## WYOMING EDUCATION FINANCE

## Prototype Remodel: A Technical Report

As authorized by WDE contract in response to Section 801, Chapter 208, Wyoming Session Laws 2003, entitled "School Finance Guide

Submitted to
Wyoming Department of Education

Prepared for MAP by
Gerald C. Hayward
James R. Smith
Richard C. Seder
John Ehlers

October 31, 2003

2925 Spafford Street, Suite E Davis, CA $95616 \bullet(530) 753-3130 \bullet \operatorname{map} @ e d c o n s u l t a n t s . c o m$

## Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present the recalibrated funding components of the various prototypes in a manner that links back to the original prototype components in the Wyoming Funding Model. The report is presented in 4 parts. Part I contains an item-by-item explication of each of the prototype elements and the changes which have occurred between the original prototypes (based on FY97 data) and now (based on FY02 data). Part II contains a description of the way the prototypes relate to the dollar amount contained in statute. Part III displays the additional general fund dollars for schools that are not included in the prototypes. Part IV summarizes the recommendations included in the report.

## Part I: Prototype Itemization

## History

Elementary (K-5), middle (6-8) and high school (9-12) level prototypes portray the essential components of the Wyoming Funding Model. Included as Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 are the original prototypes. The non-shaded portions of these Exhibits reflect some reclassifications in anticipation of the recalibration process.

In 2002, the Legislature directed recalibration of each of the prototypes from the original model to reflect current costs and changes adopted by previous Legislatures. Most personnel costs were recalibrated using current payroll and benefit data, (reflecting FY02 values) while most nonpersonnel costs were adjusted for inflation-using the Wyoming Cost of Living Index (WCLI)which was 13.2875 percent for the recalibration period.

The results of the recalibration, while derived from the original prototypes, were not presented in a manner that linked changes back to the original prototype format. The "new" format, for all practical purposes, was the calculation spreadsheet that was adopted into law by reference to the resultant $\$ /$ ADM values. Following the recalibration, the Legislature requested, pursuant to Wyoming Session Laws 2003, Chapter 208, Section 801, that the Wyoming Department of Education conduct a study project to reflect the current recalibration in the original prototypical format to more clearly display the current funding arrangement. MAP was contracted by WDE to accomplish the task as described in Attachment A.

Exhibits 4, 5 and 6 contain the recalibrated elementary, middle and high school prototypical models (corresponding to the original models contained in Exhibits 1, 2 and 3), utilizing 20012002 data, except that the law provided for continued use of the original FY97 placeholders for Transportation and Special Education components, and, most recently, for the square footage (70 percent) portion of Operations \& Maintenance.

## Block Grant Model 2002 Recalibration

The discussion that follows is organized component-by-component, describing in each case the method used and the manner of the recalibration.

The descriptions that follow are linked to the elementary prototype but the principles apply equally to the middle and high school prototypes.

Personnel: With one exception (personnel engaged in maintenance and operations) no changes were made to the numbers of employees provided in the original model. Those numbers, where applicable, are reflected in the column entitled "Units". Mandatory benefits continue at the same percentages as in the original model. Health benefits were adjusted upwards to reflect the 2001-2002 statewide district average health cost changes.

Teachers: The FY97 based model reflected salary costs of $\$ 32,014$ for each teacher, which included $\$ 8,224$ in statewide average seniority (years of qualifying teaching experience) costs. Removing the seniority factor, the per teacher salary cost equals $\$ 23,790$. The new model increases this base amount to $\$ 27,256$, an increase of 14.6 percent. Readers are cautioned that both of these amounts include a provision for statewide average educational experience, which is assumed for each teaching position. Put another way, the recalibrated amount of $\$ 27,256$ is comprised of a base salary of $\$ 25,349$, plus an educational attainment factor of $\$ 1,907$.

The 2002 block grant funding model calculates the seniority adjustment on a district-bydistrict basis to reflect actual teaching experience, capped at 20 years (including 5 years of out of state experience), and is no longer displayed in the prototypes. To illustrate the effect of removing seniority from the 2002 prototypes, if we were to compute the new per teacher costs in the same manner as in the 1997 prototypes we would add back in the new average seniority adjustment, which would now be $\$ 9,276$. The new total of $\$ 36,532$ is comparable to the $\$ 32,014$ figure used originally.

