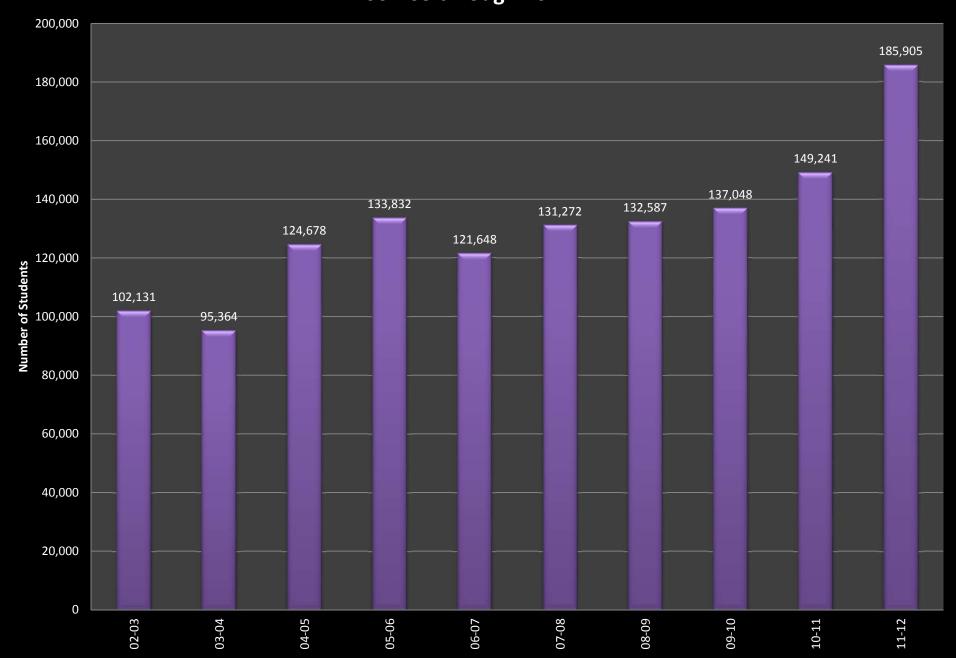
### A Snapshot of Nevada School Districts

