Education				
Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2012	FY 2013
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	200408	Early Childhood Education	\$ 23,268,341	\$ 23,268,341
GRF	200442	Child Care Licensing	\$ 827,140	\$ 827,140
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 24,095,481	\$ 24,095,481
Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED)				
3C50	200661	Early Childhood Education	\$ 14,554,749	\$ 14,554,749
3H90	200605	Head Start Collaboration Project	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000
Federal Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 14,779,749	\$ 14,779,749
Total Funding: Early Childhood Education			\$ 38,875,230	\$ 38,875,230

Early Childhood Education (200408)

This line item funds the early childhood education program in school districts, JVSDs, and ESCs.

200408, Early Childhood Education		
Earmarks	FY 2012	FY 2013
Early Childhood Support and Technical Assistance	\$ 465,367	\$ 465,367
Remainder – Early Childhood Education Grants	\$ 22,802,974	\$ 22,802,974

Early Childhood Support and Technical Assistance

This funding is used by ODE to administer the early childhood education program and provide technical support to districts receiving funding under the program. The budget specifies that no more than 2.0% of the total appropriation in any fiscal year may be used by ODE for these purposes. The budget requires ODE to conduct an annual survey of each provider to obtain information on any tuition or fees charged by the provider for the program.

Early Childhood Education Grants

This funding supports early childhood education programs that provide educational services for three and four-year-old children from families with incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level. A district may self-operate or may contract with a Head Start agency, a chartered nonpublic school, or a licensed child care provider to provide Early Childhood Education services. These programs must align their curricula to the early learning program guidelines developed by ODE, administer diagnostic assessments prescribed by ODE, require all teachers to attend at least 20

hours of professional development every two years, and report child progress in meeting the program guidelines. The budget modifies the standard schedule for the program from 2.5 hours per day to 12.5 hours per week. This change may give providers more flexibility in their schedules. Under the program providers are permitted to request a waiver if they want to use an alternate schedule.

Child Care Licensing (200442)

These funds are used by ODE to license and inspect preschool and school-age child care programs operated by school districts, chartered nonpublic schools, Head Start agencies, and county boards of developmental disabilities.

Early Childhood Education (200661)

These federal funds are distributed to districts to support special education and related services to children with disabilities between the ages of three and five. Districts are mandated under federal law to provide a free and appropriate public education to these children and are required to develop Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) for them. These federal grant funds are provided as supplemental funding in addition to the preschool special education unit funding provided by state funds. Funds are distributed based on 1997 service levels with adjustments for total population and poverty.

Head Start Collaboration Project (200605)

This federal grant provides funding for the coordination of federal, state, and local policies to support a coordinated early childhood education and child care system. Funds are used to support federal Head Start and child care providers in increasing services to families. Activities funded include the dissemination of information, the support of partnerships between Head Start and child care providers, and leadership services.

Educator Quality

This category of appropriations includes funding to support programs that aim to improve the quality of educators in Ohio.

Appropriations for Educator Quality				
Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2012	FY 2013
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	200448	Educator Preparation	\$ 786,737	\$ 786,737
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 786,737	\$ 786,737
General Services Fund (GSF)				
4L20	200681	Teacher Certification and Licensure	\$ 8,147,756	\$ 8,147,756
General Services Fund Subtotal			\$ 8,147,756	\$ 8,147,756
Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED)				
3CG0	200646	Teacher Incentive Fund	\$ 1,925,881	\$ -
3EC0	200653	Teacher Incentive Fund - Federal Stimulus	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,500,000
3Y60	200635	Improving Teacher Quality	\$ 101,900,000	\$ 101,900,000
Federal Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 111,325,881	\$ 109,400,000
State Special Revenue Fund (SSR)				
5BB0	200696	State Action for Education Leadership	\$ 231,300	\$ -
State Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 231,300	\$ -
Total Funding: Educator Quality			\$ 120,491,674	\$ 118,334,493

Educator Preparation (200448)

This line item is used primarily to support the work of the Educator Standards Board, established by S.B. 2 of the 125th General Assembly, which is responsible for the development and implementation of statewide standards for Ohio's teachers and principals. The line item includes an earmark, which is shown in the following table.

