



GOOD LUCK, BABE!

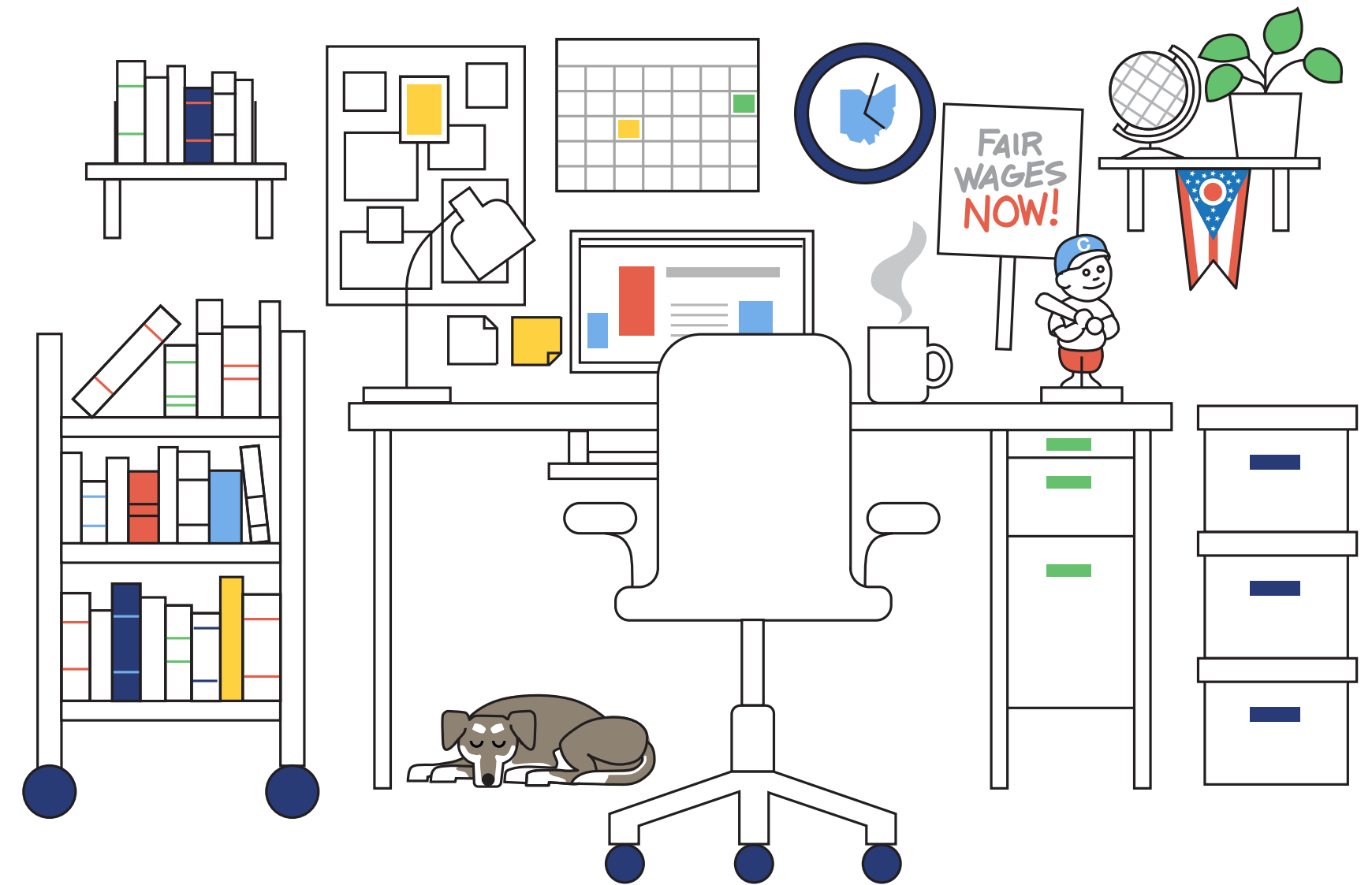
OHIO ED - LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

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WHO WE ARE

Policy Matters Ohio is a nonprofit policy research institute that creates a more vibrant, equitable, sustainable and inclusive Ohio through research, strategic communications, coalition building and policy advocacy.

