



Preparing for an Unfortunate Future

Presentation to the Valley View Board of Education
January, 28th, 2020



Where we are in terms of operating funds and school performance?

This presentation is meant to outline a quick overview of where we are as a district and to provide context regarding our future if we do not receive additional revenue for operations.

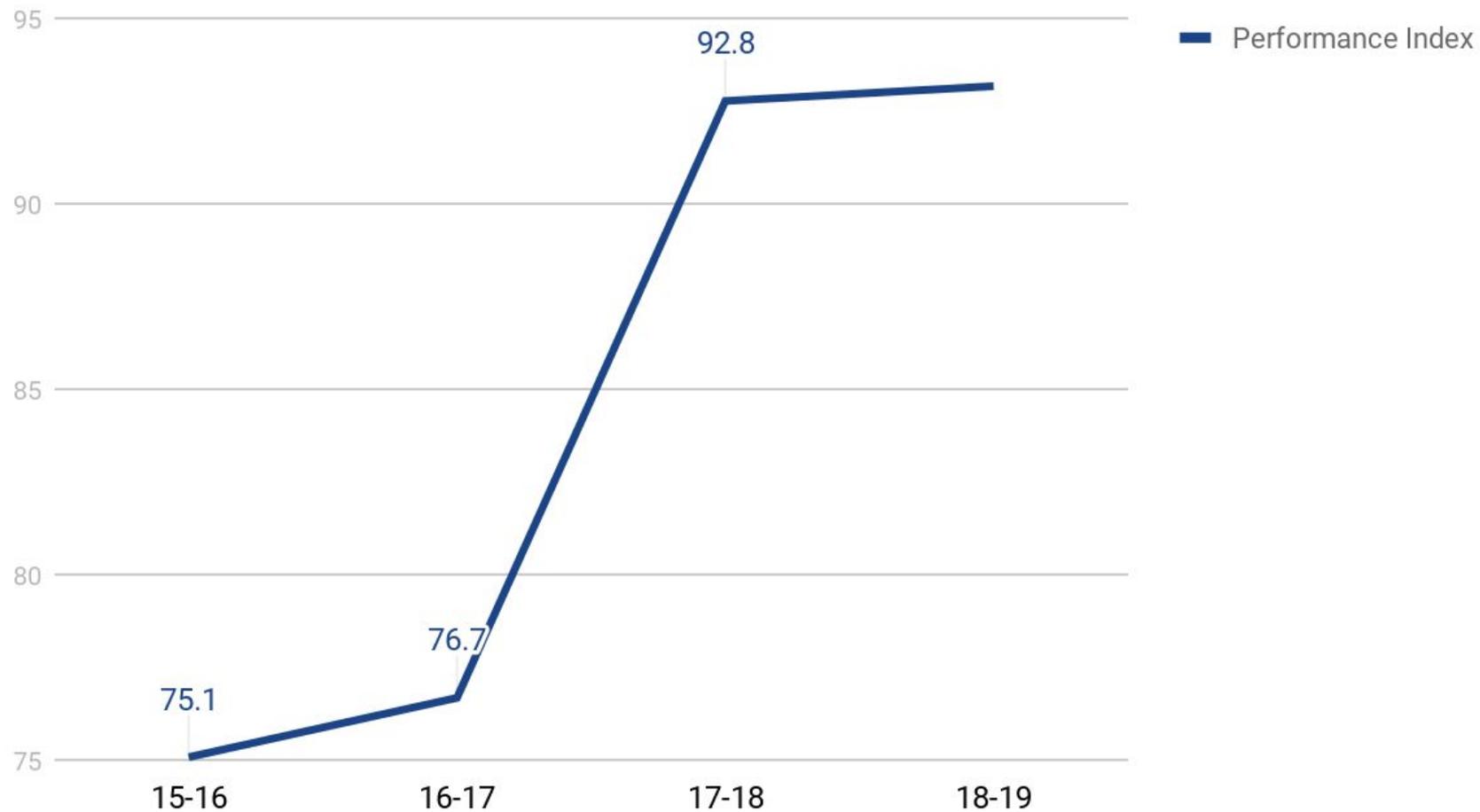


State Overall Grade Percentages

	<u>17-18</u>	<u>18-19</u>
A	4.61%	5.11%
B	*31.41%	*27.84%
C	41.61%	46.30%
D	20.07%	20.10%
F	2.30%	.66%

*Denotes where Valley View placed

Performance Index



Spending Data

Classroom Spending

Spending per Pupil

Source of Funds

What percent of funds are spent on classroom instruction?