200448, Educator Preparation		
Earmarks	FY 2012	FY 2013
Ohio's State System of Support	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Remainder – Educator Standards Board	\$ 636,737	\$ 636,737

Ohio's State System of Support

This funding is used by ODE to monitor and support Ohio's State System of Support under federal law.

Remainder – Educator Standards Board

In addition to supporting the Educator Standards Board, the budget permits this appropriation to be used to implement education reforms.

Teacher Certification and Licensure (200681)

This item provides funds for the processing of licensure applications, technical assistance related to licensure, and the administration of the teacher disciplinary

process. Funding for this item is provided by licensure fees that are deposited into GSF Fund 4L20.

Teacher Incentive Fund (200646 and 200653)

These federal funds are used to develop and implement performance-based teacher and principal compensation systems, based primarily on increases in student achievement in high-needs schools. The original Ohio Teacher Incentive Fund (OTIF) is a partnership of ODE, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo city schools, and the National Institute for Excellence in Teaching. The original grant has ended, but Ohio has been awarded a new five-year grant under the ARRA. This new grant will involve Battelle for Kids as well as 24 school district partners.

Improving Teacher Quality (200635)

Most of this federal grant (95%) is passed through directly to school districts based on a federal formula that considers enrollment and poverty in each district. Districts must use the funds for professional development and educator quality purposes. The remainder of the grant is used by ODE for administration (1%) and to support partnerships between districts and institutions of higher education in developing educator training activities (4%).

State Action for Education Leadership (200696)

These funds were provided through a grant awarded by the Wallace Foundation. They are used for three main purposes: (1) to develop leadership programs in the big eight major urban districts in Ohio, (2) to create the Ohio Superintendent Evaluation System, and (3) to develop urban principal and teacher leader licensure endorsements.

Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability

This category of appropriations includes funding to support the state model curriculum, state assessments, and the state school accountability system.

Appropriations for Curriculum-Assessment-Accountability				
Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2012	FY 2013
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	200424	Policy Analysis	\$ 328,558	\$ 328,558
GRF	200427	Academic Standards	\$ 4,346,060	\$ 3,700,000
GRF	200437	Student Assessment	\$ 55,002,167	\$ 55,002,167
GRF	200439	Accountability/Report Cards	\$ 3,579,279	\$ 3,579,279
GRF	200446	Education Management Information System	\$ 6,833,070	\$ 6,833,070
GRF	200447	GED Testing	\$ 879,551	\$ 879,551
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 70,968,685	\$ 70,322,625
Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED)				
3BK0	200628	Longitudinal Data Systems	\$ 500,000	\$ 250,000
3EN0	200655	State Data Systems - Federal Stimulus	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000
3Z20	200690	State Assessments	\$ 11,882,258	\$ 11,882,258
Federal Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 14,882,258	\$ 14,632,258
State Special Revenue Fund (SSR)				
4540	200610	Guidance and Testing	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 1,050,000
5U20	200685	National Education Statistics	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
State Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,350,000
Total Funding: Curriculum-Assessment-Accountability			\$ 87,200,943	\$ 86,304,883

Policy Analysis (200424)

This line item supports research and data collection related to education policy analysis. ODE staff supported by this item are responsible for developing reports, analyses, and briefings to inform education policymakers of current trends in educational practices, efficient and effective use of resources, and evaluations of programs to improve educational results.

Academic Content Standards (200427)

This funding supports the development and dissemination of the state academic content standards and model curricula. Academic content standards describe what the state expects all students to know and be able to do at each grade level. Model curricula are resources that schools can use to develop courses of study that are aligned to the academic content standards.

Student Assessment (200437 and 200690)

This funding supports the development, printing, distribution, collection, scoring, and reporting of state assessments. Federal funding for assessments is appropriated in item 200690, State Assessments. State funding is appropriated in 200437. This item includes one earmark as listed in the following table.