Funds for 17.5 teachers with a class size of 16 is provided. See Attachment B for a more detailed reference. Attachment B also includes a more detailed explanation of high school vocational education funding. Attachment C provides prototypical staffing numbers for middle school and high school personnel.

Substitute Teachers: The new model maintained the same 5 percent of teacher FTE time allowed for substitutes but the daily rate for substitutes has been increased by the WCLI to $\$ 67.97$ per day.

Aides: Since the 2002 recalibration, new base salary amounts have been established $(\$ 12,835$, up from $\$ 10,080)$ due to more current and accurate information. The 2002 recalibration added health benefits, which were not included in the 1997 original model. An adjustment for seniority for all classified employees was also added as a separate component, not shown in the school level prototypes. The elementary prototype provides for two aides. Aides can be used for a variety of instructional and non-instructional duties.

Pupil Support: Pupil Support employees are treated identically to "teachers" for costing purposes. Examples of Pupil Support positions are counselor, nurse, or school social worker. The model provides funds for one full-time equivalent professional position.

Librarians: Certified Librarians are treated identically to "teachers" for costing purposes. The prototype provides funding for one full-time librarian. Schools may opt to hire a combination of a part-time librarian or multiple part-time media or technical assistants.

School Administration: 2002 base salaries were established (\$62,214 up from 1997 level of $\$ 50,877$ ) because of newer, changed, and more accurate data. In addition the recalibration includes separate, additional funding for administrator education and experience, not shown as part of the school prototype but included as separate component adjustments. The prototype includes funds for one full-time administrator.

Clerical/Data Entry: Since the 2002 recalibration model was adopted new base salary amounts have been established ( $\$ 21,798$ up from $\$ 16,000$ ) because of newer, changed, and more accurate data. In addition the recalibration added a provision for classified seniority as a separate component adjustment. The prototype includes funds for two clerical/data entry positions.

Operations: The original model provided custodial staffing ( 2.5 full-time equivalents), plus a non-personnel component for other M\&O costs. In the meantime, the Legislature adopted a new funding formula for Maintenance and Operation recommended by MGT based on costs per square foot. The new formulation removed custodial staff costs from the prototypes but those costs are covered by the new Maintenance and Operation adjustment that is discussed in more detail below.

Supplies and Instructional Materials: The 1997 model included $\$ 227.74$ per ADM for this purpose. It was increased to $\$ 258.00$ by applying the WCLI. The respective amounts for Middle School are $\$ 214.53$ growing to $\$ 243.03$, and for High School are $\$ 270.75$ growing to \$306.72.

Equipment: The 1997 model provided $\$ 144.45$ per ADM and was adjusted by the WCLI to the 2002 model of $\$ 163.64$ per ADM. The respective amounts for Middle School are $\$ 150.19$ growing to $\$ 170.15$, and for High School are $\$ 174.88$ growing to $\$ 198.12$.

## Special Education:

Average Special Education funding per ADM is displayed in the prototypical models, but the amount shown merely serves as a placeholder for the actual district expenditures. In actuality, the amount that is displayed is backed out of the formula and is replaced by the actual district expenditures, which are then 100 percent reimbursed. The original model reflected $\$ 570.76$ per ADM on the Special Education component line. To that amount must be added the $\$ 195.00$ per ADM that was originally reflected in the district administration component of the model. Readers are reminded that the Special Education component was not recalibrated, as per law, and remains at the FY97 placeholder amount.

Gifted and Talented; The 1997 model provided $\$ 9.00$ per ADM which has been adjusted upward by the WCLI to $\$ 10.20$ per ADM for the 2002 model.

Student Activities: The 1997 model provided $\$ 13.93$ per ADM, which has been adjusted upward by the WCLI to $\$ 15.78$ per elementary ADM. for the 2002 model. The respective amounts for Middle School are $\$ 90.75$ growing to $\$ 102.81$, and for High School are $\$ 274.77$ growing to $\$ 311.28$

Professional Development: The 1997 model contained a factor of $\$ 92.00$ per ADM. It has been adjusted by the WCLI to $\$ 104.22$ per ADM for the 2002 model. The Middle School is the same as Elementary, but the High School respective numbers are $\$ 100.00$ growing to $\$ 113.29$.

Assessment: The 1997 model contained a factor of $\$ 25.00$ per ADM. It has been adjusted by the WCLI to $\$ 28.32$ per ADM for the 2002 model.