71.7%

How does this district rank in comparison to other districts of similar size?

23 out of 272



A rank of 1 indicates the highest percent spent on classroom

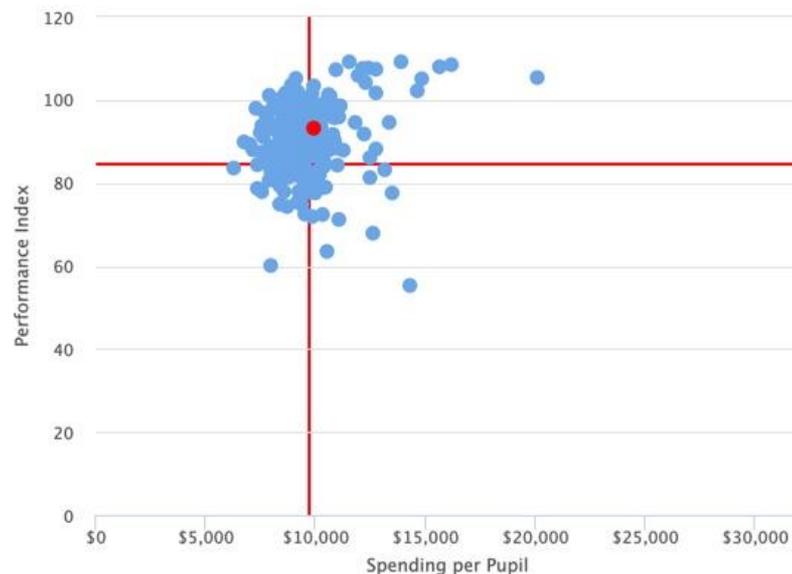
Spending and Performance

This measure answers the question – what is the relationship of average spending per student to performance, and how does that compare to similar districts and schools?