200437, Student Assessment		
Earmarks	FY 2012	FY 2013
Kindergarten Readiness Assessment	\$ 95,000	\$ 95,000
Remainder – Student Assessments	\$ 54,907,167	\$ 54,907,167

Kindergarten Readiness Assessment

This assessment is used to determine the literacy skills of children entering kindergarten. Approximately 135,000 children are assessed each year. These funds are used to produce documents for teachers and parents regarding the assessment and the preparation of children for kindergarten.

Remainder – Student Assessment

These funds support all other state assessments. For FY 2010 and FY 2011, H.B. 1 suspended the achievement assessments in writing and social studies for fifth and eighth grades.

Accountability/Report Cards (200439)

These funds are used to produce local report cards for 610 school districts and 4,000 public school buildings, including community schools. These report cards present data on the state's performance indicators as well as descriptive and financial data. They indicate the extent to which the performance indicators established by the State Board of Education are met and the resulting designation of the district or building as "excellent with distinction," "excellent," "effective," "in need of continuous improvement," "in academic watch," or "in academic emergency." The state report card presents results for the state as a whole. Report cards and report card data are available on ODE's web site. The budget permits a portion of this appropriation to be used to train teachers and other educators in the use of value-added data to improve classroom instruction and student achievement.

Education Management Information System (200446)

These funds support the Education Management Information System (EMIS). EMIS is ODE's primary system for collecting student, staff, course, program, and financial data from Ohio's public schools. The data collected via EMIS are used to determine both state and federal performance accountability designations, to produce the local report cards, to calculate and administer state funding to school districts, to

determine federal funding allocations, and to meet federal reporting requirements. This line item includes the earmark listed in the following table.

200446, Education Management Information System		
Earmarks	FY 2012	FY 2013
Information Technology Center Subsidy	\$ 729,000	\$ 729,000
Remainder – Education Management Information System	\$ 6,104,070	\$ 6,104,070

Information Technology Center Subsidy

These funds are earmarked for distribution to the 23 information technology centers (ITCs) for costs related to processing, storing, and transferring data for the effective operation of EMIS. The costs include: personnel, hardware purchases, software development, communications connectivity, professional development, support services, and the provision of services related to the State Education Technology Plan. Among other things, these 23 centers help all school districts (except Akron, Cleveland, and Columbus), community schools, JVSs, and educational service centers electronically transmit required EMIS data. Funds are distributed to the 23 ITCs using a per pupil formula based on the enrollments of member districts.

Remainder – Education Management Information System

This funding is used to develop and support a common core of data definitions and standards as adopted by the Education Data Advisory Council, including the ongoing development and maintenance of the data dictionary and data warehouse. These funds are also used to support the development and implementation of data standards and the design, development, and implementation of a new data exchange system to improve the current EMIS. The newly redesigned EMIS system, known as EMIS-R, should be ready for statewide use in October 2011. According to ODE, new features of EMIS-R include: a flexible web-based interface, new system infrastructure, faster use and processing times, and flexibility for ODE to employ the system for additional data collection needs.

GED Testing (200447 and 200610)

The GED program provides a national test for Ohio adults without a high school diploma. Upon passing the GED, nongraduates receive an Ohio High School Equivalence Diploma. This funding is used for the administrative costs of the GED, which include the costs of scoring the test and providing transcripts and confirmations of GED testing to employers. This funding also supports 99 GED testing centers. GRF funding is supplemented with application fee revenues that are deposited into SSR Fund 4540.

Longitudinal Data Systems (200628 and 200655)

The federal State Longitudinal Data Systems (SLDS) grant is awarded competitively to states to enhance statewide longitudinal data systems. Ohio was awarded its second SLDS grant in 2009, which focused on enhancing the electronic exchange of student records between districts and other educational entities. Spending under this grant continues in FY 2012 and FY 2013. In addition, Ohio was one of only 20 states given an award in a new round of these grants that was made available under the America Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA). For the ARRA SLDS grant, states must ensure their longitudinal data system includes the prescribed elements in the America COMPETES Act, including having linked P-20 systems, a teacher identification system that can be linked to students, college readiness test scores, post secondary remedial coursework data, and a data auditing system. According to ODE, development of SLDS will continue through 2014.