Maintenance and Operations: The 1997 model, as mentioned above, included separate calculations for personnel and non-personnel related M\&O costs. The total M\&O cost under the 1997 model was $\$ 616.31$ per ADM. Respective amounts are $\$ 679.82$ for Middle School, and $\$ 827.32$ for High School. The new M\&O funding model is a much more accurate reflection of school costs and is no longer dependent totally on ADM. Square footage is now the principal driver of the formula ( 70 percent of the formula is driven by square footage). This is particularly helpful to districts facing enrollment declines, as their maintenance costs do not drop as fast as the enrollment declines. The 30 percent factor that is now ADM driven was increased by WCLI at all prototype levels. The 70 percent factor that is driven by qualifying square footage per district was also increased from the original MGT study, by WCLI to pay $\$ 2.44 / \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft}$ for qualifying square footage. The combined recalibrated amounts in the FY02 prototypes total slightly more than the original (FY97) prototypes. This is due to the fact the 30 percent factor has truly been recalibrated, while the 70 percent factor is merely a placeholder at FY97 model rates. The new M\&O methodology allows for the 70 percent portion to be applied to actual square footage up to 200 percent of standard. Thus, one must look at the M\&O adjustment, in conjunction with the 30 percent ADM driven funding, to draw reasonable comparisons on this change to any and all districts.

As part of working with the $\mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{O}$ component, we draw attention to the following:

1. MAP will recommend that the M\&O formula be calibrated to be consistent with the new state building standards. ${ }^{1}$ The original MGT report uses different square footage standards per ADM than those recently adopted by the School Facilities Commission.
2. MAP will also be recommending that the salary component of M\&O employees be adjusted by the same factor that other classified employee salaries are adjusted.
[^0]Administration and Miscellaneous: The 1997 model displayed $\$ 554.00$ per ADM for this category of costs. This amount, as mentioned earlier, included $\$ 195.00$ of Special Education reimbursable expenses. To display more accurately the totals costs attributable to Special Education, this sum was removed from Administration and added to the special education allocation. The remainder, $\$ 359.00$, represents the figure to which the current dollar amount will be compared. After recalibration this figure is increased to $\$ 413.60$ per ADM. The 2002 recalibration effort includes resetting personnel compensation numbers to more precise salary calculations, adjusting salaries to take into account experience and education levels, and for adjusting the non-personnel costs by the WCLI.

Transportation: Transportation, like Special Education, is a placeholder for the districts' actual costs, which are reimbursed 100 percent. The original prototype contained $\$ 330.63$ per ADM for transportation. Readers are reminded that the Transportation component was not recalibrated, as per law, and remains at the FY97 placeholder amount.

## Part II: Statutory Reconciliation

Prototypical funding figures were calculated for each school level to be put into Wyoming statute after the recalibration of 2001-02. These initial prototypical-funding figures to be included in the Wyoming statute were $\$ 6,238$ for elementary schools, $\$ 6,223$ for middle schools, and $\$ 6,454$ for high schools. The primary purpose of these statutory amounts has historically been to lock the funding worksheet into law.

Through the process of recalibrating the prototypes by each of the initial prototype line items, MAP discovered a calculation error in the in-statute prototype funding figures. The corrected funding figures for each level should read $\$ 6,214$ for elementary schools, $\$ 6,187$ for middle schools, and $\$ 6,507$ for high schools. The primary reasons for the differences are that the original calculation of the amounts for in-statute included the administrator salary adjustments in the base amounts, and an inaccurate allocation of some statewide average costs to the individual prototypes (adjustments are "after prototype" calculations). These re-computed in-law numbers do not have any impact on how the funding model works. Most importantly there is no impact on the amount of money each district receives. MAP will recommend that a technical correction now be made in the controlling statute.

As the statute dictates and the 2002 recalibration model contained, 1996-97 funding-level placeholders for special education, transportation, and a school level-specific amount for maintenance and operations are figured into these in-statute numbers. Exhibits 4-6 illustrate the computation of the in-statute figures.

## Part III: Adjustments Beyond the Prototypes

Exhibit 7 displays the full array of adjustments that occur beyond those displayed in the school prototypes.

This Exhibit is included solely to give policy makers a sense of the impact of various components, and adjustments to the various prototype models. It takes very much a statewide average look, and readers should not attempt to apply the reflected values to any given school, district, situation, or exact point in time.