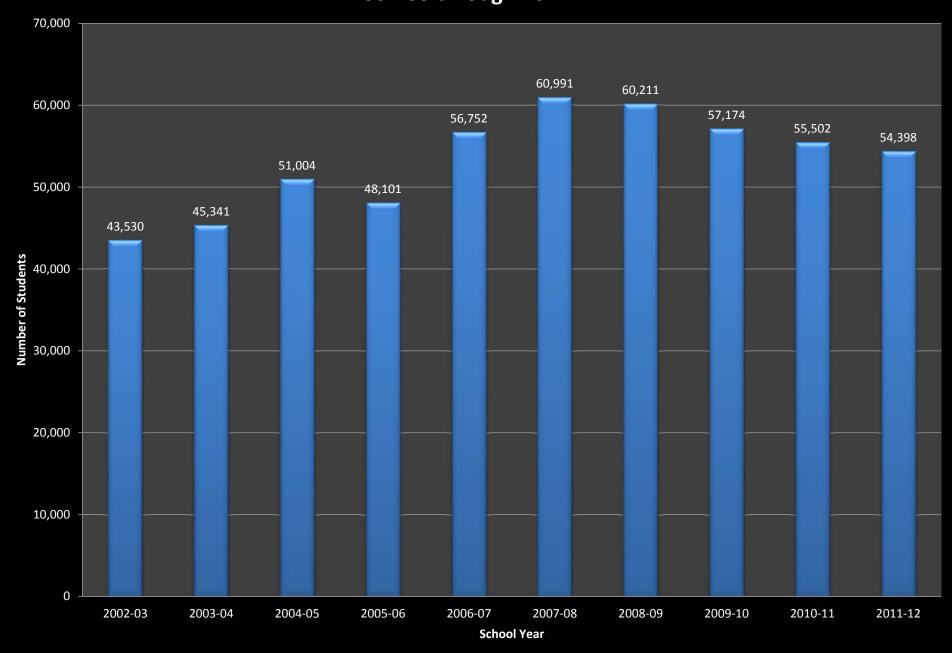
County	Superintendent	Address	Students*	White*	NCLB*	Expenditures**	Grad Rate***
Carson	Richard Stokes	1402 W. King St., Carson City, 89703	7,529	52.1%	Α	\$ 8,927	86.9
Churchill	Carolyn Ross	545 E. Richards St., Fallon 89406	4,168	66.1	Watch	\$ 8,634	85.3
Clark	Dwight Jones	5100 W. Sahara Ave., Las Vegas 89146	309,749	31.9	Watch	\$ 7,757	68.1
Douglas	Lisa Noonan	1638 Mono Ave., Minden 89423	6,336	70.3	Watch	\$ 8,795	87.4
Elko	Jeff Zander	1092 Burns Rd., Elko 89801	9,530	61.8	NI – 2	\$ 9,848	86.8
Esmeralda	Gary Gazaway	233 Ramsey St., Goldfield 89013	66	50.0	Α	\$ 25,460	No HS
Eureka	Ben Zunino	P.O. Box 249, Eureka 89316	239	82.4	А	\$ 24,688	92.9
Humboldt	Mike Bumgartner	310 E. 4 <sup>th</sup> St., Winnemucca 89445	3,376	57.6	Α	\$ 8,822	82.9
Lander	Jim Squibb	625 Battle Mountain 89820	1,118	67.5	А	\$ 9,593	94.1
Lincoln	Nykki Holton	P. O. Box 118, Panaca 89042	972	80.5	Α	\$ 11,128	63.8
Lyon	Caroline McIntosh	25 E. Goldfield, Yerington 89447	8,541	65.2	А	\$ 8,813	83.9
Mineral	Teri White	503 C St., Hawthorne 89415	517	56.7	Α	\$ 12,233	81.3
Nye	Rob Roberts	484 S. West St., Pahrump 89048	5,864	68.4	Watch	\$ 9,822	88.1
Pershing	Dan Fox	1150 Elmhurst Ave., Lovelock 89419	677	52.6	Α	\$ 12,718	89.1
Storey	Rob Slabey	P.O. Box C, Virginia City, 89440	429	81.4	А	\$ 13,061	83.8
Washoe	Heath Morrison	425 E. Ninth St., Reno 89512	62,324	49.0	Watch	\$ 8,067	71.9
White Pine	Bob Dolezal	1135 Avenue C, Ely 89301	1,403	74.8	Α	\$ 9,887	75.0
State	Keith Rheault	700 E. Fifth St., Carson City 89701	437,057	38.7	Watch	\$ 8,515	70.3

Source: www.nevadareportcard.com \*2010-11 School Year \*\* FY 2010 \*\*\* Class of 2010

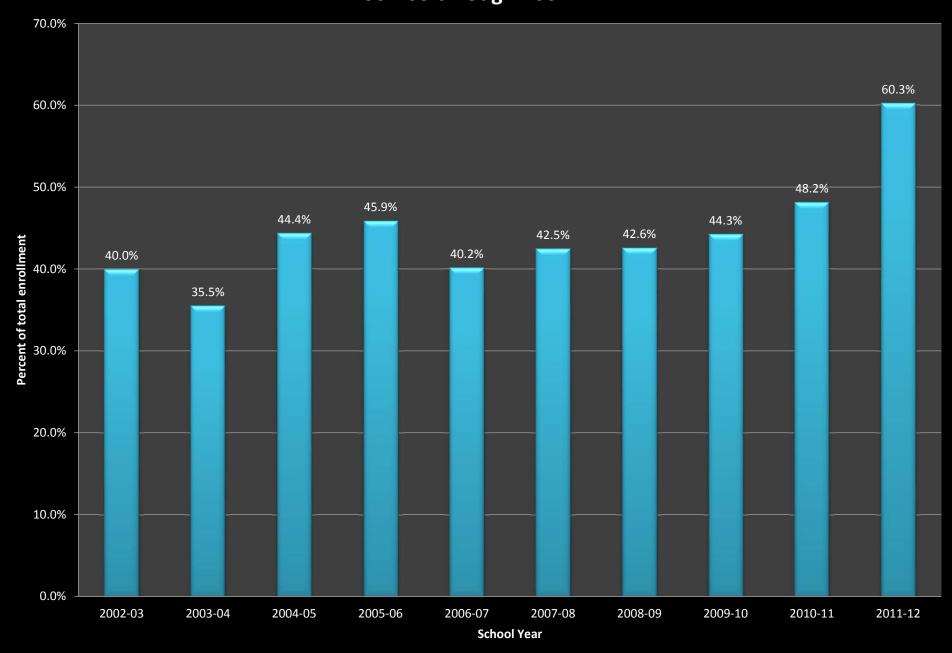
# CCSD Free and Reduced Lunch Student Count 2002-03 through 2011-12



