

Pennsylvania Association of School Business Officials Pennsylvania Association of School Administrators



COMMONWEALTH BUDGET SEMINAR* March 2015

The new Governor presents his budget on March 3. PASBO and PASA will decipher the budget numbers and help you to determine how the budget will impact your district. The Department of Education budget will be examined, with a discussion on new PDE initiatives and related issues.

Dates (All days 9:00 – 11:45 AM)

March 19, 2015 – DoubleTree Pittsburgh-Cranberry (formerly Four Points Sheraton Mars) March 20, 2015 – Holiday Inn Harrisburg/Hershey, Grantville March 24, 2015 – Webcast

Speakers

Jay Himes, CAE, PASBO Executive Director
Jim Buckheit, PASA Executive Director
Hannah Barrick, PASBO Director of Advocacy
Jeff Ammerman, PASBO Director of Technical Assistance

General:

- Additional resources have been posted online including supplemental handouts, links to PDE spreadsheets, and a
 full-page color printout of the PowerPoint presentation. Access these documents at
 http://archive.pasbo.org/webcast.asp?id=CBS2015 (Documents may be revised as new information is received.)
- Your evaluation of this program is important to us. The primary contact will receive an evaluation link via email. Please provide your feedback to ensure that PASBO programs are meeting your needs.
- The webcast is being recorded to provide access to those not able to participate and serve as a review tool. See order form in your handout. Check-out other webcast recording titles in the PASBO Store at http://www.pasbo.org/store home.asp
- Please track your CEU credits for PASBO Professional Registration this program provide 2 PASBO CEUs.

Hotel Information:

- Please turn off cell phone/pagers or put them on vibrate so that other workshop participants are not disrupted.
- If you are a CPA who requested CPE credit, pick up your CPE certificate before leaving the session certificates will not be mailed and a fee will be charged if a replacement is needed.

Webcast Information:

- All participants must sign-in on a Webcast Attendance Form for attendance/credit tracking. Forms are at the back of the handout packet. There are two forms each attendee need complete only ONE form as follows:
 - HOST LEA FORM use for all attendees from the same school/organization as the Host registrant.
 - GUEST FORM use for all Guest attendees from a school/organization different than the Host registrant. Host sites are asked to collect and submit information on every participant at your site. For credit to be given, Attendance Forms must be returned to PASBO by March 31.
- If you are disconnected at any time during the program, please repeat the logon procedure to reconnect. Submit questions at any time using the "Chat" function type your question in the message box and click on "Enter."
- If you are a CPA who needs CPE credit, you must return an Attendance Form and CPE Certificates will be mailed.

Thank you for your participation!



Commonwealth Budget Seminar 2015

Jay Himes, CAE, Executive Director, PASBO
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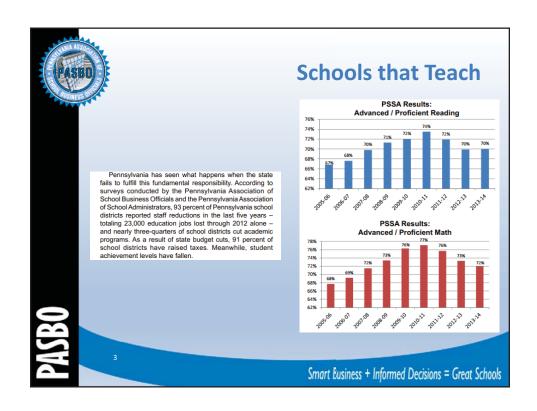


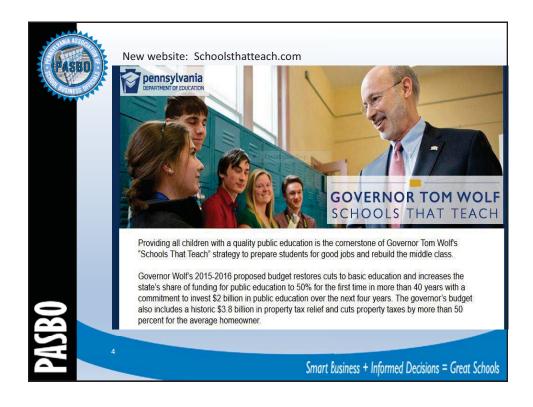
Overview

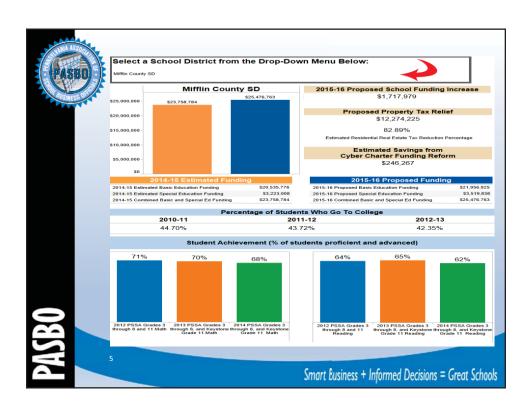
This budget rebuilds the middle class by investing in education to prepare students and workers for good-paying, 21st-century jobs, ensures government uses taxpayer dollars effectively and efficiently, cuts corporate taxes and improves our business climate, significantly reduces school district property taxes, and decreases the government's overall tax burden on hard-working, middle-class homeowners.

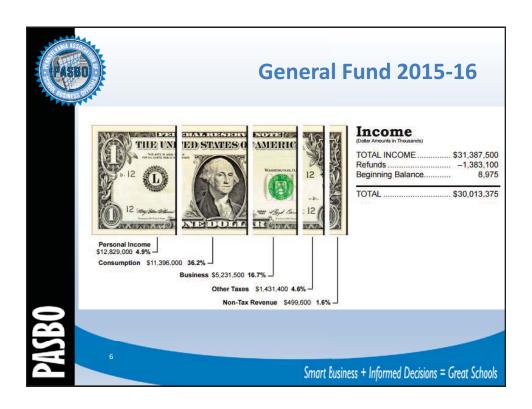
Jobs that Pay
Schools that Teach
Government that Works

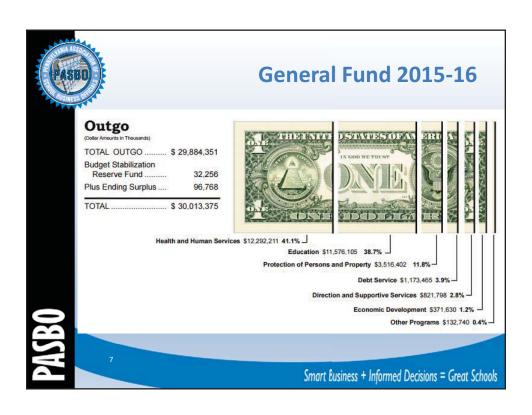
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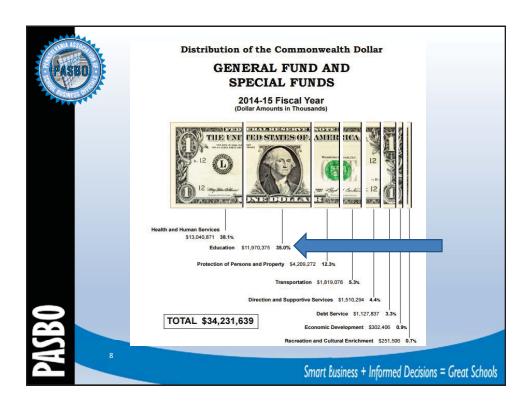