As can be noted, over one-third of total funding occurs beyond the amounts displayed in the prototypes. Included are adjustments for school size, for district size, for at-risk students, for special education, transportation, teacher seniority, regional cost of living, vocational education, and maintenance and operations.

In addition, the recalibration process (FY97 values to FY02 values) increased reflected funding by a little over 16 percent, statewide. However, the Legislature had previously accomplished some of that same impact through its use of the ECA (External Cost Adjustment) feature in the funding model in the intervening years. Also noteworthy is that the effects of any Hold Harmless funding provisions are not reflected in this Exhibit.

Finally, for a more detailed explanation of some of the individual workings of the model, see the Wyoming State Department of Education, June 4, 2002 document, "Training for the Revised Cost Based Block Grant". In addition, for a more detailed description of the changes made to the original block grant, see the MAP, January 16, 2002 document, "Proposed Revisions to the Cost Based Block Grant".

## Part IV: Summary of Recommendations

1. MAP recommends that the square footage portion of the M\&O formula be calibrated to be consistent with the new state building square footage standards. The original MGT report uses different square footage standards per ADM than those recently adopted by the School Facilities Commission.
2. MAP recommends that the salary component of M\&O employees be adjusted by the same factor that other classified employee salaries are adjusted.
3. MAP recommends that a technical correction now be made in statute to correct the $\$ / \mathrm{ADM}$ amounts used to link the law to the funding spreadsheet.






WYOMING PROTOTYPICAL MODEL
HIGH SCHOOL: 9-12; 600 STUDENTS; CLASS SIZE 21 RECALIBRATED FY02 COSTS

| Description | Units |  | alary Cost | Man | d. Benefits | Health Benefits |  | Total \$ |  | Total \$/ADM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. Personnel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Teachers | 33.33 | \$ | 27,256.00 | \$ | 5,178.64 | \$ | 4,890.00 | \$ | 1,244,154.67 | \$ | 2,073.59 |
| 2. Substitute Teachers(5\%) | 1.67 | \$ | 13,877.72 | \$ | 1,061.65 |  |  | \$ | 24,898.94 | \$ | 41.50 |
| 3. Aides (FTE) | 5.00 | \$ | 12,835.16 | \$ | 2,438.68 | \$ | 4,890.00 | \$ | 100,819.19 | \$ | 168.03 |
| 4. Pupil Support | 4.00 | \$ | 27,256.00 | \$ | 5,178.64 | \$ | 4,890.00 | \$ | 149,298.56 | \$ | 248.83 |
| 5. Library Media |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Certificated Librarian | 1.00 | \$ | 27,256.00 | \$ | 5,178.64 | \$ | 4,890.00 | \$ | 37,324.64 | \$ | 62.21 |
| Media Assistant | 2.00 | \$ | 12,835.16 | \$ | 2,438.68 | \$ | 4,890.00 | \$ | 40,327.68 | \$ | 67.21 |
| Tech. Asst. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. School Administration | 1.00 | \$ | 62,214.00 | \$ | 11,820.66 | \$ | 4,890.00 | \$ | 78,924.66 | \$ | 131.54 |
|  | 1.00 | \$ | 56,676.00 | \$ | 10,768.44 | \$ | 4,890.00 | \$ | 72,334.44 | \$ | 120.56 |
| 7. Clerical/Data Entry | 5.00 | \$ | 21,797.66 | \$ | 4,141.56 | \$ | 4,890.00 | \$ | 154,146.08 | \$ | 256.91 |
| B. Supplies and Instructional Materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 184,033.84 | \$ | 306.72 |
| C. Equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 118,873.04 | \$ | 198.12 |
| D. Food Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E. Categorical Aid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Special Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 459,454.84 | \$ | 765.76 |
| 2. Gifted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 6,117.53 | \$ | 10.20 |
| F. Student Activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 186,768.88 | \$ | 311.28 |
| G. Professional Development |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 67,972.50 | \$ | 113.29 |
| H. Assessment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 16,993.13 | \$ | 28.32 |
| I. District Expenditure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Maintenance and Operations | Square Foot | age | Portion (70 p | ercen |  |  |  | \$ | 354,918.83 | \$ | 591.53 |
|  | ADM Portion | (30 | percent) |  |  |  |  | \$ | 160,265.57 | \$ | 267.11 |
| 2. Administration and miscellaneous expenditures | Central Adm | in | non-special ed | ducat | on, non-per | sonnel |  | \$ | 119,450.11 | \$ | 199.08 |
|  | Central Adm | in ( | non-special ed | ducat | on, non-cleri | ical pe |  | \$ | 128,714.88 | \$ | 214.52 |
| 3. Transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 198,376.28 | \$ | 330.63 |
| Grades 9-12 ADM | 600 |  |  |  | Total Cost tal \$/ADM |  |  | \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,904,168.27 \\ 6,506.95 \end{array}$ | \$ | 6,506.95 |
| RECALIBRATION - WCLI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 113.287507 \\ & 1.13287507 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Purpose: This Exhibit is included solely to give policy maker readers a sense of the impact of various components,
and adjustments to the various prototype models. It takes very much a statewide average look, and readers
should not attempt to apply the reflected values to any given school, district, situation, or exact point in time.