National Education Statistics (200685)

This federal funding is deposited into SSR Fund 5U20 to support the collection of education statistics at the state and local level to be reported to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and to support the position of National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) state coordinator. The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 requires states to participate in NAEP, which is a nationally representative student assessment.

State Administration

This category of appropriations includes funding for the administrative costs of ODE.

Appropriations for State Administration				
Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2012	FY 2013
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	200100	Personal Services	\$ 8,579,178	\$ 8,579,178
GRF	200320	Maintenance and Equipment	\$ 2,830,407	\$ 2,830,407
GRF	200420	Computer/Application/Network Development	\$ 4,241,296	\$ 4,241,296
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 15,650,881	\$ 15,650,881
General Services Fund (GSF)				
1380	200606	Computer Services – Operational Support	\$ 7,600,090	\$ 7,600,090
4520	200638	Miscellaneous Revenue – Educational Services	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
General Services Fund Subtotal			\$ 7,900,090	\$ 7,900,090
Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED)				
3ES0	200657	General Supervisory Enhancement Grant	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
3Z30	200645	Consolidated Federal Grant Administration	\$ 8,949,280	\$ 8,949,280
Federal Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 9,449,280	\$ 9,449,280
State Special Revenue Fund (SSR)				
4R70	200695	Indirect Operational Support	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 6,600,000
4V70	200633	Interagency Operational Support	\$ 1,117,725	\$ 1,117,725
6200	200615	Educational Improvement Grants	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
State Special Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$ 10,617,725	\$ 10,717,725
Total Funding: State Administration			\$ 43,617,976	\$ 43,717,976

Personal Services (200100)

This line item funds wages and benefits for ODE staff that are not funded through line items dedicated to specific programs. This includes the personnel involved in administrative functions not directly related to one program, such as human resources, accounting, board relations, policy analysis, and communications. Personal services expenses related to specific programs are funded in the line items that fund those programs.

Maintenance and Equipment (200320)

This funding supports the maintenance and equipment needs of ODE's administrative centers. As with personal services, maintenance and equipment expenditures are also supported through other appropriation items.

Computer/Application/Network Development (200420)

This funding is used to develop and implement information technologies that meet the needs of the various business centers in ODE. These technologies include Internet and Intranet enhancements. ODE has several online applications such as the

interactive local report card and interactive continuous improvement planning, which are supported with this funding.

Computer Services – Operational Support (200606)

This funding supports information technology services and support for various ODE programs. This support includes development and maintenance of the network infrastructure and software, purchase of all computer hardware and software, project management, and programming services. The various programs pay fees for these services, which are deposited into Fund 1380.

Miscellaneous Revenue – Educational Services (200638)

This funding is provided through fees for products or services provided by ODE, such as publications or conferences sponsored by ODE, as well as through donations made to ODE. These funds are used to support the specific purpose for which the fee was charged or for the purposes specified by donors.

Consolidated Federal Grant Administration (200645)

This federal funding represents a pool of state administrative funds from 11 federal grants. The funding is used to administer the various grants, to provide technical assistance to grant recipients, and to engage in state level activities related to the grants.

General Supervisory Enhancement Grant (200657)

This federal funding supports collaboration between ODE and the American Institutes for Research to develop assessments for certain special education students.

Educational Improvement Grants (200615)

This line item receives revenues from various grants from private donors for special projects, such as the Gates Partnership grant and the National Endowment for the Arts grant.

Indirect Operational Support (200695)

This funding is a consolidation of indirect administrative costs associated with ODE's management of federal grants and contracts. These indirect costs include such things as human resources and accounting costs. These indirect costs are combined into a single fund and recouped from the federal government.

Interagency Operational Support (200633)

This line item is supported by funding from other state agencies for specific programs that require assistance from ODE.