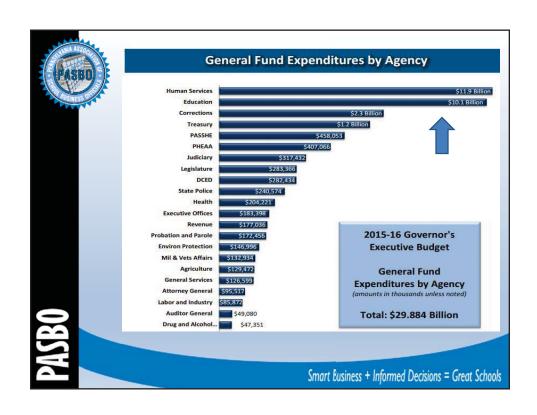


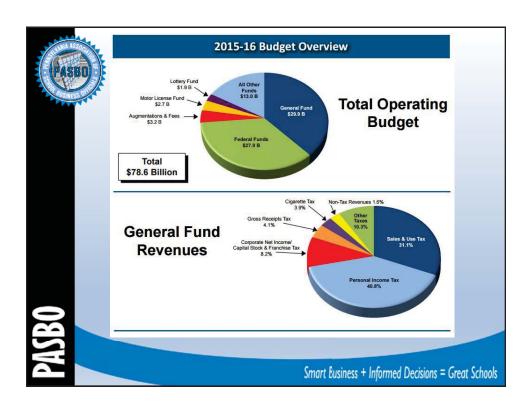














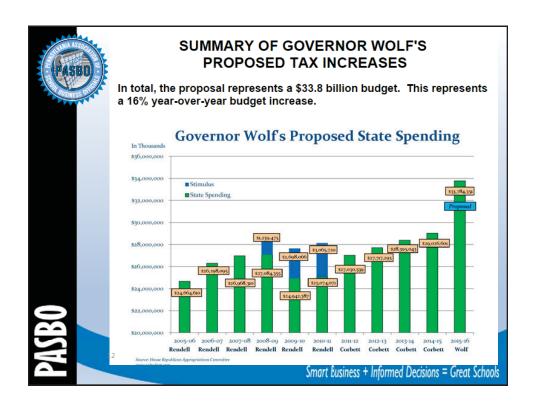
2015-16 Budget Proposal

The Republican Goal in the Pennsylvania Budget Process: Protect Hard-Working Taxpayers by Controlled Spending

- · To enact a fiscally responsible state spending plan without unnecessary new taxes or borrowing.
- To drop ineffective programs. We cannot just automatically layer more spending on top of what we already spend.
- We cannot go back to growing government spending faster than the incomes of the people who must pay the government's bills. A 16 percent increase in spending is unsustainable.
- By enacting a fiscally responsible budget, we would be protecting Pennsylvania's hard-working citizens and job creators, our entrepreneurs and businesses.

It's About Priorities

- · Jobs that pay, schools that teach, and government that works.
- · Pension reform, liquor sales reform, business tax reform, property tax reform. These are all issues House Republican members have led on over the past years. The fact that the governor mentioned these issues is because of the work of House Republicans.
- While we may not agree with the governor's initial proposals, these ARE discussions worth having as we go through the budget cycle.
- But in doing so, we can't bankrupt Pennsylvania's citizens or job creators.
- We support programs with proven records of success that our constituents are partial to and expect.
- Before we head into new and lofty spending, we need to determine what level of spending we can sustain, and make sure the programs we are funding have proven results. Restoring the charter reimbursement line-item is an example.





Proposed Tax Increases

The governor's budget contains the following proposed tax increases:

Directly impacting the average taxpayer

Personal Income Tax hike: increased to 3.7% >> \$2.41 billion Sales Tax hike to 6.6% and more items taxed >> \$1.55 billion Cigarette tax hiked by \$1/pack >> \$.36 billion Taxes on expanded selection of tobacco products >> \$.08 billion

>> Read the list of new items that Wolf wants to expand sales tax to cover

Directly impacting Pennsylvania businesses and job creators

Severance Tax (5% and \$.047/mcf) >> \$.17 billion CNI Rate Reduction, Combined Reporting and NOL roll-back >> -\$.25 billion Bank shares tax >> \$.34 billion

>>> Total Wolf Proposed Tax Increase = \$4.7 billion

http://www.pahousegop.com/201516pabudgetstart.aspx

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Details on proposed Personal Income Tax (PIT) increase

- The proposed increase would boost the personal income tax from 3.07% to 3.70%
 Gov. Wolf's proposed personal income tax would mean PA families would see a 21% increase in their
- personal income tax bills.

 The median household income in PA is \$52,000. A 21% increase in the personal income tax means a \$330 annual increase.

Details on proposed Sales Tax Increase

- The proposed sales tax increase

 The proposed sales tax hike raises the rate from 6.0% to 6.6%.

 The new sales tax proposal eliminates nearly all exemptions except for food, clothing, prescription drugs, and business-to-business transactions.

 Pennsylvania families will now have to pay sales tax on items like newspapers, diapers, day care expenses, textbooks, professional services, a haircut, nursing home care, and more.

Cigarette tax increase

The governor's proposal would add \$1 per pack on top of the current \$1.60 tax per pack (a 62% increase). The proposal would repeal the recently enacted increased cigarette tax in the City of Philadelphia Other (new) tobacco products that would be taxed under this proposal: chewing tobacco, e-cigarettes, cigars and smokeless tobacco.

Natural Gas Severance Tax

Several Description of the well head plus \$0.47 per MCF Governor Wolf's creation of a new severance tax on natural gas drillers at national top effective rate of 7.5 percent. Note that the impact fee will not be fully rolled into the new tax.

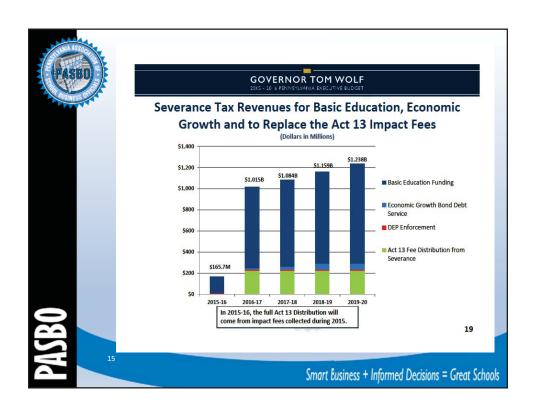
The natural gas industry has helped drive the state's unemployment to its lowest rate in nearly seven years and added billions to our economic activity. What impact would such a high tax rate have on job creation throughout the state?

In fiscal year 2016-17 and thereafter, \$225 million will be transferred to the Unconventional Gas Well Fund.

Bank Shares Tax Increase

Corporate Tax Reform

Implements Mandatory Combined Reporting
Rolls back Net Operating Loss (NOL) deduction to \$3 million of 12.5% taxable income (2007)
Lowers the Corporate Net Income Tax (CNIT) rate
9.99% to 5.99% tax year 2016
5.99% to 5.49% tax year 2017
5.49% to 4.99% tax year 2018 and thereafter





Wolf's Jenga-like budget makes each piece key

Liquor Modernization = Pension Obligation Bond

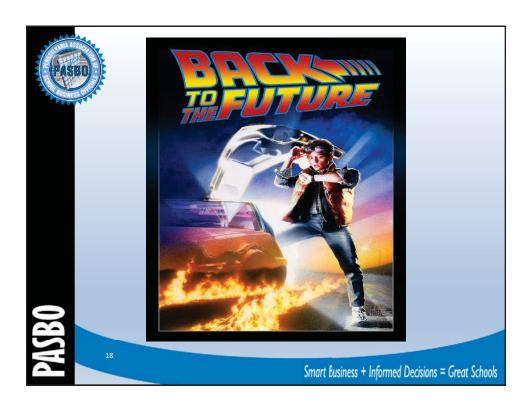
PIT and Sales Tax Increases = \$3.8 Billion Property Tax Relief & \$426 million rent rebates

PIT and Sales Tax Increases = Elimination of State's \$1.5 - \$1.6 Billion Structural Deficit

Natural Gas Severance tax = PA Education Reinvestment Act

Cyber Charter & Charter School Reform = \$162 million School District Savings







Basic Education Funding and Ready To Learn Block Grant

- Ready to Learn (RTL) Block Grant Eliminated and Rolled Into Basic Education Funding (BEF) Line Item
- Net Increase in Governor's Budget of \$410 Million in BEF after accounting for RTL Elimination
- Proposed Spreadsheets on PDE website show 2014-15 BEF as the Sum of BEF and RTL
- 2014-15 BEF is not increasing

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Basic Education Funding Components

- Restore the \$159 million cut to the Accountability Block Grant the happened in 2011-12
- Restore the \$47 million of Education Assistance Program (Tutoring) that happened in 2011-12
- Over 160 Districts receive EAP restoration
- Partial Charter School Reimbursement Restoration
- Just over 10% of 2013-14 Charter School costs reimbursed amounting to \$150 million
- Partial Restoration of Remaining BEF cuts amounting to \$54 million

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Restoration of BEF Methodology

- Subtract basic education funding allocation for the 2009-10 school year from basic education allocation for the 2013-14 school year
- If the difference in paragraph is less than zero multiply the difference by \$53,879,000
- Divide the product by the sum of the differences for all school districts where the difference is less than zero.

