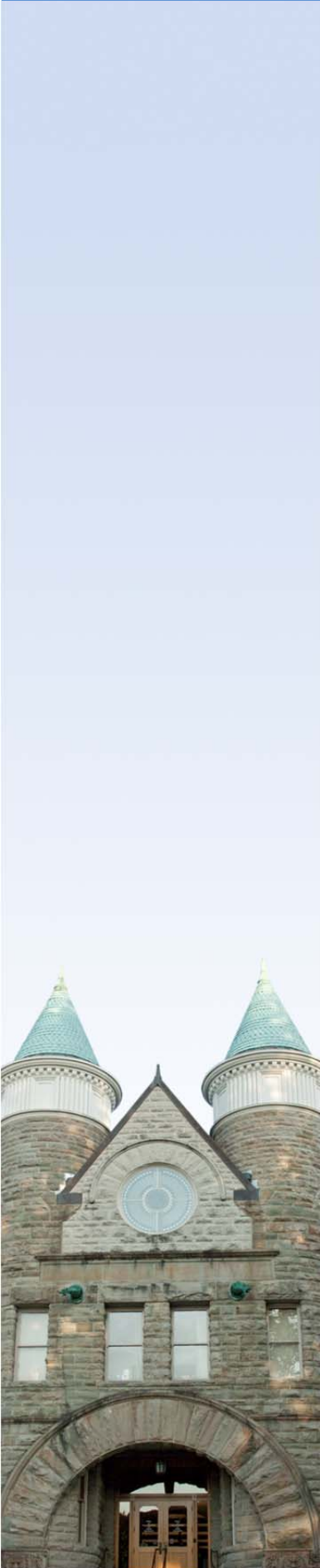


REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

Alternative Learning Experiences Enrollments: Impact on School Construction Assistance

December 2011



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Report to the Legislature

Alternative Learning Experiences Enrollments: Impact on School Construction Assistance Eligibility

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Executive Summary

The 2011 Legislature directed the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to review the impact of students enrolled in alternative learning experiences (ALE) as defined by WAC 392-121-182 on the calculation of student enrollment projections for determining school district eligibility for school construction assistance program (SCAP) funds. This report presents an analysis of the calculations along with recommendations for adjustment factors.

Why OSPI Did this Review

The School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) operates as a partnership between local school districts and the state to fund the construction of new schools and modernize existing facilities. The school districts typically fund the local contribution to the project with voter approved bonds. The state funding assistance is appropriated to OSPI through the state capital budget. The School Facilities and Organization (SF&O) division of OSPI administers SCAP, which includes determining school district eligibility for state school construction assistance. As part of SCAP, an annual enrollment projection report is calculated for all 295 school districts. The headcount enrollment projections are based on October 1 headcount enrollments as reported by the school districts to OSPI of the current year and for the previous five years. The FTE enrollment projections are based on average FTE enrollments of the current year and the previous three years.

Currently, OSPI includes students enrolled in ALE in the FTE and headcount enrollment projections to determine school district eligibility and state funding assistance percentage for school construction assistance. According to the above referenced WAC, ALE students perform their studies "...in whole or part, outside the regular classroom setting, including those learning experiences provided digitally via the internet or other electronic means." Other "away-from-school" settings include programs set at home through contract-based learning or parent partnership programs. Because ALE programs are distinguished by off-campus instruction, it is appropriate to review the impact of the current practice of including these learners in calculating student enrollment projections. Further, because an assumption is made that in-district ALE students may occasionally use school district facilities, additional analysis was conducted where only out-of-district ALE enrollments were excluded.

What OSPI Found

SF&O of OSPI determines available eligibility only for school districts applying for state funding assistance for school construction projects, not for all 295 school districts. An analysis was conducted to determine ALE headcount enrollments for the 2010-11 school year based on mid-October 2010 headcount enrollments as of August 2011. It should be noted that ALE enrollment data had not been collected until 2010. Using this data, the impact on school district eligibility for state school construction assistance was analyzed on the 24 school districts that were included in the July, 2011 release of state funding assistance. Additionally, an analysis was performed on the school districts included in the list for potential projects to be included in the

2012 release of state funding assistance as of November 2011. The list of potential projects for release in July 2012 will not be finalized until January 2012, thus only a partial analysis based on the data available at the time has been included in this report.

The analyses recalculated the formulas used for all students grades K-12 at current space allocation set in WAC 392-341-030, 392-343-035, and -045 adjusting for the following variables:

- Estimated state funding assistance minus all ALE enrollments
- Estimated state funding assistance minus only out-of-district ALE enrollments

Twenty four school districts were included in the July 2011 release to receive state funding assistance. Four of those school districts had no ALE enrollments so are not included in the analysis. The remaining twenty school districts reported ALE enrollments for 2010. The analysis shows that eighteen of these school districts would experience no impact to their eligibility for school construction funding assistance by excluding ALE students from their eligibility calculations. Two districts (Cheney and Meridian) would experience a reduction in school construction funding assistance by excluding all ALE enrollments or only out-of-district ALE enrollments.

As of November 2011, ten school districts have submitted projects for potential release in 2012. Two had no ALE enrollments. Six reported ALE enrollments but would experience no impact to their eligibility for school construction assistance. The remaining two school districts reported ALE enrollments and would experience a loss in their eligibility for funding assistance by excluding all ALE enrollments or only out-of-district ALE enrollments from their eligibility calculations. These two districts are Eastmont and Meridian.

The results in these analyses prompted further research to determine the impacts that ALE enrollment projections would have if removed from the other element of the funding formula that uses enrollment projections. The analyses recalculated the formulas used to calculate the funding assistance percentage as set in WAC 392-343-025 adjusting for out-of-district ALE enrollments only. Of the 27 school districts analyzed, thirteen would see a decrease in their funding assistance percentage.

What OSPI Recommends

OSPI recommends amending four WAC rules that govern the calculations of the state funding assistance awarded to districts for school construction projects. Beginning with the October 2011 count, these changes will mitigate the impact that ALE out-of-district enrollments have on school construction assistance funding. Additionally, conducting the rulemaking process will continue stakeholder engagement. Changes to WACs 392-341-030, 392-343-035 and -045 would exclude out-of-district ALE headcount enrollments from the projected enrollment calculations that determine eligible area in square feet. Amending WAC 392-343-025 would exclude out-of-district ALE FTE enrollments from the projected enrollment calculations that determine growth points and the total funding assistance percentage.

I. Introduction

Purpose

This report was prepared in response to Chapter 49, Laws of 2011, Section 5006 of the 2011-13 Capital Budget which directed the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to:

“Review the impact of students enrolled in alternative learning experiences on the calculation of student enrollment projections for determining school district eligibility for school construction assistance, and shall work with interested stakeholders to analyze whether the calculation should be changed. The results of the analysis, including possible recommendations for an adjustment factor, shall be submitted to the senate ways and means committee and the house capital budget committee no later than December 31, 2011.”

Background

During the 2009 Legislative Session, the operating budget included a proviso directing OSPI to collect data regarding internet ALE enrollments. OSPI began collecting the data from school districts and reported back to the legislature that relatively few ALE students participated in internet ALE programs. Thus, during the 2010 Legislative Session, the supplemental budget altered the language to direct OSPI to collect data on all ALE student enrollments.

