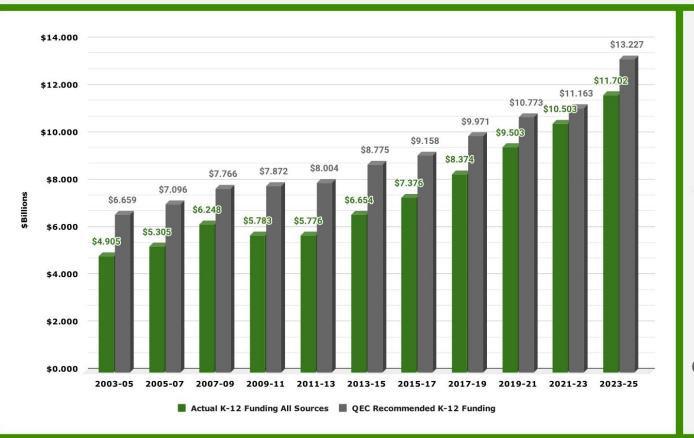
Year 1 Reduction: \$7.5 million in cuts, including:

32.5 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) reductions (most through attrition) which will reduce:

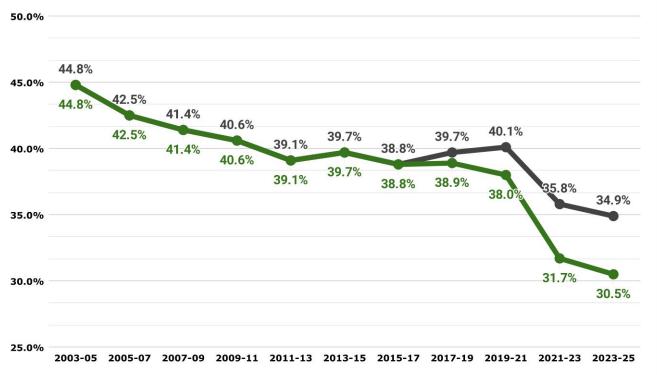
•	District Level Administrators	12.1%
•	School-Based Administrators	8.2%
•	Confidential/Manager/Supervisors	5.9%
•	Certified Staff	2.5%
•	Classified Staff	0.9%

K-12 Funding Actual vs QEC Recommendation Over Time



The Oregon Quality Education Commission estimates that Oregon K-12 education would need \$13.227 billion to fully implement its recommended model (QEM) for educational excellence in the 2023-25 biennium. This is \$1.525 billion or 13% more than the actual funding level for K-12 in 2023-25

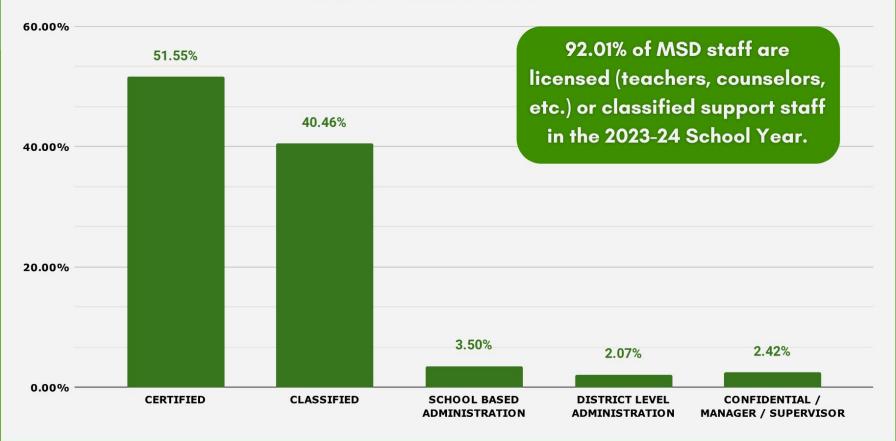
Oregon K-12 Biennial Funding As a Percentage of Total State Funding Over Time



• K-12 SSF & State Grants (SIA, HSS, Literacy) Percentage of State Budget • K-12 State School Fund (SSF) ONLY Percentage of State Budget

Total state General Fund (GF) & Lottery Fund (LF) budget for 2023-25 is \$33.491 billion. K-12 education received \$9.457 billion from this budget, and another \$743 million from other state budget sources, for a total of \$10.2 billion. When measured against the GF and LF budget alone (helpful because this is historically where all State School Fund money came from), it represents 30.5%. When funds from Measure 98 (High School Success), the Student Investment Account, and the Early Literacy Grant are included, the total for non-capital K-12 education expenditures is \$11.702 billion, or 34.9%.

STAFFING BY ROLE



Proposed Legislative Priorities

Fund sustainable high-quality public education.

State School Fund allocations simply must account for a higher percentage of the state's budget to adequately support the needs of Oregon students.

Increase the cap on special education (SPED) funding.

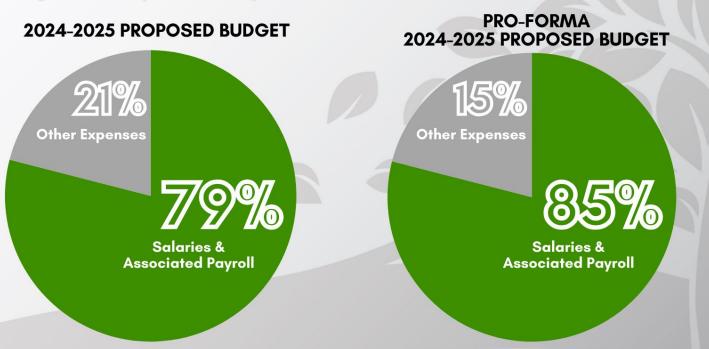
The cap on funding special education was created in 1991 to be at 11% and remains at that level today, while statewide, 15% of students qualify for SPED services. MSD's funding gap in SPED is \$7 million this year alone.