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Beyond the Budget - Bills to Watch



SB 109 /HB 97

**Free
Breakfast
and Lunch
for Students**

SB 68*

**Private
education
expansion -
Nonchartered
Ed. Savings
Accounts**

SB 13/HB 25

**Foster to
College
Scholarship**

HB 153

**Partisan
school
board
elections**

Bills to Watch

HB 155/SB 113

**Ban DEI in
Schools**

**HB 50* -
Child Labor**

**Deregulating
Child Labor**

SB 127

**Public
School
Closures**

HB 28 *

**Prohibit
Replacement
Levies**

Resources



[Tax, Budget and Economic Policy](#)

[Community Safety and Sustainability](#)



[Public Education Funding](#)
[Action Alerts and Support](#)
[District Impact Explorer](#)



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[Multi-Issue, Inclusion and honest in education](#)

[Broad bill tracking](#)



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[Legislative Calendar](#)

HB 96 - Budget Bill



Eliminates nearly 30 years of bi-partisan progress to ensure constitutionally adequate school funding:

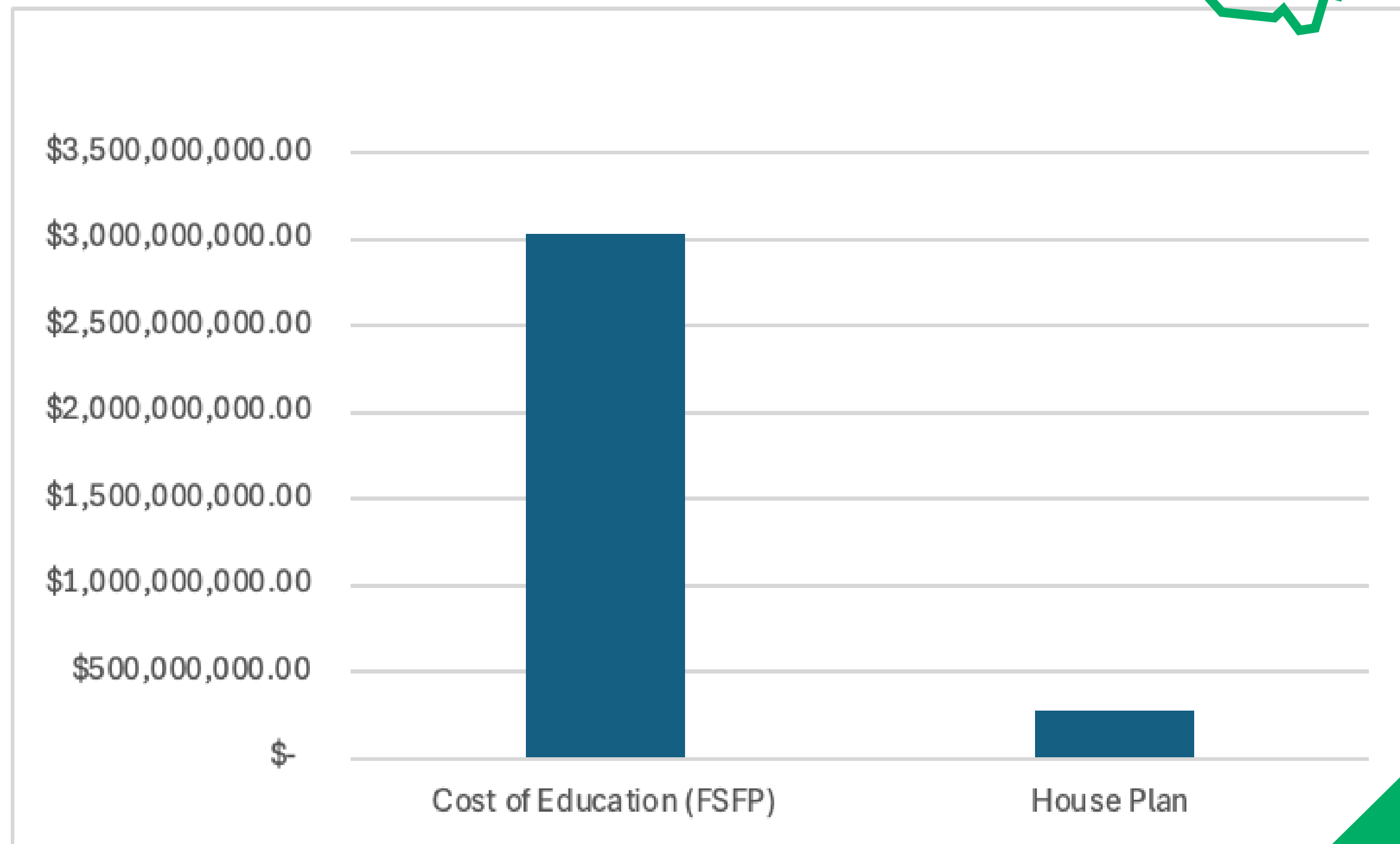
- Ends Cost Based Funding
- State support linked to enrollment not need

Poor attempt to help property owners by hurting kids:

- Reserves >30%, 1-time refund to property owners
- Extraordinary harm to school budgets and planning capacity


Schools will receive just 10% of what they **need** under House Plan.