The School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) operates as a partnership between local school districts and the state to fund the construction of new schools and modernize existing facilities. The school districts typically fund the local contribution to the project with voter approved bonds. The state funding assistance is appropriated to OSPI through the state capital budget. The School Facilities and Organization (SF&O) division of OSPI administers SCAP, which includes determining school district eligibility for state school construction assistance. As part of SCAP, an annual enrollment projection report is calculated for all 295 school districts. The headcount enrollment projections are based on October 1 headcount enrollments as reported by the school districts to OSPI of the current year and for the previous five years. The FTE enrollment projections are based on average FTE enrollments of the current year and the previous three years.

According to WAC 392-121-183, ALE students perform their studies “...in whole or part, outside the regular classroom setting, including those learning experiences provided digitally via the internet or other electronic means.” Other “away-from-classroom” settings include programs set at home through contract-based learning or parent partnership programs. Currently, OSPI includes students enrolled in ALE in the FTE and headcount enrollment projections to determine school district eligibility and state funding assistance percentage for school construction assistance. SF&O noticed the impact that ALE enrollments could potentially have on school construction eligibility. Increases in enrollment projections impact the amount of school construction eligibility that may be allocated to school districts seeking school construction funding assistance. This trend was reported to the legislature that resulted in the previously cited proviso language as it became necessary to conduct an analysis of the impact that ALE enrollments made to the school construction assistance funding formula.

Report Scope and Contents

This report responds to the legislative assignment in several ways.

- It provides detailed information on the impact that ALE enrolled students have on determining school district eligibility for participation in the School Construction Assistance Program. ALE enrolled students are included in total headcount and FTE enrollments which inflate projection enrollments used to calculate the maximum allowable state funding assistance. The state funding assistance formula is impacted by projected enrollments in two of the three elements:
 - Eligible area in square feet
 - Funding assistance percentage including additional growth points which are awarded to school districts that experience rapid population growth
- It makes the following recommendations for consideration by the legislature for possible adjustments:
 - OSPI should amend WACs 392-341-030, 392-343-025, -035, and -045 to remove out-of-district ALE enrollments from the state funding assistance formula to mitigate the impact of ALE enrollment projections on the School Construction Assistance Program.
 - Continue stakeholder engagement through the standard rulemaking process.

Research Limitations

The findings in this report are non-conclusive and cannot be generalized because of several limitations in the research. First, the data used to conduct these analyses was collected for school year 2010 only. Therefore, FTE projections based on the previous three years and headcount projections based on the previous five years were calculated with only 2010 adjusted enrollments. Without being able to adjust ALE enrollments for all the years included in projection calculations, the analyses are at best an indication of the of impact ALE enrollments have on school districts wanting to participate in the School Construction Assistance Program, not analyses of the actual impact.

Second, because of the limited nature of the data available, the analyses were conducted on very small samples. Using the school districts from the July 2011 release and the prospective school districts from the July 2012 release resulted in a sample of only 27 school districts for the funding assistance percentage analysis and 34 school districts for the square foot eligibility analysis.

Third, as 2010 was the first year that data had been collected, reporting by the school districts may be characterized as inconsistent as this was a new reporting requirement for the districts. Further, ALE enrollment counts are difficult to collect accurately by October 1 simply because of the nature of ALE programs and the students who wish to participate in them. However, as the latest extract was conducted in August 2011 long after the headcounts and FTEs were required to be reported, the information analyzed for purposes of this report are as accurate as can be expected under the circumstances.

II. Methodology

2010-11 Analysis of ALE Enrollments

Using August 2011 data, an analysis was conducted of the nominal data collected for the 2010-2011 school year in which the school districts reported ALE headcount enrollments as well as FTE enrollments to OSPI. The analysis of the enrollments tried to answer two questions. First, what characteristics distinguish ALE students? Second, what characteristics distinguish school districts with high ALE enrollment percentages? The data was stratified in the following manners to make these determinations:

By ALE Program Type

The data was stratified by the following types, or combinations of types, of ALE as defined by WAC 392-121-182 (3)(a)(ii):

- Contract based
- On-line digital
- Parent Partnership
- Online/Contract
- Online/Parent Partnership

By Residence

Additionally, the data was stratified by the following categories to gain an understanding of the residential nature of the ALE students and their relationship with the serving district:

- FTE Enrollments
 - Total state enrollments
 - All ALE enrollments
 - ALE enrollments where the student resided out of the serving district
- Headcount Enrollments
 - Total state enrollments
 - All ALE enrollments
 - ALE enrollments where the student resided out of the serving district

The results of this analysis were then used to adjust the current method of calculating student enrollment projections for the purpose of discovering possible impacts to calculating the eligible area for construction projects to determine the maximum allowable state funding assistance. The results for ALE enrollments outside of the serving district were used to adjust enrollment projections for the purpose of determining which school districts would be impacted by adjusting growth points calculations to determine the total funding assistance percentage.

By ALE Enrollment Percentage

An analysis was made comparing the ratio of ALE enrollments to total enrollments for each school district in order to compare the characteristics of school districts with high percentages of

ALE enrollments to statewide averages and to school districts with no ALE enrollments. The results of this analysis prompted further research to determine the impact on the funding assistance percentage element of the state funding assistance formula. Specifically, the impact on the additional growth points awarded to school districts that are experiencing rapid population growth.

Current Use of Student Enrollments in Calculating School Construction Funding Assistance

State funding assistance through the School Construction Assistance Program is determined using a funding formula based on three main factors:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Eligible Area} \\ \times \\ \text{Construction Cost Allocation} \\ \times \\ \text{Funding Assistance Percentage} \\ = \\ \text{Maximum Allowable State Funding Assistance} \end{array}$$

Student enrollments and student enrollment projections are factors in calculating “Eligible Area” and the “Funding Assistance Percentage.” The eligible area for new construction projects is calculated by comparing the current district-wide capacity (in square feet) to the district’s projected headcount enrollment growth and future space needs. Future enrollment is determined by projecting the number of students in either the next three or five years based on the average growth seen in the previous five years. The greater or lesser of the projected enrollments is then used in the calculations.

The funding assistance percentage equalizes state funding to account for differences across school districts in wealth and ability to generate local revenues through property taxes and provides a higher percentage of assistance to less wealthy school districts. In addition, school districts that experience rapid population growth may receive extra “growth points” towards their state funding assistance percentage. The points are based on an average of FTE enrollments for the current year and FTE enrollments for three years prior.

Analysis of Impact of ALE Headcount Enrollments on Eligible Area

The School Facilities and Organization staff determines available square foot eligibility only for school districts applying for state funding assistance for a school construction project, not for all 295 school districts. Therefore, this analysis was performed on the 24 school districts that were included in the July 2011, release of state funding assistance. An analysis was also conducted on the ten school districts who have submitted projects, and who may qualify for school

construction assistance using 2010 enrollments, as of November 2011, to be considered for the July, 2012 release.