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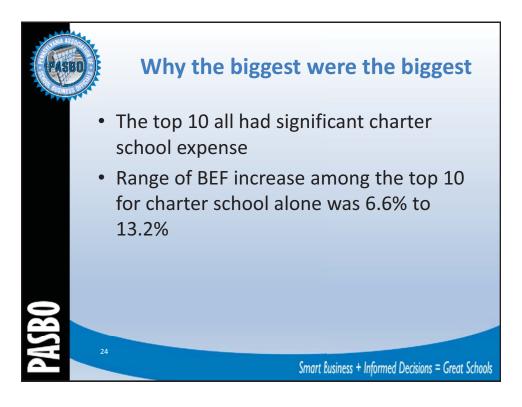
Basic Education Increase Summary

- Average increase is 7.2%
- Median increase is 4.8%
- Two largest components of the increase are ABG Restoration (2.8% increase on average) and Charter School Reimbursement (2.6% increase on average)

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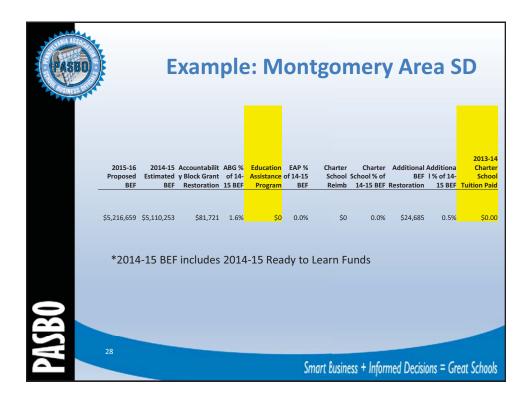


Why the smallest were the smallest

- All but 1 had no EAP money
- All had relatively low charter school expenses
- All below average on the other two components of the increase (ABG restoration and other BEF restoration)

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Special Education Funding (SEF)

Increase of \$100 million (9.6%)

- Third highest % increase over past 20 years
 - 11% increase 98-99 (\$64 million)
 - 10% increase in 01-02 (\$72 million)

Total proposed appropriation is \$1.146 billion

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Proposed SEF Increase

\$96 million into student-based formula \$1 million into SE Contingency Fund \$3 million to IUs

- 35% distributed equally to all IUs
- 65% distributed based on ADM of school districts in IU

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SEF Distribution

- \$115.8 million will be distributed to districts through the student-based formula in Act 126 of 2014
 - \$96 million **new** dollars for 2015-16
 - \$20 million dollars from increase in 2014-15
- \$1.026 billion will be distributed in same manner as in 2013-14 (hold harmless)

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SEF Formula

Act 126: Student-based formula recommended by Special Education Funding Commission

- Recognizes that not every district has a 16% special education population
- Directs additional resources to districts based on the number of special education students and the severity of special education needs of those students
- More special education students with higher cost needs=more resources

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SEF Cost Categories

- Three Cost Categories for special education students
 - Category 1: students costing <\$25,000</p>
 - Category 2: students costing \$25,000-\$49,999
 - Category 3: students costing \$50,000 and up
- Data is reported annually to PDE by school districts through the Act 16 report

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SEF Category Weights

- Appropriate weights are applied to a district's total number of students in each cost category:
 - Category 1 Weight: 1.51
 - Category 2 Weight: 3.77
 - Category 3 Weight: 7.46
- Weights were determined based on a survey of 100 LEAs by the IFO

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SEF Adjustments

- Total district weighted student count is adjusted by 3 factors:
 - Sparsity/size multiplier
 - Equalized millage multiplier
 - Aid ratio
- Each district receives their pro rata share of the total to be distributed (\$115.8 million)

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SEF Distribution

- Dynamic formula, so the amount a district will receive in special education funding each year can fluctuate up or down
- A district could receive significantly more in special education funding than the prior year
- Conversely, a district COULD receive less special education funding than the prior year depending on the number of students and the categories they fall into

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Example School District

- TOTAL weighted student count=1,232
- Category 1: 607 students X 1.51 = 916.57
- Category 2: 40 students X 3.77 = 150.8
- Category 3: 22 students X 7.46 = 164.12
- MV/PI Aid Ratio = 0.5958 (3 yr avg)
- Equalized Mills = 24.1 (3 yr avg); multiplier = 1.0
- No sparsity/size adjustment
- Drives out \$317,343 in student-based dollars, total of \$1,691,323 in SEF
- This is \$300,000 more than estimated for 14-15

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Example School District

TOTAL weighted student count=142

- Category 1: 37 students X 1.51 = 55.87
- Category 2: 11 students X 3.77 = 41.47
- Category 3: 6 students X 7.46 = 44.76
- MV/PI Aid Ratio = 0.4840 (3 yr avg)
- Equalized Mills = 27.9 (3 yr avg); multiplier = 1.0
- No sparsity/size adjustment
- Drives out \$29,713 in student-based dollars, total of \$2,447,852 in SEF
- This is \$18,000 less than estimated for 14-15

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SEF Reporting

- PDE will be tracking and auditing large swings in number of students/category
- Accuracy in your Act 16 report is critical, as it will drive an increasingly large share of special education resources
- Know who is filling out your Act 16 report-now done through PIMS

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PlanCon

- PlanCon: level-funded at \$306 million
- Reinstitute moratorium on new projects beginning July 1, 2015
- Projects in the pipeline will continue to move forward

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Career & Technical Education

- \$85 million funding
- 1st increase since 2006-07
 - \$62 approved vocational program subsidy
 - \$15 million grant program to support public-private partnerships to train students for high-demand, high-growth occupations
 - \$5 million for CTE equipment grants
 - \$8 million for college & career counseling in middle and high schools

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Early Childhood Education

- Pre-K Counts \$100 million increase to \$197 million
- Head Start Supplemental Assistance
 \$20 million increase to \$59 million
- Increases enrollment by 75%
- Goal in establishing universal pre-K for 3-4 year olds

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Dual Enrollment

- Restore funding for Dual Enrollment programs
- \$9 million to be transferred from PHEAA

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Other Education Line Items

- Pupil Transportation: 0.4% increase to \$549 million
- School Food Services: level-funded at \$32.4 million
- Safe School Initiative: level-funded at \$8.5 million

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Cyber Charter Funding Reform

- School districts paid \$421 million to Cyber Charters in 2013-14
- Establish statewide tuition rate \$5,950
 - Based on high performing, high cost IU programs
 - 10% cost factor added
 - Rate will be adjusted annually to reflect inflation

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Cyber Charter Funding Reform

- For cyber charter special education students, flat rate is marked up based upon Cost Category of student.
 - Category 1: \$5,950 + \$3,035 = \$8,985
 - Category 2: \$5,950 + \$16,482 = \$22,432
 - Category 3: \$5,950 + \$38,437 = \$44,387
- Based on charter school Act 16 reporting

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Charter & Cyber Charter Reforms

- Eliminate pension "double-dip" permanently
- Annual reconciliation where charter and cyber charter schools must refund resident school districts if charter's audited expenditures are less than its tuition revenue
- Combined savings to school districts \$162 million

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Pension Costs

- Combined unfunded liability for PSERS & SERS is more than \$50 billion
- Full required payments not made for 15 years
- Proposal to "chart a path" to fully fund pension obligations

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Pension Reform

Three-part Strategy

- Reduce excessive investment management fees and reduce high-risk investment strategies
- Eliminate charter/cyber charter pension double-dip
- Guarantee all actuarially required employer contributions are paid in full

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Pension Reform

- Establish a restricted account to guarantee all future employer obligations are paid in full
- State payments for PSERS obligations guaranteed from annual General Fund tax receipts
- \$3 billion pension bond reduce unfunded liability by about \$8 billion
- Bond will be paid with increased profits from modernization of LCB system
- School districts will see reduction in their employer contribution in 2016-17 through allocation of \$80 million from increased LCB profits