Shortchanging Ohio's public schools by \$2.75 billion in needed funding in just two years.



Fair School Funding Plan is based on COSTS and NEEDS - NOT what Legislators WANT

From 2025 Line-by-Line Explanation of FSFP:

- Funds students where they are educated rather than where they live. Generally, this eliminates the deduction and transfer of dollars from resident districts to other schools or districts for students who attend community schools, STEM schools, scholarship programs and open enrollment.
 - Establishes an input-based funding model informed by professional judgment. The formula establishes a base cost methodology using student/teacher ratios, minimum staffing levels and actual costs. This results in a unique base cost per-pupil for each school and district in the state. (22 Elements in base cost alone)
 - Acknowledges that school funding has always been a partnership between the state of Ohio and the local school district. The state formula works to equalize funding and provide additional money to schools and districts that do not have the capacity and wealth to raise revenues locally. The state and local cost methodology uses both assessed property values and income to determine the state share.
 - Provides supplemental money based on student needs and demographics. This includes funding for students with disabilities, English learners, gifted students, economically disadvantaged students and those participating in career-technical education. Generally, these supplemental dollars are restricted to support these student subgroups.
- 



The House plan includes 4 formula changes:

- Eliminating “supplemental targeted assistance.” Supplemental targeted assistance is funding provided under the FSFP to districts with low wealth and high shares of students attending schools outside of their home district. This supplement primarily helps equalize school funding in poor urban districts. The House scraps this crucial support when calculating a district’s funding.
- Cutting any increases a districts would receive under Gov. DeWine’s already inadequate proposal by 50%.
- Adding arbitrary supplements based on enrollment (not need or cost).
- For the hundreds of districts that would have been cut under the DeWine plan, the House plan includes a “guarantee” that sets their funding to FY 2025 levels then adds on the enrollment “supplement.”

EXAMPLES:

Growing District

Columbus, and 48 other school districts, get an enrollment growth supplement. For Columbus, since their enrollment will grow by more than 3% between FY23 and FY26, they receive the \$50/kid supplement as well as \$200/kid in FY27.

Columbus City School District (Franklin County)

The Fair School Funding Plan is based on what it actually costs to educate students. It would provide an additional

\$23,547,859

to this district over the next two years.

The House plan is based on what politicians want, not what children need. It would provide an additional

\$11,111,065

to this district over the next two years, in the hopes that an increase over the biennium will distract from the long-term instability and underfunding their plan ensures well into the future. By scrapping the FSFP, the House would end Ohio kids' best chance at fairly funded public schools.

Statewide, the Ohio House plans to shortchange Ohio's kids by providing just **10%** of the state funding schools need and deserve over the next two years.

Increase under Governor

Districts that would have received an (inadequate) increase over the biennium under the Governor's plan will still receive half of that increase.

Dublin City School District

(Franklin County)

The Fair School Funding Plan is based on what it actually costs to educate students. It would provide an additional

\$10,379,255

to this district over the next two years.

The House plan is based on what politicians want, not what children need. It would provide an additional

\$2,034,485

to this district over the next two years, in the hopes that an increase over the biennium will distract from the long-term instability and underfunding their plan ensures well into the future. By scrapping the FSFP, the House would end Ohio kids' best chance at fairly funded public schools.

\$50 per student

Hilliard, and 322 other school districts, end up at \$0 in increased funding after going through the steps of the House's formula. They only increase they get \$20/per student for FY26 and \$30/per student in FY27.

Hilliard City School District

(Franklin County)

The Fair School Funding Plan is based on what it actually costs to educate students. It would provide an additional

\$7,355,527

to this district over the next two years.

The House plan is based on what politicians want, not what children need. It would provide an additional

\$780,208

to this district over the next two years, in the hopes that an increase over the biennium will distract from the long-term instability and underfunding their plan ensures well into the future. By scrapping the FSFP, the House would end Ohio kids' best chance at fairly funded public schools.