By removing all 2010 ALE enrollments from the projected headcount enrollment calculations, eligibility for funding assistance could be recalculated. A comparison could then be made with current calculations to discern potential impacts. In addition to removing all ALE enrollments, an analysis was made by removing 2010 ALE enrollments who resided out of the serving district from the projections formula. The reasoning for this is that ALE students who do not reside in the serving district are less likely to utilize physical space in the school facilities. For instance, an ALE student who resides in Spokane but is enrolled in an online learning program located in the Quillayute Valley school district located in Forks is unlikely to require any physical space in the serving district's school facilities to perform their learning objectives. Alternatively, a contrasting assumption is made that in-district ALE students may occasionally use school district facilities because of geographical convenience and therefore should be included in the projected enrollments.

Analysis of Impact of ALE FTE Enrollments on Funding Assistance Percentage

The state funding assistance percentage has two elements that rely on enrollments and enrollment projections. The first calculates the basic funding assistance percentage that is a computed state ratio that adjusts for school district valuation per pupil. The second element is "growth points" that are awarded to school districts that experience rapid population growth. The points are based on average growth for the past three years.

It was determined that a feasible analysis could not be made to determine how ALE enrollments impact the state adjusted valuation per pupil to determine the basic funding assistance percentage. However, as it was feasible, an analysis was conducted on the sample school districts to determine what impact ALE enrollment projections would have on determining growth points for their total funding assistance percentage. Out-of-district ALE enrollments were removed from the October 2010 FTE enrollments to calculate the average growth to determine whether growth points would be impacted.

It should be noted that this analysis is flawed. ALE enrollments were not known for October 2007 enrollments and could not be extracted from those enrollments. Thus the average growth may be skewed. However, comparing these results to the characteristics of school districts with high ALE enrollments may provide a broader picture of the impact that ALE enrollments have on the funding assistance percentage.

III. Findings

2010-11 Analysis of ALE Enrollments

By ALE Program Type

As the stratified data by ALE type (i.e. Contract, Online Digital, etc.) produced no discernible characteristics that led to tangible findings or suggestions for further analysis, the data and

findings included in this report are for narrative purposes only. However, it should be noted that because no discernible characteristics were present, an assumption is made that school facilities needs of ALE students are indistinguishable by ALE program type.

By Residence

October 2010 total state enrollments included 39,810 ALE headcounts for all K-12 students. It also included 35,199 FTE enrollments in ALE programs. Of the FTE enrollments nearly half or 48 percent were students who resided out of the serving district. The same is true of the headcount enrollments where 46 percent of the ALE students resided out of the serving district.

This would suggest that the off-campus nature of ALE programs invites students to enroll in programs outside of the school district in which they reside. This may especially be the case if the resident school district doesn't offer ALE programs or programs that serve the needs of the student. Further, these high percentages of out-of-district ALE enrollments would support the assumption that out-of-district ALE students would utilize school facilities even less than ALE students who reside in the serving district with easier geographical access to the serving district's school facilities. These results prompted further analysis of the impact of removing out-of-district ALE enrollments out of the school construction assistance funding formula.

By ALE Enrollment Percentage

An analysis of school districts with high ALE headcount enrollments revealed similar characteristics when compared to statewide averages. The statewide average of ALE headcount enrollments for all 295 school districts is 3.83 percent. This analysis examined the characteristics of school districts whose ALE headcount enrollments were higher than 20.0 percent and compared those to statewide averages. Eighteen school districts have ALE enrollments above 20 percent with the highest

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total 2010-2011	
K-12 ALE FTE Enrollments:	35,199
K-12 ALE Headcount Enrollments:	39,810

BY GRADE

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>HC</u>
K:	574	1,150
Gr 1:	1,536	1,634
Gr 2:	1,527	1,618
Gr 3:	1,607	1,696
Gr 4:	1,602	1,713
Gr 5:	1,699	1,846
Gr 6:	1,790	1,922
Gr 7:	1,920	2,056
Gr 8:	2,111	2,269
Gr 9:	3,600	3,841
Gr 10:	4,350	4,809
Gr 11:	5,068	5,965
Gr 12:	7,814	9,291

BY ALE TYPE

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>HC</u>
Contract:	11,055	12,115
Online Digital:	9,248	11,228
Parent Partnership:	13,788	15,210
Online/Contract:	1,012	1,142
Online/Parent Part:	96	115

BY RESIDENCY

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>HC</u>
In Serving District:	18,243	21,377
Out of District:	16,956	18,433

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

- No longitudinal data
- Small sample
- Inconsistent reporting

ALE enrollment percentage at 88.6 percent in Orient. The school districts with high ALE enrollments on average have higher funding assistance percentages than the statewide average. They also have, on average, higher growth percentage points than the statewide average. In addition, of the eighteen school districts with high ALE enrollments, seven have received state funding assistance within the last five years. Also, for current 2010 funding assistance calculations, six of the seven school districts who are entitled to the maximum 20 additional growth points,

An analysis of all school district ALE enrollment percentages on additional growth percentage points, for 2010 data only, shows a strong positive correlation between these two variables. Unfortunately, without longitudinal data to conduct a more thorough analysis, this analysis cannot be generalized to say that ALE enrollment percentages would correlate to additional growth percentage points for any other year. But it does suggest that further research be done on the impact that ALE enrollments could have on growth percentage points in calculating total funding assistance percentages if this relationship proves to be consistent through the study of more complete longitudinal data. Those findings are below.

The following table illustrates the different characteristics of school districts with high ALE enrollment percentages compared to statewide averages:

Table I: ALE Enrollment Percentages

	Count	Average ALE Enrollment Percentage	Average State Funding Assistance Percentage	Average Growth Percentage Points	Percent Receiving State Funding Assistance within Last Five Years
School Districts Statewide	295	3.83%	55.70%	1.92	22.71%
School Districts Statewide with ALE Enrollments	161	8.96%	58.02%	1.99	35.40%
School Districts Statewide with No ALE Enrollments	134	0.00%	52.91%	1.83	7.46%
School Districts with ALE Enrollment Percentages Higher than 20%	18	47.80%	78.87%	12.93	38.89%

Impact on Eligible Area for July 2011 Release

Twenty four school districts were included in the July 2011 release to receive state funding assistance. Four of those school districts had no ALE enrollments so are not included in the analysis. The remaining twenty school districts reported ALE enrollments for 2010. Analysis shows that eighteen of these school districts would experience no impact to their eligibility for school construction funding assistance by excluding ALE students from their eligibility calculations. Two districts (Cheney and Meridian) would experience a reduction in school construction funding assistance by excluding all ALE enrollments or only out-of-district ALE enrollments. See Appendix A for the complete list of school districts analyzed.

The following table illustrates the impact on these two school districts that removing either total ALE enrollments or out-of-district ALE enrollments from total enrollments would have had on calculating eligible area which impacts state funds available for school construction assistance.