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2015-16 Governor's Budget General Fund State Appropriations (amounts in thousands)

| Department / Appropriation | 2014-15 Enacted Budget July 10, 2014 | 2014-15 Gov Proposed Supplementals March 3, 2015 | 2014-15 Enacted with Gov Proposed Supplementals | 2015-16 Governor's Budget March 3, 2015 | \$ Difference 2015-16 Gov vs. 2014-15 | % Difference 2015-16 Gov vs. 2014-15 |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| | State | State | State | State | State | State |
| Adult and Family Literacy | 12,075 | | 12,075 | 16,675 | 4,600 | 38.1% |
| Career and Technical Education | 62,000 | | 62,000 | 85,000 | 23,000 | 37.1% |
| Career and Technical Education Equipment Grants | 3,000 | | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 66.7% |
| Authority Rentals and Sinking Fund Requirements | 306,198 | | 306,198 | 306,198 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Pupil Transportation | 546,677 | | 546,677 | 549,097 | 2,420 | 0.4% |
| Non-Public and Charter School Transportation | 78,614 | | 78,614 | 80,009 | 1,395 | 1.8% |
| Special Education | 1,046,815 | | 1,046,815 | 1,146,815 | 100,000 | 9.6% |
| Early Intervention | 237,516 | | 237,516 | 237,516 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Tuition for Orphans and Children Placed in Private Homes | 48,506 | | 48,506 | 48,506 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Payments in Lieu of Taxes | 163 | | 163 | 164 | 1 | 0.6% |
| Education of Migrant Laborers' Children | 853 | | 853 | 853 | 0 | 0.0% |
| PA Charter Schools for the Deaf and Blind | 42,809 | | 42,809 | 43,781 | 972 | 2.3% |
| Special Education - Approved Private Schools | 95,347 | | 95,347 | 97,672 | 2,325 | 2.4% |
| School Food Services | 32,488 | | 32,488 | 32,488 | 0 | 0.0% |
| School Employees' Social Security | 500,772 | 15,000 | 515,772 | 524,428 | 8,656 | 1.7% |
| School Employees' Retirement*** | 1,157,853 | | 1,157,853 | 1,750,000 | 592,147 | 51.1% |

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Pension Reform Legislative Proposals

Senate

- Sen. Browne
 - 401(k)
 - Other reforms

House

- Rep. Kampf
 - HB 727 Defined Contribution plan 4% employer contribution

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Accountability for BEF

- Develop a plan for spending increased dollars
- Submit plan to PDE by May 15, 2015
- Plan approved by PDE by June 15
- Describe the intended use of the funds
- Show how the funds will increase student success
- 14 eligible uses for portion of increase that exceeds the Act 1 index

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14 Prescribed Uses of Funding

- 1. High-quality early childhood programs, such as pre-kindergarten and full-day kindergarten
- Additional instructional time for students by extending the school day and/or year
- 3. Summer learning programs
- Professional development, curriculum, classroom materials and other strategies necessary to successfully implement high academic standards for all students and prepare students for college and careers
- 5. Smaller class size in the early elementary grades
- Academic and other enrichment programs and courses, such as music, arts, world languages and library services
- Community partnerships and wraparound programs that provide health and human services to students and their families, including trauma-informed education and positive behavioral support
- Offering or partnering with an institution of higher education to make available advanced courses, including dual enrollment, that prepare students for college
- 9. Personalized help/interventions for struggling students
- 10. College and career counseling in middle and high schools
- 11. Career and technical education aligned with STEM and other high-demand and emerging occupations
- 12. Alternative school settings and programs
- 13. Hybrid/innovative learning options
- 14. Restoration of other cuts to programs and personnel that school districts were forced to make as a result of State budget cuts

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9 Benchmarks for Student Performance and Progress

- Percent of additional students proficient/advanced in reading by 3rd grade
- Percent of additional students graduating high school on track for college/career success
- Improvements in graduation/dropout rates
- Improvements in attendance/truancy rates
- Reducing achievement gaps
- Successful program completion for ELLs
- Rates of matriculation to college, job training programs
- Rates of retention/successful completion of college, job training programs
- Employment rates/wages for graduates

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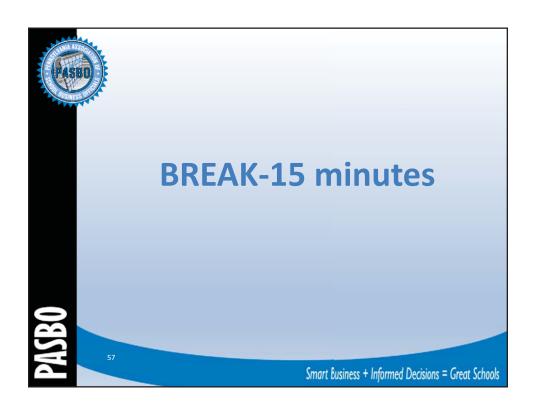


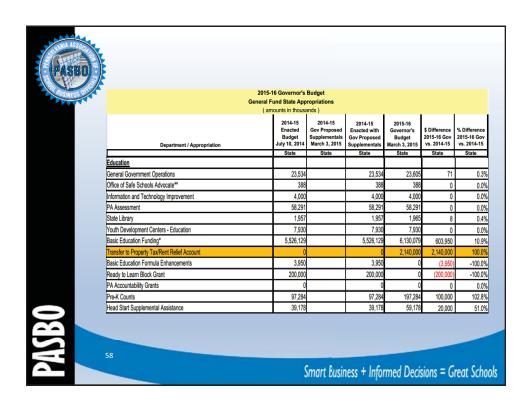
IU/School District Savings Challenge

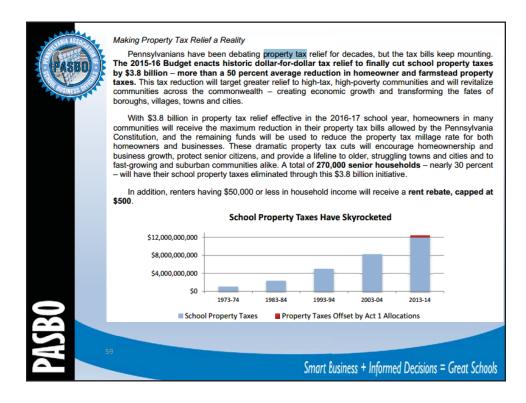
- Reduce costs of "administrative staff, back-office operations, transportation and other central office costs."
- Focus on shared services and jointpurchasing
- Challenge school districts and IUS to achieve \$150 million in additional savings through shared services and other efficiency strategies

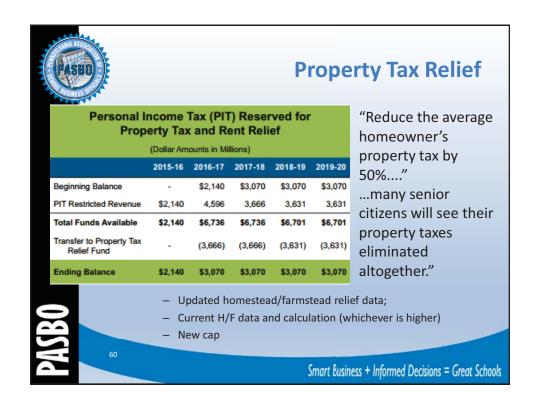
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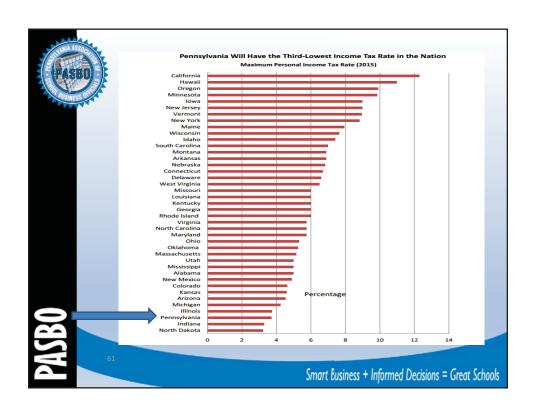
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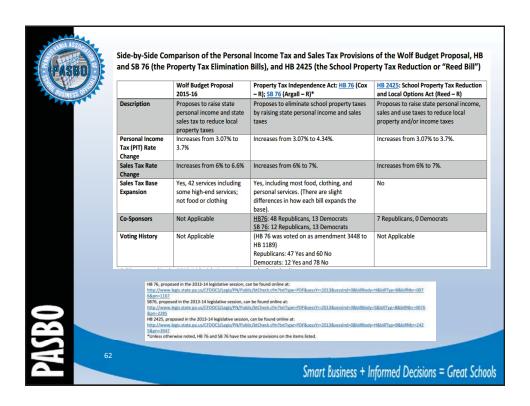