Property Tax - 30% Cap on Reserve, \$4.3 Billion

District	Total GiveBack	Share of Savings
South-Western City	\$ 165,022,638.00	63.5%
Columbus City	\$ 139,535,472.00	35.4%
Westerville City	\$ 91,266,265.00	56.3%
Worthington City	\$ 79,663,750.00	59.5%
Upper Arlington City	\$ 66,278,962.00	49.9%
Hamilton Local	\$ 27,519,591.00	70.3%
Dublin City	\$ 26,716,283.00	24.4%
New Albany-Plain Local	\$ 26,241,920.00	53.8%

FROM: 10th Period, <https://10thperiod.substack.com/p/welcome-to-the-ohio-general-assemblys>

House Proposal - Designed to divide and conquer

BEXLEY

House +\$18,170 over FSFP

Property Tax -\$12,315,982

FROM: 10th Period, <https://10thperiod.substack.com/p/welcome-to-the-ohio-general-assemblys> And Policy Matters Ohio analysis of HB 96

The Great Ohio Tax Shift

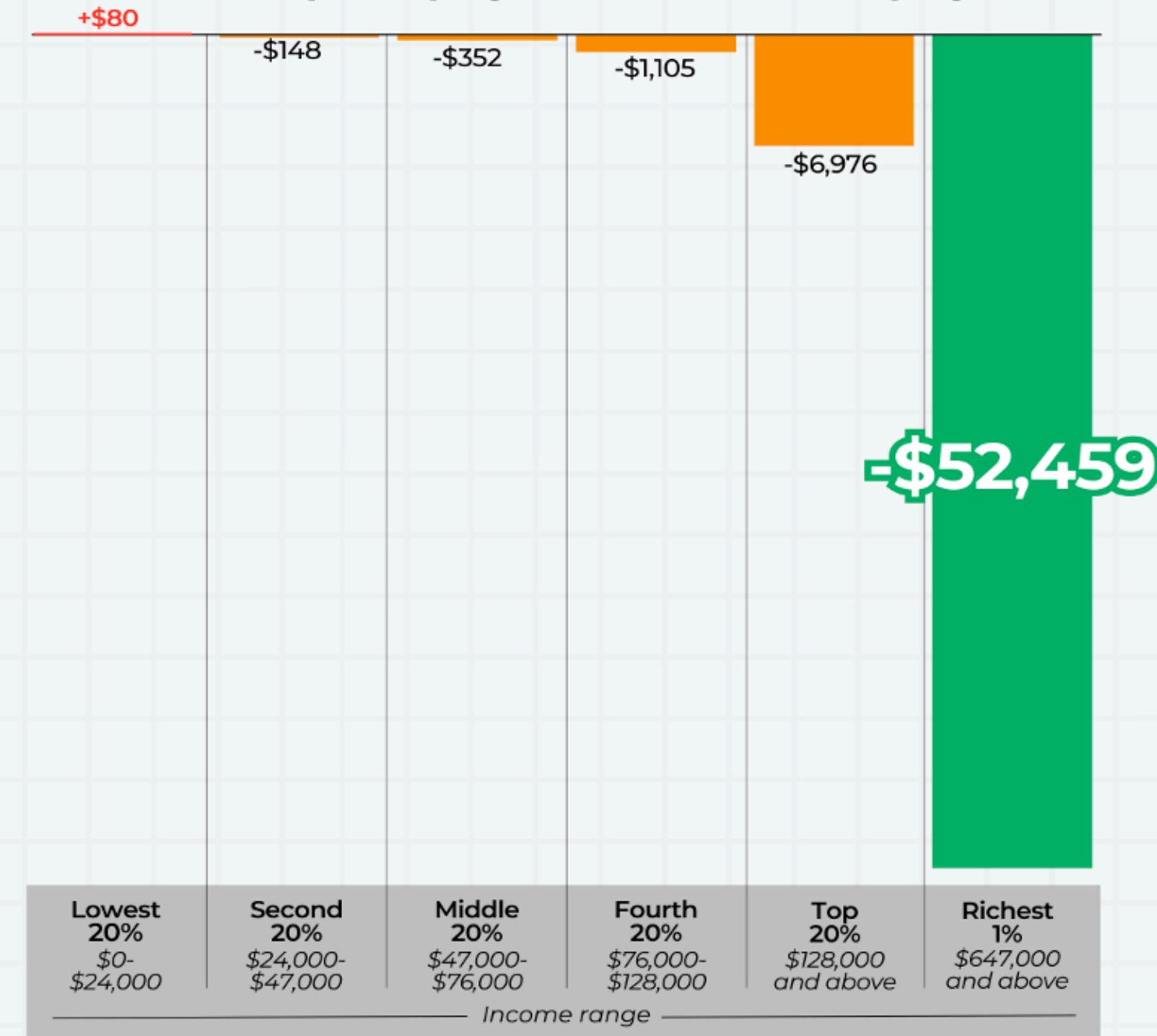
A generation of income tax cuts far outweigh the revenue gained from regressive tax alternatives.