**Table II: Districts from the July 2011 Release of State Funding Assistance
Impact of Excluding ALE Enrollments**

		Eligible Sq Ft	State Funding Assistance	State Funding Assistance Impact
Cheney	Current	21,070	\$ 3,037,701	\$ 0
	Out-of-District ALE Excluded	18,298	\$ 2,708,491	(\$ 329,210)
	All ALE Excluded	7,444	\$ 987,482	(\$ 2,050,219)
Meridian	Current	80,526	\$14,170,659	\$ 0
	Out-of-District ALE Excluded	22,030	\$ 4,162,998	(\$10,007,661)
	All ALE Excluded	0	\$ 0	(\$14,170,659)

Impact on Eligible Area for July 2012 Release

As of November 2011, ten school districts have submitted projects for potential release in 2012. Two had no ALE enrollments. Six reported ALE enrollments but would experience no impact to their eligibility for school construction assistance. The remaining two school districts reported ALE enrollments and would experience a loss in their eligibility for funding assistance by excluding all ALE enrollments or only out-of-district ALE enrollments from their eligibility calculations. These two districts are Eastmont and Meridian. See Appendix B for the complete list of school districts analyzed.

Table III illustrates the impact on these two school districts that removing either total ALE enrollments or out-of-district ALE enrollments from total enrollments would have on calculating eligible area which impacts state funds available for school construction assistance.

**Table III: Districts from the July 2012 Release of State Funding Assistance
Impact of Excluding ALE Enrollments**

		Eligible Sq Ft	State Funding Assistance	State Funding Assistance Impact
Eastmont	Current	178,887	\$26,593,941	\$ 0
	Out-of-District ALE Excluded	173,557	\$25,812,863	(\$ 781,078)
	All ALE Excluded	166,927	\$24,847,626	(\$ 1,746,315)
Meridian	Current	136,598	\$23,203,706	\$ 0
	Out-of-District ALE Excluded	64,914	\$10,836,537	(\$12,367,169)
	All ALE Excluded	59,784	\$ 9,936,841	(\$13,266,865)

As projected enrollments are based on the average growth for the previous five years and these analyses could only exclude ALE enrollments for 2010, it is apparent that ALE enrollments do impact state funding assistance for school construction. It is assumed that more school districts than just those identified above would have been impacted if ALE enrollment data were available and included for all five previous years.

Impact on Growth Points

An assumption is made based on the findings of the ALE enrollment percentages analysis that ALE enrollments impact growth points which increase total funding assistance. Thus, an analysis was made on the projects included in the July 2011 release as well as three of the potential projects for release in July 2012 for a sample of 27 school districts. The analysis would determine the impact of removing ALE enrollments from 2010 enrollments for the purpose of calculating enrollment projections that help determine additional growth points.

Eighteen of the school districts received or would receive additional growth points. Five of these eighteen did not have any ALE enrollments, thus would not be impacted. The remaining thirteen districts would receive reduced growth points by removing ALE enrollments from 2010 enrollments. Four of these districts would lose all growth percentage points by removing ALE enrollments. However, because school districts are entitled to the highest prevailing funding assistance percentage, there may be minimal to no actual impact on school districts with OSPI approved school construction projects. Please see the Table IV for more information.

It is important to note that excluding ALE enrollments could not be made to the 2007 enrollments as they were not known. Thus removing ALE enrollments from 2010 only could negatively skew the results. Going forward without any changes to the current calculations, enrollment growth would eventually equalize as ALE enrollment growth would be absorbed into the previous years' data needed for enrollment projections. But this is true only if the status quo is maintained of school districts who offer ALE programs and those who don't.

Table IV: Districts from the July 2011 and 2012 Release of State Funding Assistance Impact of Excluding ALE Enrollments in Calculating Additional Growth Points

	Actual Growth Points	Adjusted Growth Points	Actual 2011 State Funding Assistance Percentage	Adjusted State Funding Assistance Percentage	ALE Enrollment Percentage
Eastmont	0.24	0.00	66.38%	66.14%	3.46%
Meridian	14.32	0.00	81.66%	67.34%	42.63%
Orient	20.00	0.00	100.00%	80.63%	88.55%
Spokane	0.09	0.00	63.34%	63.25%	3.76%

IV. Stakeholder Engagement

The analyses offered in this report were completed towards the end of November 2011. The findings were presented to the Citizens Advisory Panel (CAP) and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) at a joint meeting held at the Puget Sound Skills Center on December 2, 2011. The proposed recommendations to amend WAC rules were also presented. The participants were invited to provide feedback and guidance and a lively discussion followed. The stakeholders expressed several concerns or support. They include:

- **Research Limitations:**
 - The assumption that out-of-district ALE students require no space needs in school facilities is incorrect.
 - The study didn't sufficiently analyze the space needs of ALE students.
 - The proposed rule changes don't recognize that there is some space needs for ALE students, for instance rooms for servers or a "distance classroom setting."
 - The definition of "alternative learning experience" is unclear.
- **Rule Process:**
 - The suggested rule changes go "too far, too fast."
 - The proposed rule changes should be implemented in phases.
 - Stakeholders should have been engaged earlier.
- **Funding Formula:**
 - The funding formula itself is flawed and the recommended WAC rule changes are merely a "band-aid fix" to a more comprehensive problem.
 - Small districts may benefit from including ALE enrollments in the funding formula; but larger, wealthy school districts benefit from the "artificially assigned" minimum funding assistance percentage of twenty percent.
 - High school students attending college "away-from-campus" should also be excluded from the funding formula.

- Support:
 - OSPI was commended for addressing this issue and taking steps to mitigate the impact that ALE enrollments have on school construction funding assistance.
 - Stratifying the enrollments by in-district and out-of-district was an appropriate approach contrasted with in-county and out-of-county.

In addition to CAP and TAC, stakeholder engagement included conferring the Student Support division of OSPI. Continuing stakeholder engagement to further refine adjustments to the funding formula to mitigate the impact of ALE enrollments on state funding assistance will occur through the standard rulemaking process.

V. Recommendations

Recommendation #1: OSPI Amend WAC 392-343-035 Space Allocations

Discussion

The funding formula determines state funding assistance based on three main factors, one of which determines the eligible area in square feet that qualifies school districts for school construction funding assistance. The space allocation is the amount of square feet per student used to calculate the eligible area. OSPI should initiate rule changes to WAC 392-343-035 Space Allocations to exclude out-of-district ALE headcount enrollments from the space allocation calculation beginning with the October 2011 count. This adjustment recalculates the eligible area component of determining the maximum allowable state funding assistance.

Major Benefit

By removing out-of-district ALE headcount enrollments, the adjusted number of students more accurately reflects the actual number of students who utilize the serving districts' school facilities. By including in-district ALE headcount enrollments, the formula still provides funding assistance for potential space needs of the ALE population.

Drawbacks

This change assumes that there are no space needs of out-of-district ALE students. If this assumption is false, then the recalculated eligible area and subsequent adjusted state funding assistance may insufficiently contribute state funds to school districts to meet their actual space needs.

Recommendation #2: OSPI Amend WAC 392-343-045 Space Allocations – Enrollment Projection Provisions

Discussion

The funding formula determines state funding assistance based on three main factors, one of which determines the eligible area in square feet that qualifies school districts for school construction funding assistance. The projected headcount enrollments are calculated to determine the future space needs in square feet to calculate the eligible area. OSPI should initiate rule

changes to WAC 392-343-045 Space allocations – Enrollment projection provisions to exclude out-of-district ALE headcount enrollments from the enrollment projection calculation beginning with the October 2011 count. This adjustment recalculates the eligible area component of determining the maximum allowable state funding assistance.