Property Tax Relief

- 114 SDs get more than 100% residential property tax reduction
- 83 SDs get less than 25%
- Median is 53%

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Homestead/Farmstead Formula Components

- Property Tax Reduction Index
 - Array the following data and assign a numerical ranking
- Personal Income/03-04 ADM
- 04-05 MV-PI Aid Ratio
- 02-03 Equalized Mills
- 02-03 School Tax Ratio
 - School taxes/personal income

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Formula Components

- Personal Income/03-04 ADM
 - Lowest product gets highest rank i.e. 501
 - Highest product get lowest rank i.e. 1
- Example:
 - PI of \$100 million ADM of 2,000 = 50,000
 - PI of \$100 million ADM of 2,500 = 40,000
 - PI of \$200 million ADM of 2,000 = 100,000

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Formula Components

- The poorer school districts and school districts with higher local taxes get higher ranking.
- A higher rank means that school districts will get more funding.
- The four numerical rankings for each school district are added and the sum is divided by 1000 to produce its Property Tax Reduction Index.

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Formula Components

- The Property Tax Reduction Index is then multiplied by the district ADM.
- That figure is multiplied by a dollar value that will drive out all of the funds available for property tax reduction.
- Formula at \$750 million or above
- < \$750 million pro rated

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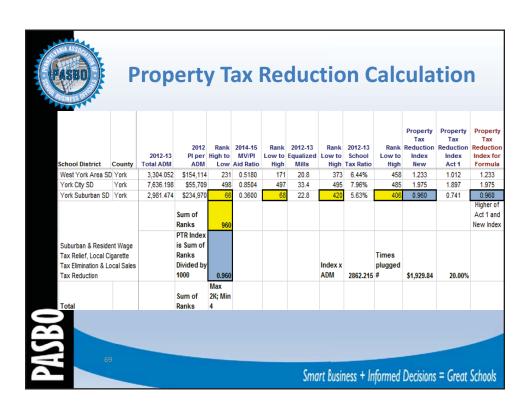


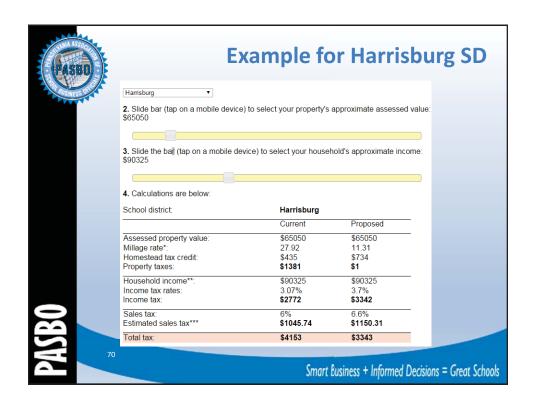
Formula Components

- Minimums and maximums fluctuate with funding levels
 - See PDE Q and A #9
 - \$500 million = \sim 7.4% and \sim 31%
 - \$750 million = 10% and 40%
 - One billion = 12.5% and 50%

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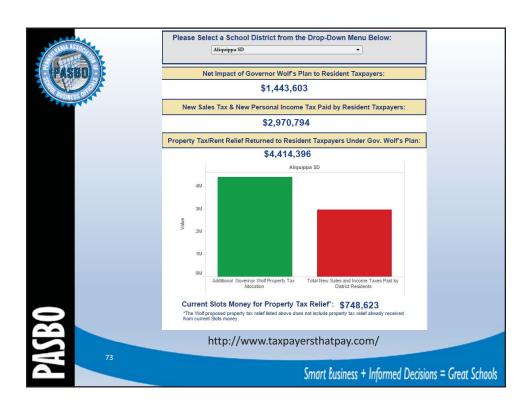
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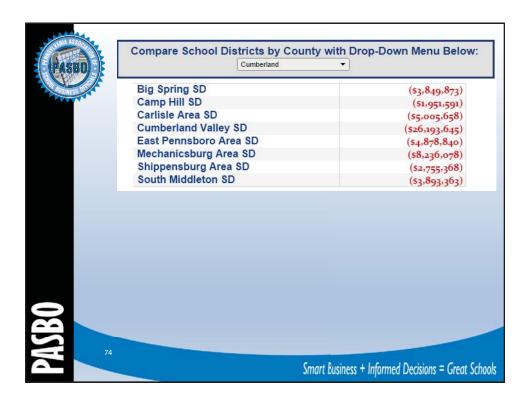




| | | Bottom 25 |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Mars Area SD | Butler | 15.20% |
| New Hope-Solebury SD | Bucks | 15.80% |
| Bryn Athyn SD | Montgomery | 15.87% |
| Peters Township SD | Washington | 15.91% |
| Upper Merion Area SD | Montgomery | 15.99% |
| Tredyffrin-Easttown SD | Chester | 16.07% |
| Radnor Township SD | Delaware | 16.23% |
| Avonworth SD | Allegheny | 16.27% |
| Lower Merion SD | Montgomery | 16.27% |
| Quaker Valley SD | Allegheny | 16.29% |
| Ligonier Valley SD | Westmoreland | 16.41% |
| Fox Chapel Area SD | Allegheny | 16.47% |
| Marple Newtown SD | Delaware | 16.67% |
| Cumberland Valley SD | Cumberland | 16.68% |
| Great Valley SD | Chester | 16.75% |
| North Allegheny SD | Allegheny | 16.79% |
| State College Area SD | Centre | 16.80% |
| Rose Tree Media SD | Delaware | 16.85% |
| Upper Saint Clair SD | Allegheny | 16.89% |
| Southern Lehigh SD | Lehigh | 16.94% |
| Unionville-Chadds Ford SD | Chester | 17.05% |
| Wyomissing Area SD | Berks | 17.07% |
| West Chester Area SD | Chester | 17.10% |
| Mt Lebanon SD | Allegheny | 17.15% |

| | | | Top 25 |
|---------|------------------------|-------------|---|
| Lagon | Carmichaels Area SD | Greene | 150.32% |
| | Kane Area SD | Mckean | 151.21% |
| OS/HESS | Chester-Upland SD | Delaware | 152.29% |
| | Harrisburg City SD | Dauphin | 155.16% |
| | Otto-Eldred SD | Mckean | 156.74% |
| | Mount Union Area SD | Huntingdon | 158.19% |
| | Southern Fulton SD | Fulton | 159.27% |
| | Titusville Area SD | Venango | 160.96% |
| | Union City Area SD | Erie | 161.19% |
| | Corry Area SD | Erie | 166.12% |
| | Union SD | Clarion | 166.49% |
| | Midland Borough SD | Beaver | 168.59% |
| | Farrell Area SD | Mercer | 170.88% |
| | Purchase Line SD | Indiana | 171.22% |
| | Troy Area SD | Bradford | 174.06% |
| | Port Allegany SD | Mckean | 178.05% |
| | Harmony Area SD | Clearfield | 178.36% |
| | Elk Lake SD | Susquehanna | 179.95% |
| | Smethport Area SD | Mckean | 183.71% |
| | Northern Tioga SD | Tioga | 185.73% |
| | Southeastern Greene SD | Greene | 187.00% |
| | Northeast Bradford SD | Bradford | 192.06% |
| | Oswayo Valley SD | Potter | 201.68% |
| 72 | Northern Potter SD | Potter | 211.25% |
| 72 | West Greene SD | Greene | 306.89% |
| | | Smart | Business + Informed Decisions = Great Schoo |





| Cocalico SD | (5 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Columbia Borough SD | (\$3,247,355 \$2,686,33 |
| Conestoga Valley SD | (\$7,266,892 |
| Donegal SD | (\$1,307,435 |
| Eastern Lancaster County SD | (\$8,824,352 |
| Elizabethtown Area SD | (\$5,492,772 |
| Ephrata Area SD | (\$5,918,362 |
| Hempfield SD | (\$13,540,500 |
| Lampeter-Strasburg SD | (\$4,993,286 |
| Lancaster SD | \$11,460,75 |
| Manheim Central SD | (\$6,597,347 |
| Manheim Township SD | (\$14,393,927 |
| Penn Manor SD | (\$9,850,578 |
| Pequea Valley SD | (\$5,086,256 |
| Solanco SD | (\$5,973,428 |
| Warwick SD | (\$7,802,010 |