## Does not attempt to quantify Hold Harmless.

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| All amounts are \$ per ADM | Elementary |  |

## Attachment A - Scope of Work Between the Wyoming Department of Education and Management Analysis \& Planning (MAP), Inc.

## Requirements for Itemization of Prototypes

The following lists the desired elements of the breakout for the prototypical funding models. A separate breakout is requested for each of the grade span models. The list is not meant to be exhaustive. The Contractor is requested to use judgment in determining which elements are appropriate for breakout. However, the intent of this effort is to break out as many of the components of the grade span prototypical models as possible.

For those elements involving district staff, the FTE counts, salary amounts, and benefits amounts are requested. For non-staff components, the dollar amounts are requested.

The format of the prototype breakouts in both this project and the upcoming Small School Adjustment project should be similar.

Breakout of staff showing number of positions, salary, and benefits, as follows:
School Level Staff
Regular classroom teachers
Vocational education teachers
Librarians/media technicians
Pupil support
Regular classroom aides
Substitutes
Clerical/data entry
Maintenance/operations, where applicable
Administrators
Other - itemize where applicable

## District Level Staff

Itemize by type, where applicable
Breakout of other items, separated by school or district level as applicable:
Maintenance/operations - utilities, building repairs and maintenance, etc.
Equipment
Regular instruction supplies/materials
Vocational education supplies/materials/equipment
Non-personnel administrative
Professional Development
Special Education
At-risk programs
Gifted and talented programs

Student Transportation - equipment purchase/lease, fuel, repairs/maintenance Student activities
District administration - personnel, if unable to itemize by type as shown above District administration - non-personnel
Other - itemize where possible

## Attachment B - Teacher Allocation

This attachment details the calculations that were used to arrive at the units of teachers used in the current prototypes.

Elementary: The prototype school is 288 students in grades Kindergarten through $5^{\text {th }}$ and is derived by providing for teachers to support a class size of 16 for approximately two sections of each grade level. In addition the elementary prototype funds a half-day kindergarten program.

There are 17.5 teachers supplied in the elementary school prototype. This is derived as follows:
288 K through $5^{\text {th }}$ Grade students, adjusting for half kindergarten results in 264 students for funding. 264 students divided by the class size goal of 16 results in 16.5 teachers required. An additional "resource" teacher is supplied for this school, which totals 17.5 teachers.

Summary: School Size: 288 Students
Funding School Size: Half-Day Kindergarten - grade5=264 Students Class Size is: 16
Resource Teacher: 1
Total Teachers per Elementary prototype $=17.5$
Middle School: The middle school prototype is built upon a school of 300 students covering grade levels 6 through 8 . There are seven class periods per day for students. Teachers teach six periods a day with one period for planning. The middle school is staffed to provide for a class size of 21 .

The computation for establishing the number of teachers for the middle school prototype is as follows. 300 students multiplied by 7 class periods per day divided by 6 class periods of 21 students equals 16.67 . One resource teacher is added to produce a total of 17.67 FTE teachers for the middle school prototype.

Summary: $\quad$ School Size: 300 Students - Grades 6 through 8
Class Size is: 21
Class Periods per day: 7
Teacher Class Periods per day: 6
Resource Teacher: 1
Total Teachers per Middle School prototype $=17.67$
High School: The high school prototype is based upon a school size of 600 students in grade levels 9 through 12. Teacher staffing levels are provided to support class size for 21 students, 7 class periods per day and 6 teaching periods per day, leaving one period per day for planning.