Major Benefit

By removing out-of-district ALE headcount enrollments, the adjusted number of projected students more accurately reflects the likely number of students who will utilize the serving districts' school facilities. By including in-district ALE headcount enrollments, the formula still provides funding assistance for potential future space needs of the ALE population.

Drawbacks

This change assumes that there are no space needs of out-of-district ALE students or that if there are space needs, school districts utilize existing space. If this assumption is false, then the recalculated eligible area and subsequent adjusted state funding assistance may insufficiently contribute state funds to school districts to meet their actual space needs.

Recommendation #3: OSPI Amend WAC 392-343-025 State Funding Assistance Percentage – General

Discussion

The funding formula determines state funding assistance based on three main factors, one of which determines the state funding assistance percentage based on valuation per pupil. The funding assistance percentage is meant to equalize state funding to account for differences across school districts in wealth and ability to generate revenues. OSPI should initiate rule changes to WAC 392-343-025 State funding assistance percentage – General beginning with the October 2011 FTE enrollments. The amended rule would exclude out-of-district ALE FTE enrollment from the state funding assistance percentage calculation. This adjustment recalculates the state average valuation per pupil as well as recalculates the individual school districts' basic funding assistance percentage. Further, it removes out-of-district ALE FTE enrollments, school districts with rapid ALE enrollment growth would likely receive fewer growth percentage points that are provided to school districts experiencing rapid population growth.

Major Benefit

By removing out-of-district ALE FTE enrollments, the valuation per pupil more accurately reflects the actual valuation per pupils who utilize the serving districts' school facilities. By excluding these enrollments from the population growth calculations, a more accurate assessment is made of the true growth of the population likely to utilize the districts' school facilities. Because school districts are entitled to the highest prevailing funding assistance percentage, there will be no impact on school districts with OSPI approved school construction projects.

Drawbacks

This change assumes that there are no space needs of out-of-district ALE students or that if there are space needs, school districts utilize existing space. If this assumption is false, then the adjusted funding assistance percentage may insufficiently contribute state funds to school districts to meet their actual space needs.

Recommendation #4: OSPI Amend WAC 392-341-030 State Study and Survey – Local Involvement

Discussion

OSPI should initiate rule changes to WAC 392-341-030 State study and survey – Local involvement. The amended rule would exclude out-of-district ALE headcount enrollments from the square footage allocation calculation beginning with the October 2011 headcounts. This adjustment lowers the state funding assistance available to school districts with out-of-district ALE headcount enrollments that are eligible to receive state study and survey planning grants.

Major Benefit

More funding assistance is available to school districts without ALE enrollments by excluding out-of-district ALE enrollments from the square footage allocation calculations of school districts with ALE enrollments. By including the in-district ALE enrollments, the formula still provides funding assistance to study and survey the space needs of the total in-district population.

Drawbacks

This change assumes that there are no space needs of out-of-district ALE students or that if there are space needs, school districts utilize existing space. If this assumption is false, then the study and survey funding assistance may insufficiently contribute state funds to school districts to determine their actual space needs.

Conclusion

The 2011 Legislature directed OSPI to review the impact of students enrolled in ALE programs as defined by WAC 392-121-182 on the calculation of student enrollment projections for determining school district eligibility for SCAP funds. The findings show that including students enrolled in ALE programs on the calculation of student enrollment projections does have a significant impact on the state funding assistance awarded to school districts with school construction projects.

Analyzing the ALE enrollment data showed that almost half of ALE students reside outside of the serving district in which they are enrolled. This supports the assumption that ALE students require little space needs. However, an assumption is also made that in-district ALE students could possibly have need to use the school facilities in which they reside.

SF&O conducted analyses to determine the impact that ALE enrollments on two of the three factors of the state school construction funding assistance formula where projected enrollments

are used in the calculations. The findings show that ALE enrollments do have a significant impact on the state funding assistance awarded to school districts. The findings also show that for 2010, there is a strong correlation that high ALE enrollment percentages have on growth points as well as the overall funding assistance percentage that school districts receive.

Based on the findings and assuming that out-of-district ALE students have little school facilities space needs and in-district ALE students do have school facilities space needs, it is appropriate to amend WAC rules to remove out-of-district ALE enrollments from the calculations of student enrollment projections.

Appendix A – Matrices of Impact on July 2011 Release

July 2011 Release – Removing All ALE Enrollments

	No Loss in Funding Assistance	Loss of Funding Assistance
ALE Enrollments	Bethel Clover Park Eastmont Everett Evergreen - (Clark) Kennewick Lk Washington Mt. Vernon Northshore Orient Seattle Shoreline Snohomish Spokane Sumner Tacoma Wellpinit Yakima	Cheney – (\$1,819,931) Meridian – (\$14,170,659)
No ALE Enrollments	North Franklin Othello Pomeroy Warden	None

July 2011 Release – Removing Out-of-District ALE Enrollments

	No Loss in Funding Assistance	Loss of Funding Assistance
ALE Enrollments	Bethel Clover Park Eastmont Everett Evergreen - (Clark) Kennewick Lk Washington Mt. Vernon Northshore Orient Seattle Shoreline Snohomish Spokane Sumner Tacoma Wellpinit Yakima	Cheney – (\$329,210) Meridian – (\$10,007,661)
No ALE Enrollments	North Franklin Othello Pomeroy Warden	None

Appendix B – Matrices of Impact on July 2012 Release

Potential July 2012 Release – Removing All ALE Enrollments

	No Loss in Funding Assistance	Loss of Funding Assistance
ALE Enrollments	Kennewick Vashon Island Lake Washington Clover Park Sedro-Woolley Spokane	Eastmont – (\$1,746,315) Meridian – (\$13,266,865)
No ALE Enrollments	Othello Wapato	None

Potential July 2012 Release – Removing Out-of-District ALE Enrollments

	No Loss in Funding Assistance	Loss of Funding Assistance
ALE Enrollments	Kennewick Vashon Island Lake Washington Clover Park Sedro-Woolley Spokane	Eastmont – (\$781,078) Meridian – (\$12,367,169)
No ALE Enrollments	Othello Wapato	None

Appendix C – Adjusted Growth Point Percentages Excluding Out-of-District ALE Students

School District	Basic Funding Assistance Percentage	Adjusted Additional Growth Point	Total Funding Assistance Percentage	Original Additional Growth Points	Impact of Removing Out-of-District ALE Enrollments
Orient	21.93%	(14.26)	21.93%	20.00	-20.00%
Meridian	51.38%	(4.42)	46.96%	14.32	-14.32%
Mt. Vernon	64.37%	2.44	66.81%	3.03	-0.59%
Wellpinit	98.03%	4.42	100.00%	8.44	-4.02%
Eastmon	65.83%	(0.19)	65.64%	0.24	-0.43%
Cheney	57.73%	2.48	60.21%	2.71	-0.23%
Snohomish	56.91%	1.30	58.21%	1.50	-0.20%
Kennewick	73.90%	2.20	76.10%	2.37	-0.17%
Evergreen	70.27%	0.74	71.01%	0.85	-0.11%
Spokane	63.21%	(0.02)	63.21%	0.09	-0.09%
Everett	52.18%	0.16	52.34%	0.23	-0.07%
Lk Washington	24.61%	1.23	25.84%	1.29	-0.06%
Yakima	79.30%	1.86	81.16%	1.88	-0.02%
Bethel	65.57%		65.57%		NA
Clover Park	68.30%		68.30%		NA
North Franklin	75.87%	4.50	80.37%	4.50	NA
Northshore	39.58%		39.58%		NA
Othello	80.86%	3.88	84.74%	3.88	NA
Pomeroy	54.49%		54.49%		NA
Seattle	-4.11%	1.43	20.00%	1.43	NA
Sedro-Woolley	58.84%		58.84%		NA
Shoreline	41.28%		41.28%		NA
Sumner	56.62%		56.62%		NA
Tacoma	54.68%	0.06	54.74%	0.06	NA
Vashon Island	21.55%		21.55%		NA
Wapato	87.83%		87.83%		NA
Warden	77.35%	0.37	77.72%	0.37	NA