Fund Balance Restriction

- Section 303 –Additional limits on future property tax increases
- (a) Restrictions—Notwithstanding section 688(a) of the Public School Code, no school district may approve an increase in real property taxes unless the school district has adopted a budget that includes an estimated ending unassigned fund balance equal to or less than 4% of its total budgeted expenditures.

755

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Making Work Pay: Increasing the Minimum Wage

- The 2015-16 Budget proposes to raise Pennsylvania's minimum wage from \$7.25 to \$10.10 and tie it to inflation to maintain its purchasing power over time.
- This change would benefit nearly 1.3 million Pennsylvania residents.
- Six hundred economists, seven of them Nobel Prize winners in economics, have signed a letter of support for raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 by 2016.

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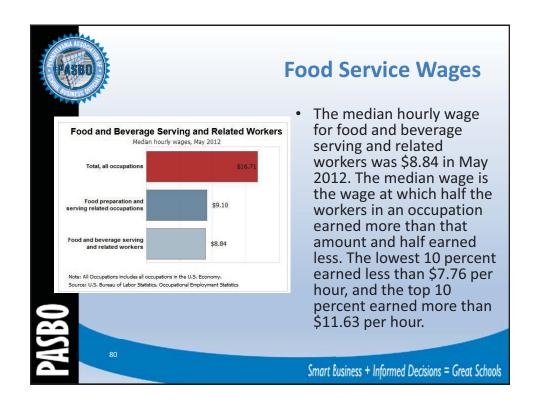


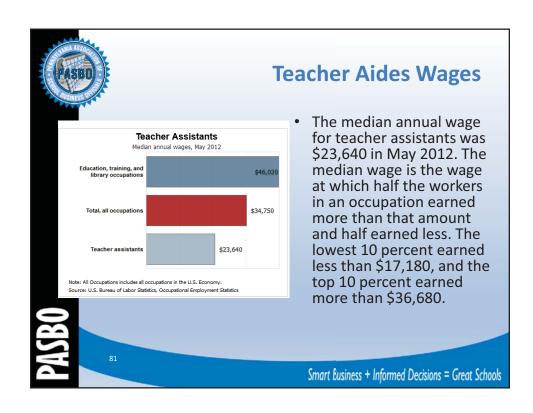
Impact on Schools

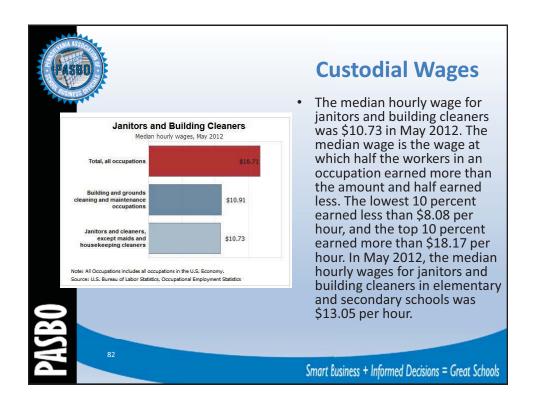
- Review current agreements/levels of pay with in-house employees
- Review terms of agreement with contractor if you outsourced employees
- Most likely to affect food service, aides, and custodial positions

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Basic Education Funding Commission

- Legislative commission authorized by Act 51 of 2014
- Made up of 12 legislators and 3 administration officials
- Must issue a report and recommendations for a new basic education funding formula by June 10, 2015



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Basic Education Funding Commission

Commission Members:

Sen. Patrick Browne (Lehigh) Co-Chair

Sen. Lloyd Smucker (Lancaster)

Sen. Mike Folmer (Lebanon)

Sen. Andrew Dinniman (Chester)

Randy Albright, Budget Secretary

Pedro Rivera, Acting Secretary of Education

John Hanger, Secretary for Planning and Policy

Sen. Matt Smith (Allegheny)

Sen. Rob Teplitz (Dauphin)

Rep. Mike Vereb (Montgomery) Co-Chair

Rep. Bernie O'Neill (Bucks)

Rep. Donna Oberlander (Clarion)

Rep. Jim Roebuck (Philadelphia)

Rep. Mike Sturla (Lancaster)

Rep. Mark Longietti (Mercer)

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Basic Education Funding Commission

Commission Charges:

 Review and make recommendations on the development of a new BEF formula and identify the factors to be used to determine the distribution of BEF among school districts



Consider the impact of eliminating hold harmless

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Basic Education Funding Commission

Factors to Consider:

- MV/PI aid ratio (averaged over 3 years)
- Equalized millage rates (averaged over 3 years)
- · Geographic price differences
- Exceptionally high enrollment growth
- Exceptionally high local support
- High level of students in poverty (measured by FRL)
- Students with limited English proficiency
- Scarce or dense populations relative to district size
- Other relevant factors

OSSVd

Basic Education Funding Commission

- Hearing Topics:Rural school districts and impact of hold harmless
- Level of local support for education
- District tax capacity
- How other states distribute education funds
- What factors increase the cost of education
- Growing school districts
- Impact of charter schools on district budgets
- Impact of inadequate education funding on state's financial future
- Impact of vocational-technical education on district budgets
- Impact of Clean and Green & tax exempt properties

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Campaign for Fair Education Funding Formula Proposal





Cost of Proposal

Total state budget impact of adequacy & equity:

Adequacy Amount: \$ 15.17 billion

State Share: \$ 9.047 billion Local Share: \$ 6.123 billion

State Share of Adequacy Amount: \$ 9.047 billion
Charter Component: \$ 0.229 billion
Minimum Increase: \$ 0.048 billion
Proposed BEF: \$ 9.326 billion

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THE CAMPAIGN FOR FAIR EDUCATION FUNDING Recause every child deserves a chance to succeed

Impact

Proposed BEF: \$ 9.326 billion

2014-15 BEF+Ready to Learn: \$ 5.715 billion

Proposed Increase: \$ 3.611 billion

Campaign proposes 6 – 8 year "phase in"

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PASBO Basic Education Funding Formula Proposal

- Developed with the PASBO Benchmarking Committee
- Presented to the Basic Education Funding Commission

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What We Avoid:

- Using indicators and measures that may have outlived their reliability
- That continue to be used because "that's the way we have always done it"
- Trying to address all localized situations and circumstances in hopes of creating the "perfect formula"
- Adding complexity when simplicity works

David

92



The PASBO Proposal:

- Does NOT use Aid Ratio
- Does NOT use Equalized Mills
- Does NOT establish a base cost
- Does NOT apportion state and local costs
- Does NOT differentiate between elementary and secondary education costs (WADMs)
- Does NOT use free/reduced lunch to measure poverty
- Avoids cliffs that draw arbitrary eligibility lines
- Applies only to new money

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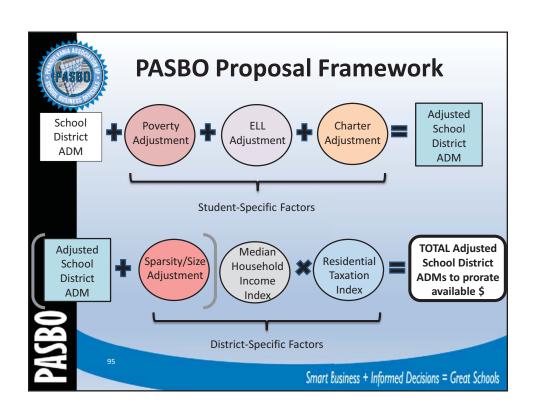