Similar Districts

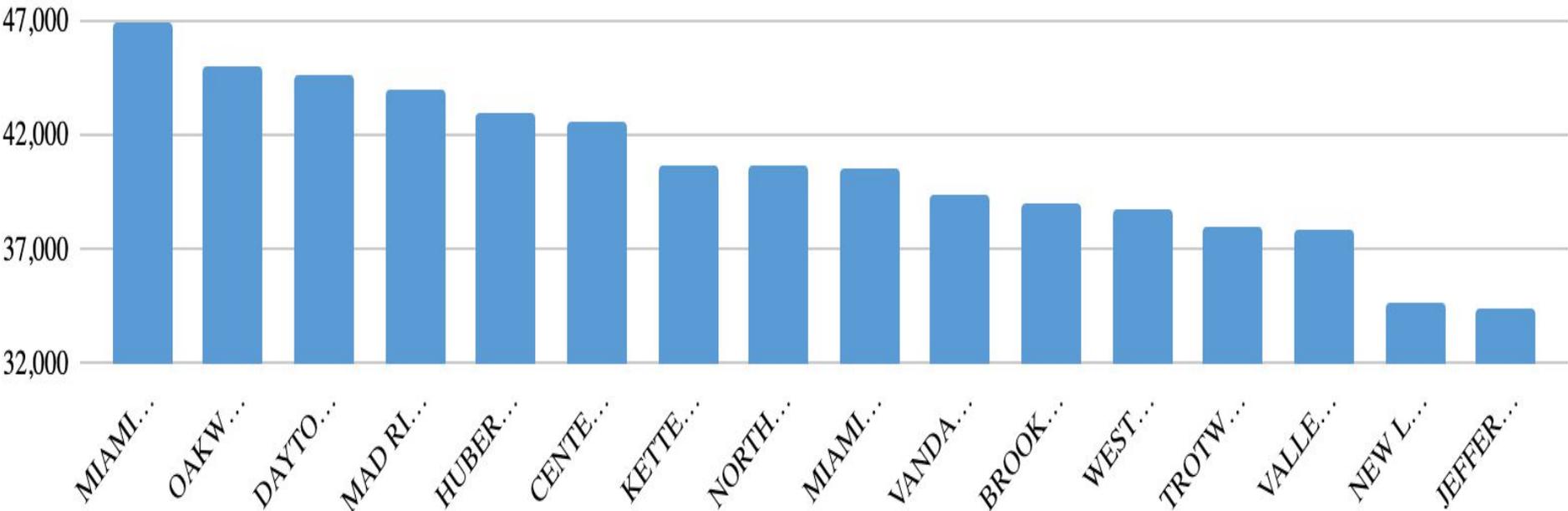
Comparison Group

All Districts



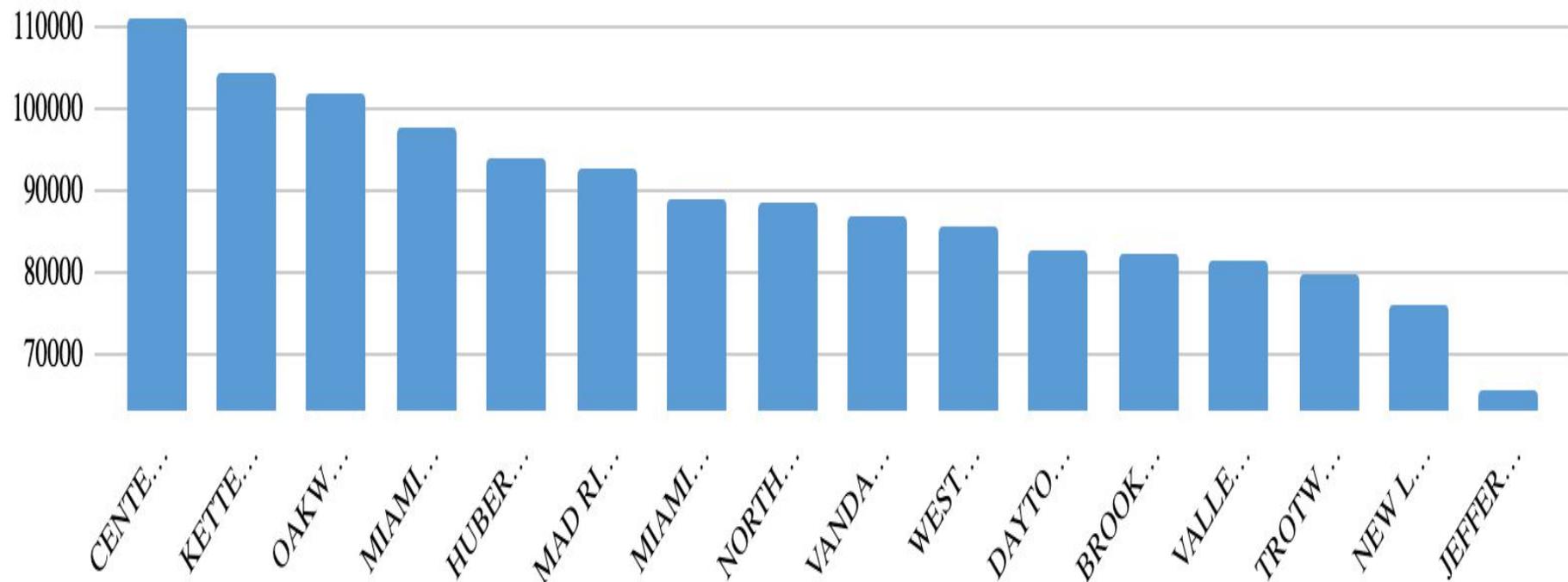
The quadrant lines on this graph represent the statewide average performance index score and the statewide average spending per pupil.