Appendix D – School District ALE Enrollment Percentages

District	Total Enrollment	Number ALE	ALE % of Enrollment	Total Funding Assistance	Add'l Growth Percentage Points	Project Last Five Years
Orient	358	317	88.55%	100.00%	20.00	✓
Valley	1,275	1,019	79.92%	100.00%	20.00	✓
Quillayute Valley	4,126	2,951	71.52%	100.00%	20.00	✓
Loon Lake	328	200	60.98%	49.34%	4.93	
Summit Valley	165	100	60.61%	100.00%	20.00	
Quilcene	450	259	57.56%	70.28%	20.00	
Northport	297	150	50.51%	79.06%	13.53	
Meridian	2,308	984	42.63%	81.66%	14.32	✓
Raymond	893	380	42.55%	100.00%	20.00	
Steilacoom Historical	4,723	1,923	40.72%	63.68%	1.68	✓
Omak	2,696	1,095	40.62%	97.82%	17.29	
Orcas	703	268	38.12%	20.00%	15.90	
Crescent	375	142	37.87%	55.26%	9.59	
Wellpinit	675	252	37.33%	100.00%	8.44	✓
Colville	2,914	1,028	35.28%	83.88%	9.82	
Stevenson-Carson	1,327	384	28.94%	75.12%	12.20	
Monroe	8,031	1,973	24.57%	65.72%	3.44	
Deer Park	2,553	566	22.17%	77.81%	1.55	✓
Kettle Falls	917	179	19.52%	69.73%	4.69	
Mary Walker	523	101	19.31%	77.36%	0.00	
Sultan	2,311	413	17.87%	66.63%	2.36	
West Valley (Spokane)	3,761	641	17.04%	68.47%	0.13	
Lopez	222	35	15.77%	20.00%	0.00	
Soap Lake	412	59	14.32%	69.79%	0.00	
Battle Ground	13,398	1,913	14.28%	68.94%	0.59	✓
Chimacum	1,117	127	11.37%	20.00%	0.00	
Port Townsend	1,351	142	10.51%	20.00%	0.00	
Selkirk	267	28	10.49%	41.49%	0.00	
Toppenish	3,577	370	10.34%	92.68%	3.70	✓
White River	4,027	399	9.91%	59.27%	0.00	
St John	178	16	8.99%	42.14%	0.00	
Clarkston	2,704	229	8.47%	68.88%	0.78	
Chewelah	904	75	8.30%	60.14%	0.00	
South Whidbey	1,647	136	8.26%	20.00%	0.00	
Granite Falls	2,295	186	8.10%	61.05%	0.00	
Newport	1,141	92	8.06%	57.82%	1.73	
Riverside	1,614	130	8.05%	64.51%	0.00	

District	Total Enrollment	Number ALE	ALE % of Enrollment	Total Funding Assistance	Add'l Growth Percentage Points	Project Last Five Years
Hoquiam	1,816	146	8.04%	74.30%	0.00	
East Valley (Spok	4,601	367	7.98%	66.65%	3.04	
Winlock	786	57	7.25%	68.15%	0.00	
Vashon Island	1,513	105	6.94%	21.62%	0.00	
Okanogan	1,071	73	6.82%	82.60%	3.31	
Arlington	5,406	354	6.55%	58.96%	0.00	
Lynden	2,773	178	6.42%	53.44%	0.00	
Republic	391	25	6.39%	56.77%	0.00	
Mount Baker	2,055	130	6.33%	50.47%	0.00	
Wenatchee	7,971	502	6.30%	68.57%	2.39	
Olympia	9,182	550	5.99%	47.18%	0.00	
Freeman	902	54	5.99%	62.56%	0.00	✓
Tonasket	1,088	65	5.97%	72.52%	2.42	
Evergreen (Clark)	26,867	1,567	5.83%	71.15%	0.85	✓
Methow Valley	556	31	5.58%	20.00%	0.00	
Wahkiakum	467	26	5.57%	43.46%	0.00	
Coupeville	996	55	5.52%	20.00%	0.00	
Lake Chelan	1,380	76	5.51%	23.00%	1.63	
White Salmon	1,264	69	5.46%	48.46%	1.41	
San Juan	862	47	5.45%	20.00%	0.00	
Stanwood	4,944	267	5.40%	38.46%	0.00	
Oak Harbor	5,654	294	5.20%	60.88%	0.81	✓
Blaine	2,159	109	5.05%	20.00%	0.00	
Cle Elum-Roslyn	973	49	5.04%	20.00%	0.42	
North Mason	2,169	109	5.03%	41.67%	0.00	
Concrete	619	31	5.01%	47.44%	0.00	
Anacortes	2,697	124	4.60%	20.00%	0.00	
Sequim	2,837	129	4.55%	25.66%	0.00	
Walla Walla	6,347	279	4.40%	70.48%	1.91	✓
Richland	11,171	480	4.30%	69.16%	3.33	✓
Central Kitsap	11,403	471	4.13%	60.56%	0.00	
Riverview	3,152	130	4.12%	44.14%	0.96	✓
Aberdeen	3,281	131	3.99%	73.81%	0.00	
Mead	9,579	380	3.97%	66.92%	1.16	
Bainbridge	3,920	153	3.90%	23.41%	0.00	✓
Woodland	2,113	82	3.88%	57.77%	0.00	
Bethel	17,713	685	3.87%	65.62%	0.00	✓
Tekoa	208	8	3.85%	78.91%	0.00	
Seattle	46,794	1,779	3.80%	20.00%	1.43	✓