- The cause of both our upside-down tax code and the artificial scarcity in revenue is the same: **a generation of income tax cuts.**
- The cumulative impact of tax changes since 2005 = **\$12.8 billion in foregone revenue ANNUALLY...**
- Almost all of that benefit has gone to the wealthiest Ohioans.
- In fact, the lowest earning Ohioans are paying MORE in state and local taxes since 2005.
- How does this connect to our state revenue situation today?

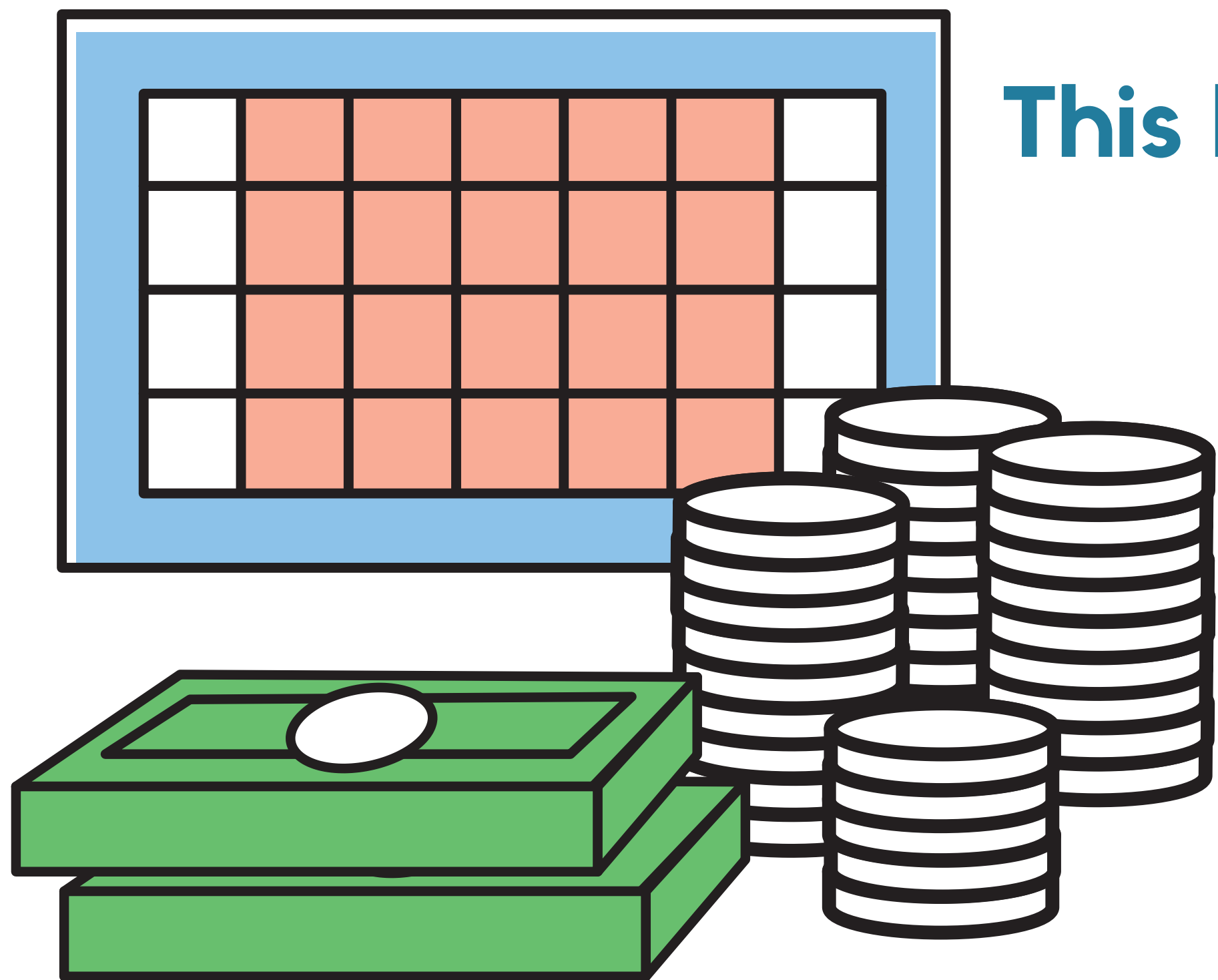


TAX
& BUDGET

Ohio taxes over 20 years:
The lowest-paid pay more, the rich pay less



Note: Estimates for "Top 1%" are also included in calculation of "Top 20%".
Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy



This budget debate needs you!

Nearly 30 years of bipartisan progress on adequate, predictable, constitutional school funding is eliminated under current House Budget.