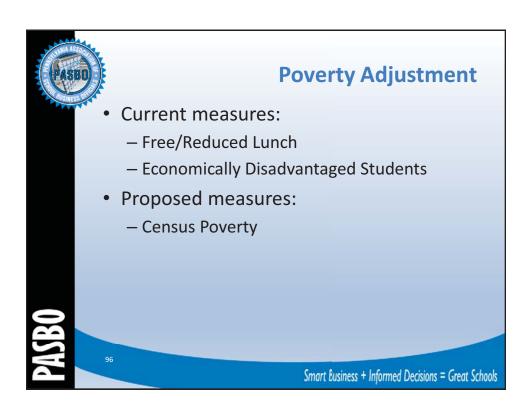
Data Selection

- Known
- Reliable
- Verifiable

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Other Student-Specific Adjustments

- English Language Learners
 - Approximately 50,000 ELLs
 - Data reported through PIMS
- Charter School Enrollment
 - Approximately 130,000 charter students
 - Data reported to PDE

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Sparsity/Size Adjustment

- Adjust for inability to achieve economies of scale in small/sparsely populated districts
- Use sparsity/size ratio used in Act 126
 - SD ADMs and SD ADMs/square mile
 - Modify to weight each component equally
 - Provide adjustment to SDs above the 70th percentile
 - A small district that is compact may not qualify. A large district in sq. miles with a lot of students may not qualify. You need to be a smaller district in student count AND a larger district in geographic terms

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Aid Ratio May Be A Flawed Measure of Wealth

- Real estate market values drive Aid Ratios (60%)
- There are no standards for assessment practices so assessment practices vary from county to county
- The variation in the age of county assessments is tremendous—no reassessment in some counties for five decades
- Aid ratio does not measure tax effort
- The components of the aid ratio—market values and personal income—are not tax bases for schools; the school tax base is assessed value and earned income

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Aid Ratio Decrease—Ten Year Change 2004-05 AR 2014-15 AR ADM Change County Change West Greene SD Greene 0.4976 0.3060 -0.1916 -10% Oswayo Valley SD Potter 0.7755 0.6117 -0.1638 -11% 0.4287 -0.1547 1% Galeton Area SD Potter 0.5834 Shanksville-Stonycreek SD 0.4635 0.3090 -0.1545 -1% Somerset 0.4877 0.3400 -0.1477 -10% Wayne Highlands SD Wavne 0.3180 Rockwood Area SD 0.4634 -0.1454 -6% Somerset Austin Area SD Potter 0.6719 0.5294 -0.1425 -16% Danville Area SD Montour 0.5064 0.3758 -0.1306 -12% Northern Potter SD 0.7317 0.6028 -0.1289 -13% -0.1257 Avella Area SD Washington 0.7001 0.5744 -13% Forest City Regional SD Susquehanna 0.6185 0.4929 -0.1256 -12% Elk Lake SD 0.7405 0.6154 -0.1251 Susquehanna -9% McGuffey SD 0.6622 0.5378 -0.1244 -10% Washington Mountain View SD Susquehanna 0.6412 0.5189 -0.1223 -13% Pittsburgh SD Allegheny 0.5304 0.4134 -0.1170 Smart Business + Informed Decisions = Great Schools



| Camp Hill SD | Cumberland | 0.2373 | 0.4361 | 0.1988 | 16.63% |
|---------------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| South Fayette Township SD | Allegheny | 0.3805 | 0.5580 | 0.1775 | 51.89% |
| Springfield SD | Delaware | 0.1742 | 0.3306 | 0.1564 | 16.84% |
| Mid Valley SD | Lackawanna | 0.3587 | 0.5145 | 0.1558 | 14.12% |
| Central York SD | York | 0.3388 | 0.4906 | 0.1518 | 27.81% |
| Saint Clair Area SD | Schuylkill | 0.5256 | 0.6720 | 0.1464 | 8.54% |
| Cornell SD | Allegheny | 0.4122 | 0.5575 | 0.1453 | -8.16% |
| Fairview SD | Erie | 0.2966 | 0.4288 | 0.1322 | 2.87% |
| Conestoga Valley SD | Lancaster | 0.2552 | 0.3839 | 0.1287 | 14.58% |
| Muhlenberg SD | Berks | 0.4488 | 0.5728 | 0.1240 | 17.86% |
| West Mifflin Area SD | Allegheny | 0.5195 | 0.6431 | 0.1236 | -17.53% |
| Shenandoah Valley SD | Schuylkill | 0.7032 | 0.8221 | 0.1189 | 15.69% |
| Wilson SD | Berks | 0.3380 | 0.4546 | 0.1166 | 16.91% |
| York Suburban SD | York | 0.2446 | 0.3600 | 0.1154 | 8.01% |
| Clarion Area SD | Clarion | 0.4247 | 0.5362 | 0.1115 | -7.87% |
| | | | | | |

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Reassessments and Market Value

- Market value is supposed to be a current measure of the taxable real estate value in a District
- One would expect that when a reassessment takes place, that the new assessed value would be close to the market value statistic calculated by TED
- In some instances, these numbers differ greatly

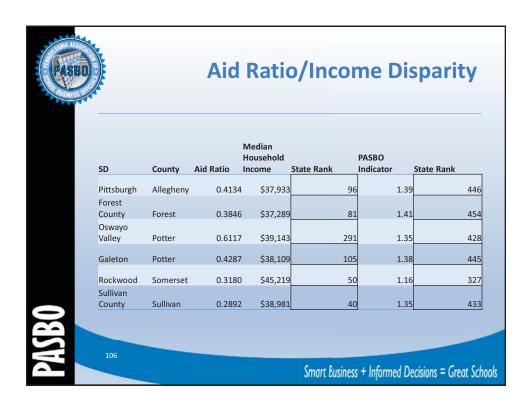
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| PASB | | Example | es of Rece | ently Reassessed Counties | | | |
|------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | | Reassessment | | | | | |
| | County | Year | Market Value | Assessed Value | % Difference | | |
| | Allegheny County | 2013 | 62,481,101,686 | 73,859,149,475 | 18.21% | | |
| | Bedford County | 2013 | 2,611,528,074 | 3,132,985,279 | 19.97% | | |
| | Erie County | 2013 | 12,044,516,708 | 13,796,137,585 | 14.54% | | |
| | Lebanon County | 2013 | 8,428,411,275 | 9,781,574,254 | 16.05% | | |
| | Lehigh County | 2013 | 25,603,564,488 | 28,442,834,300 | 11.09% | | |
| 5 | Philadelphia County | 2014 | 43,297,731,691 | 97,545,981,948 | 125.29% | | |
| 458 | 103 | | Smart Bus | iness + Informed Decisio | ons = Great Schools | | |

| | | | | | ncom |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| School District | County | MV / PI Aid Ratio | MV Aid Ratio | PI Aid Ratio | PI Aid Ratio Le |
| Wallenpaupack Area SD | Wayne | 0.3451 | 0.1000 | 0.7129 | 0.6129 |
| Western Wayne SD | Wayne | 0.3529 | 0.1210 | 0.7009 | 0.5799 |
| Wayne Highlands SD | Wayne | 0.3400 | 0.1113 | 0.6834 | 0.5721 |
| Shanksville-Stonycreek SD | Somerset | 0.3090 | 0.1000 | 0.6225 | 0.5225 |
| West Greene SD | Greene | 0.3060 | 0.1000 | 0.6150 | 0.5150 |
| Rockwood Area SD | Somerset | 0.3180 | 0.1150 | 0.6225 | 0.5075 |
| Sullivan County SD | Sullivan | 0.2892 | 0.1000 | 0.5730 | 0.4730 |
| Jim Thorpe Area SD | Carbon | 0.4301 | 0.2473 | 0.7045 | 0.4572 |
| Forest Area SD | Forest | 0.3846 | 0.2065 | 0.6518 | 0.4453 |
| Galeton Area SD | Potter | 0.4287 | 0.2544 | 0.6903 | 0.4359 |