District	Total Enrollment	Number ALE	ALE % of Enrollment	Total Funding Assistance	Add'l Growth Percentage Points	Project Last Five Years
Spokane	29,336	1,104	3.76%	63.34%	0.09	✓
Toledo	851	32	3.76%	65.32%	0.00	
Mossyrock	590	22	3.73%	51.39%	0.00	✓
South Kitsap	9,929	370	3.73%	56.06%	0.00	
Snohomish	9,852	355	3.60%	58.55%	1.50	✓
Everett	18,711	666	3.56%	52.43%	0.23	✓
Cheney	3,958	140	3.54%	60.59%	2.71	✓
Mt Vernon	6,397	226	3.53%	67.82%	3.03	✓
Bremerton	5,346	188	3.52%	56.33%	0.35	✓
Central Valley	12,481	432	3.46%	64.14%	0.47	
Eastmont	5,551	192	3.46%	66.38%	0.24	✓
Cape Flattery	441	15	3.40%	79.83%	0.00	✓
Vancouver	22,392	739	3.30%	63.52%	0.31	
Franklin Pierce	7,525	248	3.30%	67.94%	0.00	
Yelm	5,441	178	3.27%	67.08%	0.64	✓
Shelton	4,232	136	3.21%	63.31%	0.00	
Tenino	1,247	40	3.21%	52.89%	0.00	
Marysville	11,377	360	3.16%	63.38%	0.00	✓
Sedro Woolley	4,207	123	2.92%	59.01%	0.00	
Morton	293	8	2.73%	38.09%	0.00	
Griffin	639	16	2.50%	39.72%	1.69	
Edmonds	20,341	488	2.40%	43.19%	0.00	✓
Naches Valley	1,449	34	2.35%	64.29%	0.00	
Onalaska	800	18	2.25%	62.68%	0.00	
Curlew	225	5	2.22%	61.65%	0.00	
Port Angeles	3,947	87	2.20%	51.74%	0.00	
Orondo	186	4	2.15%	32.20%	0.00	
Kennewick	16,244	349	2.15%	76.33%	2.37	✓
Inchelium	190	4	2.11%	75.88%	0.00	
Lake Stevens	7,973	165	2.07%	67.72%	1.42	✓
Washougal	2,938	60	2.04%	58.13%	0.00	
Castle Rock	1,357	27	1.99%	61.27%	0.00	
Orting	2,252	44	1.95%	69.08%	1.98	✓
Federal Way	21,726	413	1.90%	63.50%	0.19	✓
Medical Lake	1,998	37	1.85%	79.57%	0.00	
Highline	18,101	327	1.81%	54.26%	1.60	✓
Peninsula	9,099	164	1.80%	34.99%	0.00	
Tumwater	6,816	121	1.78%	57.38%	0.29	✓
Grandview	3,544	62	1.75%	87.30%	1.95	

District	Total Enrollment	Number ALE	ALE % of Enrollment	Total Funding Assistance	Add'l Growth Percentage Points	Project Last Five Years
Tahoma	7,394	123	1.66%	59.59%	0.94	
Shoreline	8,808	137	1.56%	41.52%	0.00	✓
Fife	3,426	51	1.49%	45.65%	0.00	
Yakima	15,247	216	1.42%	81.16%	1.88	✓
Liberty	435	6	1.38%	36.26%	0.00	
Prosser	2,883	39	1.35%	75.87%	0.78	
Eatonville	1,989	26	1.31%	57.47%	0.00	✓
Rosalia	231	3	1.30%	66.80%	0.00	
Lake Washington	24,592	313	1.27%	25.98%	1.29	✓
Naselle Grays River	318	4	1.26%	55.01%	0.00	
East Valley (Yak)	2,910	36	1.24%	70.52%	1.67	✓
Ridgefield	2,106	24	1.14%	46.92%	0.00	
Selah	3,445	38	1.10%	70.93%	0.03	
Northshore	19,390	213	1.10%	39.64%	0.00	✓
Pullman	2,397	26	1.08%	57.41%	1.92	
Rochester	2,126	21	0.99%	66.60%	1.20	
Longview	6,860	67	0.98%	57.19%	0.00	
Puyallup	21,502	204	0.95%	61.56%	0.00	✓
Kiona Benton	1,488	13	0.87%	77.15%	0.00	✓
Oakesdale	115	1	0.87%	47.62%	0.00	
Bellevue	18,007	154	0.86%	20.00%	2.82	✓
Montesano	1,254	10	0.80%	65.32%	0.00	✓
Ferndale	5,169	39	0.75%	52.15%	0.00	
Nooksack Valley	1,534	11	0.72%	60.21%	0.00	
Renton	14,240	101	0.71%	37.98%	1.63	✓
Sumner	8,065	55	0.68%	56.55%	0.00	✓
Elma	1,664	11	0.66%	60.49%	0.00	
Kent	26,630	163	0.61%	56.65%	0.00	✓
Nine Mile Falls	1,582	9	0.57%	64.95%	0.00	✓
Ellensburg	3,018	17	0.56%	55.63%	0.00	
Chehalis	2,688	14	0.52%	57.88%	0.00	
Auburn	14,343	62	0.43%	58.49%	0.06	
Snoqualmie Valley	6,019	26	0.43%	43.22%	1.98	✓
Centralia	3,456	14	0.41%	54.24%	0.21	✓
Tacoma	28,587	114	0.40%	54.67%	0.06	✓
Quincy	2,600	9	0.35%	55.25%	2.88	
Sunnyside	6,143	21	0.34%	88.67%	2.74	✓
Mukilteo	15,248	40	0.26%	48.61%	0.60	
Ephrata	2,265	4	0.18%	75.55%	0.20	

District	Total Enrollment	Number ALE	ALE % of Enrollment	Total Funding Assistance	Add'l Growth Percentage Points	Project Last Five Years
Toutle Lake	629	1	0.16%	63.09%	0.00	
Grand Coulee Dam	646	1	0.15%	71.08%	0.00	
Burlington Edison	3,840	5	0.13%	52.60%	0.00	
Clover Park	11,865	8	0.07%	68.25%	0.00	✓
North Thurston	14,185	5	0.04%	57.10%	1.45	✓
Issaquah	16,881	5	0.03%	39.77%	1.77	✓
Mercer Island	4,177	1	0.02%	20.00%	1.61	
Adna	587	-	0.00%	58.44%	0.66	
Almira	77	-	0.00%	47.38%	0.00	
Asotin	626	-	0.00%	64.15%	2.79	
Bellingham	10,720	-	0.00%	35.31%	0.27	✓
Benge	9	-	0.00%	25.82%	12.82	
Bickleton	82	-	0.00%	20.00%	0.00	✓
Boistfort	81	-	0.00%	38.09%	7.61	
Brewster	947	-	0.00%	77.81%	2.29	
Bridgeport	785	-	0.00%	92.87%	3.71	✓
Brinnon	33	-	0.00%	20.00%	0.00	
Camas	5,938	-	0.00%	61.71%	1.65	✓
Carbonado	187	-	0.00%	73.65%	0.00	
Cascade	1,211	-	0.00%	20.00%	0.00	
Cashmere	1,399	-	0.00%	67.39%	0.00	
Centerville	82	-	0.00%	27.14%	0.00	
Colfax	651	-	0.00%	63.09%	0.00	
College Place	770	-	0.00%	53.46%	0.00	
Colton	183	-	0.00%	57.21%	0.83	
Columbia (Stev)	211	-	0.00%	70.92%	1.20	
Columbia (Walla)	856	-	0.00%	59.94%	0.00	
Conway	425	-	0.00%	50.72%	0.00	
Cosmopolis	161	-	0.00%	63.08%	0.00	
Coulee-Hartline	196	-	0.00%	43.90%	4.16	✓
Creston	94	-	0.00%	20.00%	0.00	
Cusick	281	-	0.00%	28.55%	0.00	
Damman	45	-	0.00%	57.88%	4.72	
Darrington	485	-	0.00%	50.06%	0.00	
Davenport	573	-	0.00%	70.47%	0.00	✓
Dayton	482	-	0.00%	36.91%	0.00	
Dieringer	1,413	-	0.00%	52.99%	2.65	
Dixie	27	-	0.00%	51.80%	8.16	
Easton	80	-	0.00%	20.00%	0.00	