Montgomery County Teacher Base Pay (VV is 14 of 16)



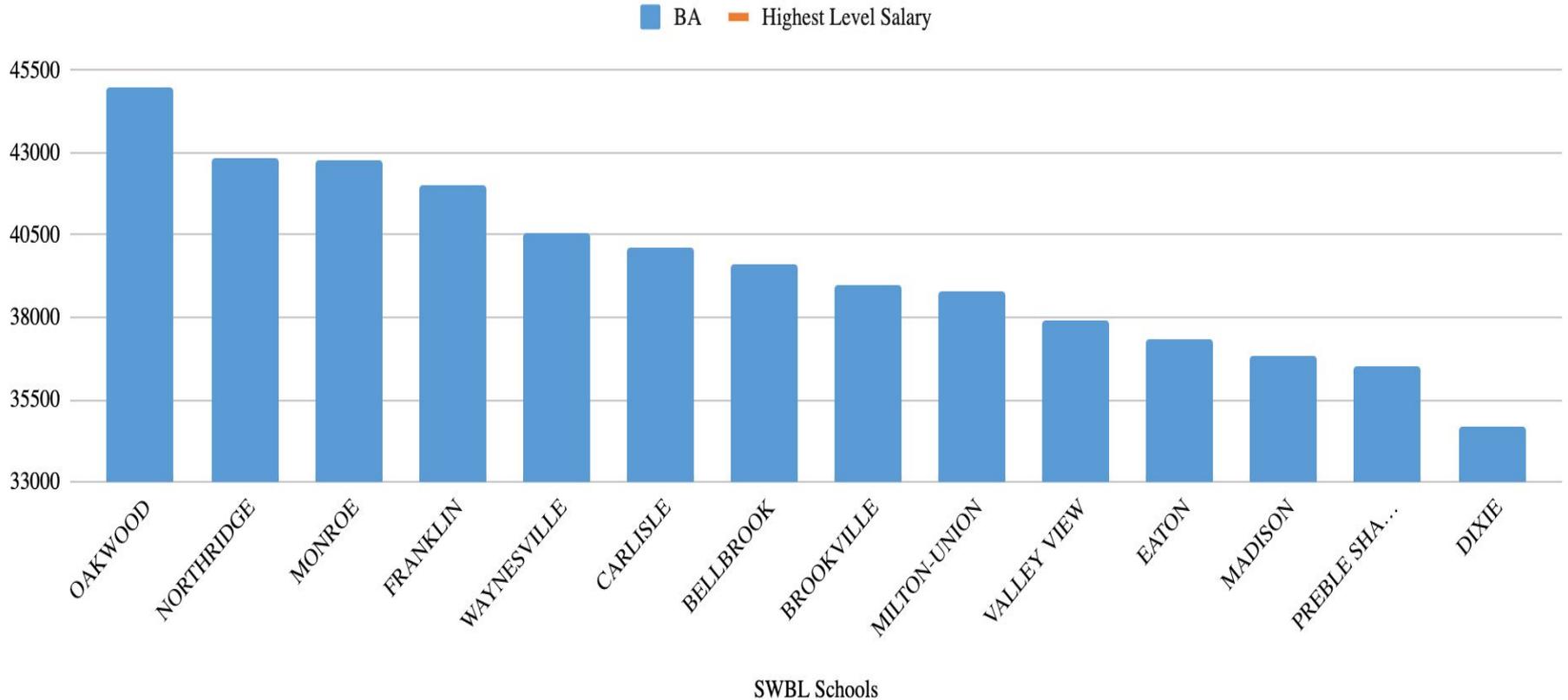
Montgomery County Schools

Montgomery County Top Teacher Salary (VV is 13th of 16)