The computation for establishing the number of teachers for the high school prototype is as follows. 600 students multiplied by 7 class periods per day divided by 6 class periods of 21 students equals 33.33.

Summary: $\quad$ School Size: 600 Students - Grades 9 through 12
Class Size is: 21
Class Periods per day: 7
Teacher Class Periods per day: 6
Resource Teacher: 0
Total Teachers per High School prototype = 33.33
Vocational Education Allocation: In addition to the prototypical dollars per high school student is added an amount to support additional programs of vocational education. The MPR report on vocational education determined that the prototypical model included sufficient funds for existing vocational education programs ( $\$ 343.33$ per ADM for salaries and $\$ 70.44$ for supplies and equipment), but did not include sufficient funds for schools that provided greater than average vocational education offerings. The MPR also advised that that there should be a minimum of two vocational programs per school. Put differently, while vocational education classes typically cost more than non-vocational classes (smaller class sizes, supplies and equipment costs are the major cost factors), the high school prototypical model provides enough support for a high schools which provide the average number of vocational programs. The Legislature opted, pursuant to recommendations from MPR, to augment the prototypical amount to provide support for those schools which desire to offer additional vocational education programs above the average number supported by the prototype. The dollar amount per ADM per school is $\$ 54.23$ per ADM on average. This is sufficient to ensure that every high school receives sufficient money for supplies and equipment (including equipment upgrade) to provide for a minimum of two vocational programs.

## Attachment C - Personnel Allocation

## Elementary School Personnel

- Teachers: Prototype includes 17.5 teachers and a class size of 16 .
- Substitutes: Assumes an absentee rate of 5 percent.
- Aides: Model provides for two aides (instructional and non-instructional).
- Librarian: Model provides funding for one fulltime equivalent librarian.
- Pupil Support Personnel: Prototype funds one fulltime equivalent pupil support person (at the same rate as a teacher). Typical pupil support personnel are counselors, nurses or school social workers.
- School Administration: Model contains funding for 1 fulltime equivalent administrator.
- Clerical/Data Entry: The prototype contains funding for 2 clerical/data entry positions.
- Operations: The model originally contained funding for 2.5 custodians. This funding is now included in the M\&O formula.


## Middle School Personnel

- Teachers: Prototype includes17.7 teachers and a class size of 21;
- Substitutes: Assumes an absentee rate of 5 percent.
- Aides: Model provides for two aides (instructional/ or non-instructional). Aides can be used for a variety of purposes, especially in relieving teachers from non-professional duties, like lunch duty, before and after school playground supervision, etc.
- Pupil Support Services: This category includes personnel such as counselors, nurses and school social workers. The model provides funds for two full-time equivalent professional positions.
- Librarian: Model includes funding for one full-time librarian, priced at teacher salary rate. Model also includes funding for 1.5 FTE for Media Assistant or Technical specialist positions at a lesser rate.
- School Administration: The model contains funding for 1 fulltime equivalent administrator.
- Clerical/data entry: The prototype contains funding for two clerical/data entry positions.
- Operations: The model originally contained funding for three custodians. This funding is now included in the M\&O formula.


## High School Personnel

- Teachers: prototype provides for 33.3 teachers and a class size of 21 .
- Substitutes: Assumes an absentee rate of 5 percent.
- Aides: Model provides for five aides (instructional/ or non-instructional). Aides can be used for a variety of purposes, especially in relieving teachers from non-professional duties, like lunch duty, before and after school playground supervision, etc.
- Pupil Support Services: This category includes personnel such as counselors, nurses and school social workers. The model provides funds for four full-time equivalent professional positions (funded at the same rate as a teacher).
- Librarian: Prototype includes funding for one full-time librarian, priced at teacher salary rate. Model also includes funding for 2.0 FTE for Media Assistant or Technical specialist positions at a lesser rate.
- School Administration: The model contains funding for 1 fulltime equivalent Principal and 1 fulltime equivalent assistant-principal.
- Clerical/data entry: The prototype contains funding for five clerical/data entry positions.
- Operations: The model originally contained funding for five custodians. This funding is now included in the M\&O formula.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The model reflects standard square footage allowance situations which would total $\$ 521.07$ per ADM. However districts may claim and be paid on a sliding scale for excess capacity up to 200 percent of standard.