District	Total Enrollment	Number ALE	ALE % of Enrollment	Total Funding Assistance	Add'l Growth Percentage Points	Project Last Five Years
Endicott	74	-	0.00%	33.91%	0.00	
Entiat	335	-	0.00%	54.40%	0.00	
Enumclaw	4,472	-	0.00%	55.93%	0.00	
Evaline	33	-	0.00%	20.00%	0.00	
Evergreen (Stev)	16	-	0.00%	24.95%	16.67	
Finley	978	-	0.00%	74.37%	0.94	
Garfield	92	-	0.00%	55.28%	0.00	
Glenwood	66	-	0.00%	53.39%	3.60	
GOLDENDALE	1,031	-	0.00%	41.14%	0.00	
Granger	1,511	-	0.00%	87.89%	0.54	
Grapeview	211	-	0.00%	20.00%	1.06	
Great Northern	47	-	0.00%	20.64%	4.78	
Green Mountain	143	-	0.00%	58.10%	0.44	
Harrington	128	-	0.00%	51.88%	2.64	
Highland	1,169	-	0.00%	78.21%	2.25	
Hockinson	1,928	-	0.00%	67.88%	0.00	
Hood Canal	314	-	0.00%	20.00%	4.09	
Index	35	-	0.00%	20.00%	13.61	
Kahlotus	57	-	0.00%	56.02%	0.00	
Kalama	1,017	-	0.00%	47.50%	1.44	
Keller	25	-	0.00%	75.56%	0.00	
Kelso	4,991	-	0.00%	71.80%	0.00	
Kittitas	657	-	0.00%	55.27%	0.00	
Klickitat	110	-	0.00%	74.05%	0.00	
La Conner	638	-	0.00%	42.75%	0.00	
La Center	1,560	-	0.00%	65.86%	0.04	
Lacrosse Joint	94	-	0.00%	22.06%	0.00	
Lakewood	2,361	-	0.00%	51.21%	0.00	
Lamont	19	-	0.00%	27.65%	0.00	
Lind	213	-	0.00%	39.13%	0.00	
Lyle	315	-	0.00%	43.79%	0.00	
Mabton	927	-	0.00%	88.03%	0.60	
Mansfield	77	-	0.00%	54.46%	0.00	
Manson	582	-	0.00%	34.60%	0.00	
Mary M Knight	187	-	0.00%	39.71%	1.06	
McCleary	329	-	0.00%	74.59%	6.64	✓
MILL A	71	-	0.00%	61.73%	0.00	
Moses Lake	7,825	-	0.00%	59.50%	2.23	✓
Mount Adams	1,010	-	0.00%	89.57%	1.04	

District	Total Enrollment	Number ALE	ALE % of Enrollment	Total Funding Assistance	Add'l Growth Percentage Points	Project Last Five Years
Mount Pleasant	61	-	0.00%	68.96%	3.76	
Napavine	755	-	0.00%	66.61%	0.46	
Nespelem	145	-	0.00%	94.05%	0.00	
North Beach	639	-	0.00%	20.00%	0.00	
North Franklin	1,997	-	0.00%	80.33%	4.50	✓
North Kitsap	6,562	-	0.00%	40.90%	0.00	
North River	47	-	0.00%	35.95%	0.00	
Oakville	259	-	0.00%	59.68%	0.00	
Ocean Beach	900	-	0.00%	20.00%	0.00	
Ocosta	676	-	0.00%	38.28%	1.69	
Odessa	204	-	0.00%	47.19%	0.00	
Onion Creek	50	-	0.00%	93.64%	20.00	
Orchard Prairie	77	-	0.00%	52.21%	6.14	
Oroville	626	-	0.00%	38.80%	0.00	
Othello	3,754	-	0.00%	84.71%	3.88	✓
Palisades	17	-	0.00%	32.15%	0.00	
Palouse	195	-	0.00%	64.09%	0.00	
Pasco	15,127	-	0.00%	84.70%	5.34	
Pateros	305	-	0.00%	60.40%	3.36	
Paterson	102	-	0.00%	20.00%	1.57	
Pe Ell	310	-	0.00%	63.92%	0.00	
Pioneer	752	-	0.00%	37.14%	3.52	
Pomeroy	322	-	0.00%	54.42%	0.00	
Prescott	219	-	0.00%	40.02%	0.00	
Clearwater	23	-	0.00%	43.73%	0.00	
Quinault	199	-	0.00%	55.25%	0.00	
Rainier	885	-	0.00%	63.79%	0.00	
Reardan	632	-	0.00%	59.59%	0.00	
Ritzville	337	-	0.00%	46.78%	0.00	
Roosevelt	34	-	0.00%	20.00%	9.09	
Royal	1,494	-	0.00%	80.02%	2.20	
Satsop	55	-	0.00%	78.54%	5.69	
Shaw	21	-	0.00%	20.00%	18.67	
Skamania	56	-	0.00%	20.93%	0.00	
Skykomish	49	-	0.00%	20.00%	0.00	
South Bend	529	-	0.00%	75.98%	0.00	
Southside	230	-	0.00%	60.88%	3.12	
Sprague	76	-	0.00%	36.49%	0.00	
Star	13	-	0.00%	48.56%	2.47	

District	Total Enrollment	Number ALE	ALE % of Enrollment	Total Funding Assistance	Add'l Growth Percentage Points	Project Last Five Years
Starbuck	23	-	0.00%	44.94%	0.00	
Stehekin	17	-	0.00%	33.93%	7.14	
Steptoe	31	-	0.00%	53.25%	0.00	
Taholah	192	-	0.00%	92.00%	0.00	
Thorp	161	-	0.00%	36.94%	2.44	
Touchet	283	-	0.00%	51.33%	0.00	
Trout Lake	201	-	0.00%	60.35%	9.97	
Tukwila	2,908	-	0.00%	43.25%	1.98	
Union Gap	587	-	0.00%	69.30%	0.84	
University Place	5,536	-	0.00%	65.47%	0.71	
Wahluke	2,084	-	0.00%	86.55%	3.92	
Waitsburg	324	-	0.00%	73.14%	0.00	
Wapato	3,373	-	0.00%	87.81%	0.00	
Warden	980	-	0.00%	77.69%	0.37	
Washtucna	56	-	0.00%	52.16%	0.00	
Waterville	279	-	0.00%	60.40%	0.00	
West Valley (Yak)	4,953	-	0.00%	67.44%	0.54	
White Pass	426	-	0.00%	26.34%	0.00	
Wilbur	269	-	0.00%	61.64%	2.81	
Willapa Valley	319	-	0.00%	58.97%	0.00	
Wilson Creek	126	-	0.00%	66.16%	0.00	
Wishkah Valley	123	-	0.00%	55.32%	0.00	
Wishram	62	-	0.00%	61.32%	0.00	
Zillah	1,343	-	0.00%	81.99%	1.45	

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