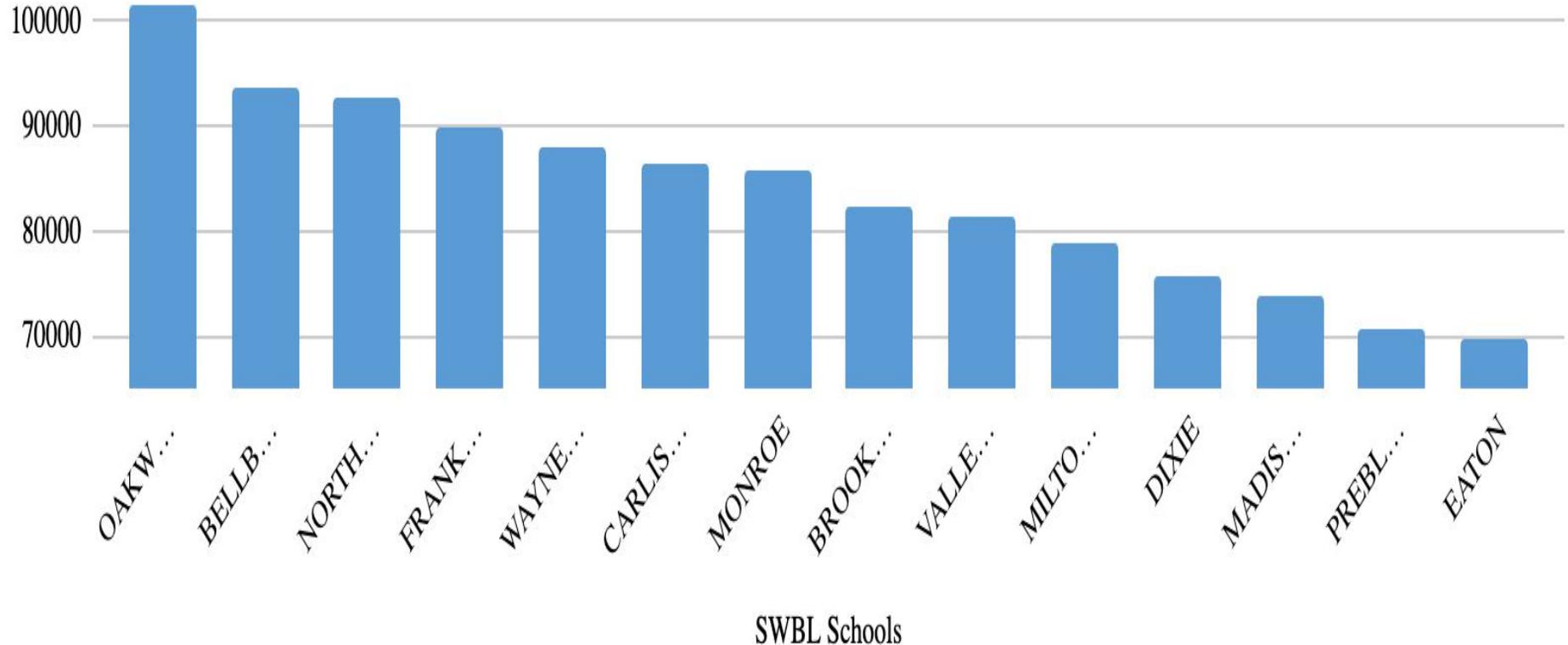


Montgomery County Schools

SWBL Teacher Base Salary (VV is 10 of 14)



SWBL Top Teacher Salary (VV is 9 of 14)





Reductions made during the summer of 2018

Note: Because of these reductions, we were able to avoid deficit spending for the 2018-2019 school year.

<u>Targeted Cut</u>	<u>Financial Savings</u>
*Budget Cut #1- Zero Period Physical Education	11,740
*Budget Cut #2- Elementary Technology	82,600
*Budget Cut #3- Elimination of Summer School	22,700
*Budget Cut #4- Combine JH/HS MH	85,600
Budget Cut #5- Field Trips - Transportation Costs	14,000
Budget Cut #6- Bus Routes (new routes added 2017-18)	118,000
Budget Cut #7- Tom Misenko to step zero	7,100
Budget Cut #8- Preschool Paraprofessionals - reduction of days	35,000
*Budget Cut #9- Long-term subs	40,000
*Budget Cut #10- Summer Custodial Work	30,000
Summary of Financial Savings	\$446,740