Stop passing unfunded mandates.

New laws, without consideration of money to comply with those laws, means required increased spending. Examples: SB 819, Paid Leave Oregon, new unemployment laws.

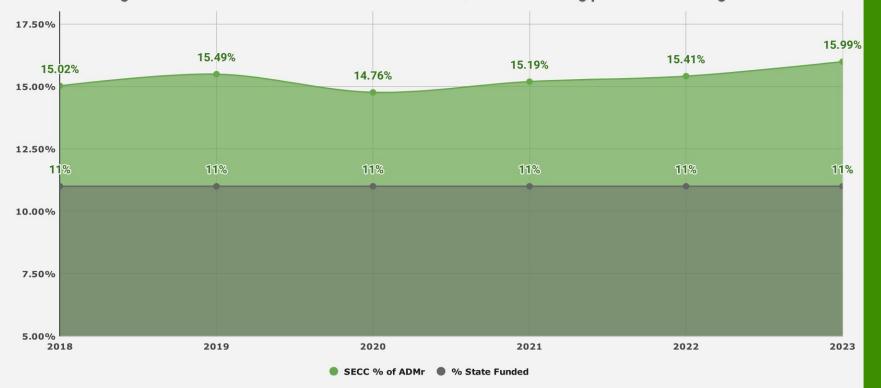
PROPOSED BUDGET

When contract services for Transportation, Speech Language Pathology Substitute Services and SPED student assessments are pro-forma restated as internal labor, the District percentage of funds spent on salary and benefits increases from 79.19% to 84.66%.



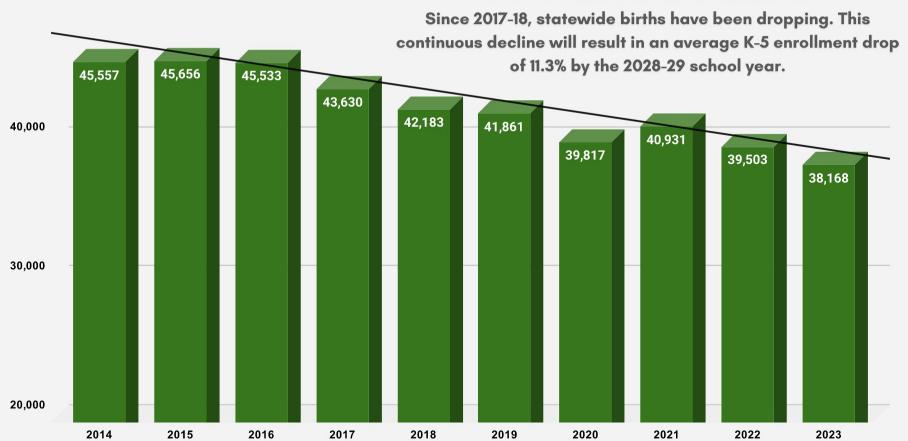
SPECIAL EDUCATION FUNDING & COSTS

In 2023, MSD's Special Education Child Count (SECC) was 15.99%. The state only funds Special Education up to 11%, leaving the rest unfunded. This difference amounted to \$7.15 million being paid out of MSD's general fund.

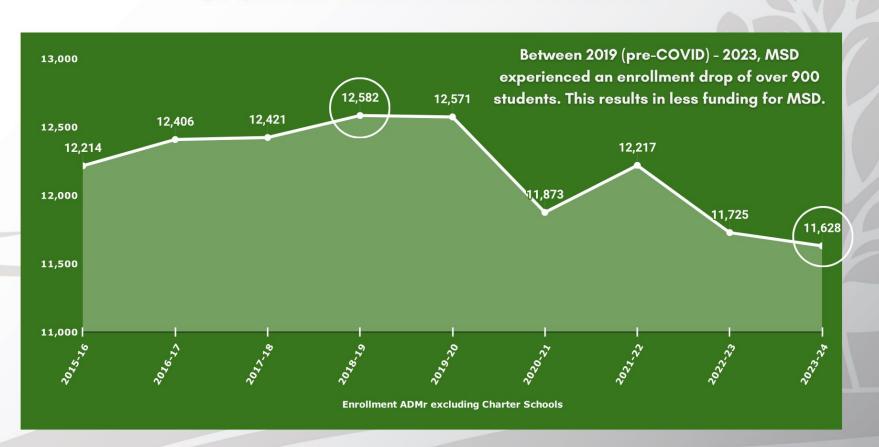




STATEWIDE BIRTHS



STUDENT ENROLLMENT DECLINE



Timeline

- Friday, April 26
 - Notify Impacted Individuals
 - Notify the Community
- Thursday, May 2 Budget Committee Meeting # 1
- Thursday, May 16 2nd Budget Committee Meeting
 - Public comment, committee discusses and approves Proposed Budget.
 - Budget chair signs resolutions.
- Thursday, May 30 3rd Budget Committee Meeting if needed
- Thursday, June 6 Board Meeting.
 - Public Budget Hearing on FY24-25 Budget*
 - Deliberate on budget approved by budget committee and considers additional public comment.
- Thursday, June 27 Board Meeting; FY24-25 Budget Adoption*
 - Board enacts resolutions adopting the budget, makes appropriations, imposes and categorizes tax levy.
- June 30 District must submit balanced budget by this date.
 - District submits required budget documents to County Assessor, Department of Education, and Southern Oregon Education Service District by July 15, 2024.