| | | | | | Income |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| School District | County | MV / PI Aid Ratio | MV Aid Ratio | PI Aid Ratio | PI Aid Ratio Les MV Aid Ratio |
| Hampton Township SD | Allegheny | 0.4391 | 0.5475 | 0.2767 | -0.2708 |
| North Allegheny SD | Allegheny | 0.3324 | 0.4475 | 0.1598 | -0.2877 |
| Peters Township SD | Washington | 0.3568 | 0.4721 | 0.1842 | -0.2879 |
| Westmont Hilltop SD | Cambria | 0.4993 | 0.6166 | 0.3236 | -0.2930 |
| Chartiers Valley SD | Allegheny | 0.3656 | 0.4877 | 0.1826 | -0.3051 |
| Pine-Richland SD | Allegheny | 0.4228 | 0.5491 | 0.2337 | -0.3154 |
| Avonworth SD | Allegheny | 0.3377 | 0.4761 | 0.1304 | -0.3457 |
| Wyomissing Area SD | Berks | 0.3100 | 0.4501 | 0.1000 | -0.3501 |
| Mt Lebanon SD | Allegheny | 0.3815 | 0.5329 | 0.1547 | -0.3782 |
| Upper Saint Clair SD | Allegheny | 0.3826 | 0.5710 | 0.1000 | -0.4710 |





Step 1: Count Students

- Begin with the ADM of each school district
- Could use a weighted ADM that considered changing ADM over 5 years.
 - Example:
 - 0.52 multiplied by the 2012-13 ADM
 - 0.26 multiplied by the 2011-12 ADM
 - 0.13 multiplied by the 2010-11 ADM
 - 0.06 multiplied by the 2009-10 ADM
 - 0.03 multiplied by the 2008-09 ADM

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Step 2: Make Adjustments for Student Factors

- Poverty
 - Measure using Federal census data, which counts the number of individuals ages 5-17 living in poverty.
 - Weight students living below 100% poverty at 0.75
 - Weight students living at 101-185% poverty at 0.25

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Step 2: Make Adjustments for Student Factors

- English Language Learners
 - Measure using PIMS data reported to PDE annually.
 - Using an average across all states, weight the total number of ELL students in each school district by 0.3.

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Step 2: Make Adjustments for Student Factors

- Charter School Enrollment
 - Measure using charter ADMs per district
 - To replace the eliminated charter reimbursement, apply a weight of 0.3 to the total charter ADM count.

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Step 3: Make Adjustment for Sparsity/Size

- Provide additional ADMs to small, rural school districts that can't benefit from economies of scale.
 - Use modified formula from Act 126
 - **Sparsity Ratio**-measures district ADM/square mile compared to state average
 - Size Ratio-measures district 3 year average ADM compared to state average
 - Weight size ratio and sparsity ratio 50/50
 - Provide adjustment for those districts with a ratio above the 70th percentile

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Step 4: Make Adjustment for Local Wealth

- Measure local wealth with Median
 Household Income Index
 - Use Federal census data to determine median household income by school district
 - Compare median district household income to state median household income (\$52,667), setting the median at 1.0
 - > 1 = district median is below state median
 - < 1 = district median is above state median

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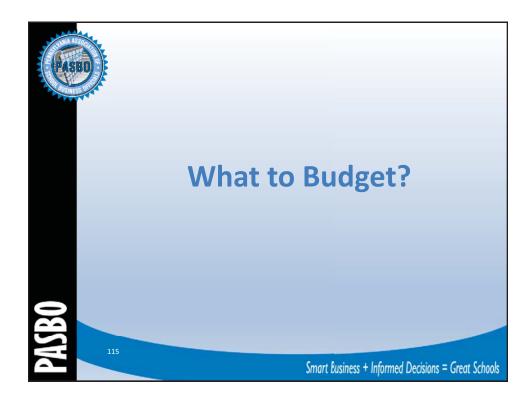
Step 5: Make Adjustment for Tax Effort

Measure tax effort with Residential Taxation Index

- Use STEB data to estimate the amount of residential property taxes (deduct property tax reduction \$)
- Combine residential property tax and other nonbusiness taxes to determine non-business tax per household
- Take average non-business tax per household as a percentage of district median household income, expressed as mills
- Use a multiplier of 1.0 for school districts at or above the 50th percentile. For districts below 50th percentile, use multiplier of % of the applicable threshold.
- Set a floor of 0.5

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PASBO P.O. Box 6993 Harrisburg, PA 17112 (717) 540-9551 Fax (717) 540-1796 www.pasbo.org

COMMONWEALTH BUDGET SEMINAR

March 2015 Webcast Recording Order Form

The new Governor presented his budget on March 3 and PASBO and PASA will decipher the budget numbers and help you to determine how the budget will impact your district. The Department of Education budget will be examined, with a discussion on PDE initiatives and related issues.

A recording of the webcast program will be available for download approximately two weeks after program date. Whether you use it as a review or share it with fellow employees unable to attend the live webcast, the information is at your fingertips!

| Fill out and send your order | Joini to FASBO today: | |
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Check out other available webcast recordings at http://www.pasbo.org/store home.asp



PASBO Webcast Attendance Form

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Use this form to submit the names of all attendees from the same School/Organization as the Host registrant viewing location. There is NOT a fee for additional attendees from the same LEA.

Attendance Form(s) must be submitted to PASBO within 7 days following program.

WEBCAST HOST SITE INFORMATION:

| Webcast Date: 3/24/15 | Webcast Title: Commonwealth Budget Seminar 2015 | Budget Seminar 2015 | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|
| Paid Host Registrant: | | Host Site (School/organization):_ | | | |
| You must sig | n-in on the form below (including | the Host registrant if watching the | You must sign-in on the form below (including the Host registrant if watching the program) to be counted as attending. | South | |
| By completing below, I certi | By completing below, I certify that I participated in the entire live webcast presentation. | re live webcast presentation. | | | |
| PRINT NAME CLEARLY | TITLE | SCHOOL/ORGANIZATION | EMAIL (Required for Credit) | CEU Credit | CPE Credi |
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Please return this form by ONE of the following methods no later than 7 days following the program date. CPE Certificates will be mailed. Mail to PASBO, PO Box 6993, Harrisburg, PA 17112

Scan and email to krogers@pasbo.org

Fax to 717-540-1796 (Cover sheet is not required)

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PASBO Webcast Attendance Form GUEST ATTENDANCE FORM

If your LEA is the host webcast site, <u>do not use this form!</u> Report your attendance on the Host Attendees Form only.

Use this form to submit the names of <u>all Guest attendees from a School/Organization different than the Host registrant</u>. Host site should collect forms and return to PASBO within 7 days following program.

| WEBCA | AST HOST SITE INFORMATION: | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Webca | st Date: <u>3/24/15</u> Webcast Title: <u>Co</u> | mmonwe | alth Budget S | eminar 201 | 5 | | |
| Host Si | te (Name of school entity/organization):_ | | | | | | |
| Name o | of Host Primary Registrant: | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| GUEST | PARTICIPANT INFORMATION: (One Gues | t per form |) | | | | |
| Attend | ee Name: | | Title: | | | | |
| School | Entity: | | | | | | |
| l aı | m a PASBO member and contact informat | ion is on fi | le (You do not i | need to comp | lete the | contact information : | section) |
| Employ | /er: | | | | | | |
| | g Address: | | | | | | |
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| CF | PE Credit for Certified Public Accountants | (CPE certif | icate will be | mailed) | | | |
| I certify | y that I participated in the entire live web | cast prese | entation. | | | | |
| | | • | | Dato | | | |
| | pant's Signature | | | | | | |
| Please | return this form by <u>ONE</u> of the following r | | o later than 7 | days follov | ving the | program date: | |
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| | Scan and email to krogers@pasbo.org Fax to 717-540-1796 (Cover sheet is not it | coquired) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | (Credit is available f | or participo | ition in the liv | e program o | niy) | | - |
| | Webcast Fees (Paid one time per LEA): | Men | | | | <u>Member</u> | |
| | Webcast | HOST \$80 | GUEST \$65 | | HOST \$120 | GUEST \$95 | |

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