Reductions Made for the 2019-2020 School Year



1 HS English

1 HS Math

1 HS Science

1 HS Business

1 Nurse

1 JH Music Teacher

1 JH Physical Education teacher

3 JH Teachers

1 3rd grade

1 4th grade

1 5th grade

1 6th grade

1 Administrator

1 Custodian/Maintenance

1 Part-time grounds position

Added: - 3 Dean of Students positions
- 2 JH elective positions to allow for some of the other reductions.



Additional Reductions for the 2019-2020 School Year

- Reduction to transportation

 - Some bus routes are 10 minutes longer.

 - Needed to move the school day K-6 15 minutes later.

- Reduction of DCTS (technology) contract

- Decreased professional development substitutes and transportation days due to 5 waiver days.

- **Reductions total roughly \$1 million.**

Increased fees for the 2019-2020 school year

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- Increased elementary and junior high class fees from \$46 to \$60
 - Doubled the cost of pay to participate
 - High School \$200 per sport
 - JR High \$200 exploratory fee (for the year)
 - JR/SR High Family cap of \$600
 - Doubled preschool tuition from \$100 per quarter to \$100 per month
 - Created a district-wide copy fee of \$40 per student to offset copy costs.
 - HS Advanced Placement students are paying for their own test (\$82 per test)
 - Increased HS parking fee by \$20 to offset drug testing.

 - **These fees should generate over \$100k in additional revenue**



Fiscal Forecast for the 2019-2020 School Year

Due to the increased fees and the budget cuts caused by increasing class sizes (along with everything else indicated in the previous slides) we are on pace to avoid deficit spending this year.



What else have we done?

- For the past two years, we have cut costs with a keen eye on protecting the core educational purpose of our district.
- We have engaged our community as to what building project can be supported by our community.
 - Respected history and tradition.
 - Preserving current HS.
 - Ensuring short term and long-term fiscal sustainability
- Listened to taxpayers regarding the need to avoid over-reliance on property taxes in order to help senior citizens and farmers.



Where are we now?

- Per the state report card, we are in the top $\frac{1}{3}$ of all districts in the state of Ohio.
- Our teacher pay scale is in the bottom 25% of schools in the county and the bottom 50% of schools in the SWBL, yet our state report card puts us in the top 25%
- The percent of funds used on classroom instruction places us in the top 10% of our comparison schools. This means our money is going directly toward supporting students.
- In short, I believe the above statistics show that we provide the best “bang for our buck” in the area.



Where does this lead us?

- We do not have a spending problem, we have a funding problem.
 - Ohio Constitution requires the state to provide a “thorough and efficient” system.
 - Ohio Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled Ohio School Funding “unconstitutional” (see DeRolph v State of Ohio)
 - HB 920 (passed in 1976) stopped schools being able to collect additional monies as property values increased.
 - Charter school movement takes more state per pupil money than what local districts receive to provide education with no accountability or oversight and not subjected to the same rules as public education.
- We cannot keep cutting without affecting programming.
 - From this point forward, substantial budget cuts involve a dramatic negative change in the education product we produce.
 - Similar to the law of diminishing returns, there comes a point where cuts cannot be made without affecting the reality in the classroom.



Recommendation

- As of this moment, we are projected to deficit spend roughly \$1.1 million dollars next year.
- If we are successful at the ballot box in March, that is not the case.
- If we are unsuccessful, I would conclude it is because our community still believes we have a spending problem instead of a funding problem.
- Therefore, I recommend that, should we fail at the ballot on March 17th, that we ensure that we do not deficit spend next year.
 - This would entail roughly \$1.1. Million in budget cuts for the 2020-2021 school year.
 - Even doing this, we project to have a deficit of \$616,000 for the 2021-2022 school year.
- The recommended list of cuts will be presented at a special board meeting next week.
 - The list will be made public so that everyone will be able to make an informed decision regarding the future of our district while voting.