

Testimony

SF 1275 Boldon - Extended Time Revenue

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Growing Gap Conflicts with Goals

MN Statute 126C.10 General Education Revenue

- The last time that <u>Basic Revenue</u> and <u>Extended Time Revenue</u> were operating from the same base number was in 2005 (\$4,601)
- The most recent change to <u>Extended Time</u>
 <u>Revenue</u> base was in 2015 (\$5,117)
- Now, in 2025, what was intended to provide 0.20 ADM (\$1,456 on 2025 basic revenue) is providing only \$1,023 – a 30% gap



126C.10 GENERAL EDUCATION REVENUE.

Subdivision 1. General education revenue. The general education revenue for each district equals the sum of the district's basic revenue, extended time revenue, gifted and talented revenue, declining enrollment revenue, local optional revenue, small schools revenue, basic skills revenue, secondary sparsity revenue, elementary sparsity revenue, transportation sparsity revenue, total operating capital revenue, equity revenue, pension adjustment revenue, and transition revenue.

Subd. 2. Basic revenue. (a) The basic revenue for each district equals the formula allowance times the adjusted pupil units for the school year. The formula allowance for fiscal year 2023 is \$6,863. The formula allowance for fiscal year 2024 is \$7,138. The formula allowance for fiscal year 2025 is \$7,281.

(b) The formula allowance for fiscal year 2026 and later must be rounded to the nearest whole dollar and equals the formula allowance for the previous fiscal year times the greater of:

(1) 1.02; or

(2) one plus the rate of change in inflation calculated in paragraph (c) but not to exceed 1.03

(c) In January of the calendar year in which the formula allowance begins, the commissioner of education must calculate the rate of change in inflation equal to the change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor for the average of the fourth calendar quarter of the second prior fiscal year compared to the average of the fourth calendar quarter of the immediately prior fiscal year.

(d) The commissioner must publish the formula allowance by the end of February of each year.

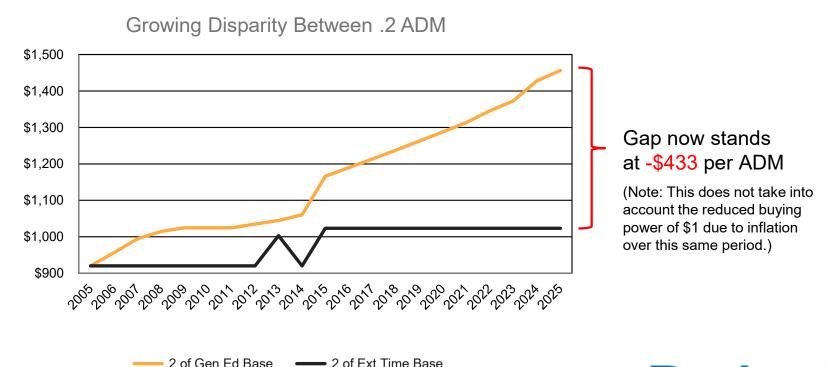
(e) It is the policy and purpose of the legislature to fund its public schools consistent with its constitutional obligations. To this purpose, the legislature may enact additional increases in the general education basic formula allowance

Subd. 2a. Extended time revenue. (a) A school district's extended time allowance equals \$5,117 for fiscal year

(b) A school district's extended time revenue is equal to the product of the extended time allowance in paragraph (a) and the sum of the adjusted pupil units of the district for each pupil in average daily membership in excess of 1.0 and less than 1.2 according to section 126C.05, subdivision 8.



Graphic: Basic Revenue vs Extended Time





The Numbers: Basic Revenue vs Extended Time

	Formula Base Value		
FY	Gen Ed Base	A/S Ext Time Base	
2005	4601	4601	← Was even here
2006	4783	4601	
2007	4974	4601	
2008	5074	4601	
2009	5124	4601	
2010	5124	4601	
2011	5124	4601	
2012	5174	4601	
2013	5224	5017	
2014	5302	4601	
2015	5831	5117	
2016	5948	5117	
2017	6067	5117	
2018	6188	5117	
2019	6312	5117	
2020	6438	5117	
2021	6567	5117	
2022	6728	5117	
2023	6863	5117	
2024	7138	5117	
2025	7281	5117	Far behind nov
2026	Infl up to 3%		

FY	Value of .2 ADM				
	.2 of Gen Ed Base	.2 of Ext Time Base	Difference	Diff % of Base	
2005	\$920	\$920	\$0	0%	
2006	\$957	\$920	(\$36)	-4%	
2007	\$995	\$920	(\$75)	-7%	
2008	\$1,015	\$920	(\$95)	-9%	
2009	\$1,025	\$920	(\$105)	-10%	
2010	\$1,025	\$920	(\$105)	-10%	
2011	\$1,025	\$920	(\$105)	-10%	
2012	\$1,035	\$920	(\$115)	-11%	
2013	\$1,045	\$1,003	(\$41)	-4%	
2014	\$1,060	\$920	(\$140)	-13%	
2015	\$1,166	\$1,023	(\$143)	-12%	
2016	\$1,190	\$1,023	(\$166)	-14%	
2017	\$1,213	\$1,023	(\$190)	-16%	
2018	\$1,238	\$1,023	(\$214)	-17%	
2019	\$1,262	\$1,023	(\$239)	-19%	
2020	\$1,288	\$1,023	(\$264)	-21%	
2021	\$1,313	\$1,023	(\$290)	-22%	
2022	\$1,346	\$1,023	(\$322)	-24%	
2023	\$1,373	\$1,023	(\$349)	-25%	
2024	\$1,428	\$1,023	(\$404)	-28%	
2025	\$1,456	\$1,023	(\$433)	-30%	
2026			,		

← 0.2 ADM

← Was even.



Opportunity Cost

In Rochester Public Schools, for example, we were reimbursed \$896,498 in School Year 2023-24 for extended time expenses.

If the Extended Time Revenue base had kept up with the Basic Revenue base, as was intended, another 30% or \$268,949 could have paid for 500+ more students who needed our six-week summer program.



The Math: $$268,949 \div 18 \text{ days} \div 6 \text{ hours} \div $60/\text{hr} \text{ teacher cost x } 15 \text{ students/class} = 622.6 \text{ students}$ Accounting for transportation and other costs per student, conservative estimate is 500+. Could be more if mix of staff and/or larger class sizes.



High Needs Right Now

Extended Time Revenue is <u>critical</u> <u>right now</u> to make up academic gaps.

- Some students need more time and additional instruction.
- Need skilled teachers to address these learning needs.
- COVID funding showed what is possible in summer learning; now we have had to cut our program in about one-quarter.



Please Support SF 1275

SF 1275 - Boldon: Extended time revenue linked to increases in the general education basic formula allowance provision and appropriation

- A first step toward correcting the years-long imbalance
- Will stop the gap from widening
- Will continue to need attention