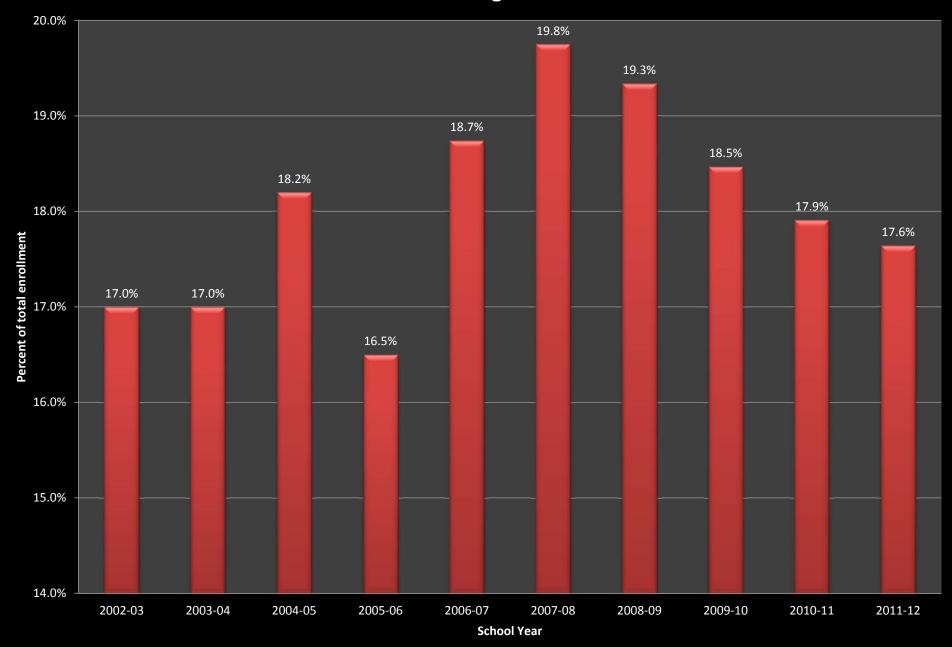
## CCSD English Language Learner Student Count 2002-03 through 2011-12



# CCSD Free and Reduced Lunch Enrollment (Percentage of Total Enrollment) 2002-03 through 2001-12



# CCSD English Language Learner Enrollment (Percentage of Total Enrollment) 2002-03 through 2001-12





# Professor: Schools need new funding system

As the demographics and distribution of population has evolved in Nevada, the means by which K-12 school budgets are funded most also change, according to a University of Nevada, Reno, professor who recently published a study on education funding.

"Public Education Finance Systems in the United States and Funding Policies for Populations with Special Educational Needs" is the result of a survey of 50 states public education financing by Deborah Verstegen, a UNR professor of education finance, public policy and leadership.

The need for differentiated learning that the current demographics demand is where the funding formula has failed, she said.

In 1967, Nevada was nearly a rural state and the school funding formula was set up then to address some of the issues then and has not changed.

"It almost punishes diversity as it now stands," Verstegen said. "It was created in 1966 and needs a good review.

The survey is valuable because it provides some comparative options with other states, but it also provides a menu of some of those options, she said.

Nevada is one of three states that have no funding for low-income students or for English language learners.

"So what do you do when you have those kids in such large numbers in your school district?" Verstegen asked. "It's sort of a false choice: Do you take money from the already-poorly funded general fund, or do you ignore the needs of these students and let them fail?"

Although recent data show improvement on state tests by all students in Washoe County, the results also reveal that English language learners' and special education students' scores continue to lag.

The state's per pupil funding under state law guarantees "a reasonably equal educational opportunity" for each student first, but also funding for some programs such as class size reduction. in the last session of the Legislature, school districts were given more latitude in how this money



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was used.

According to her study:

» Forty-one states have funds for English language learners. Arizona currently has a court case regarding funding of a program for students learning English as a second language.

» About 30 states fund gifted and talented student programs, but not Nevada.

Finding revenue, a debate that dominated the conversation about school funding during the recent session of the Legislature, is the key issue, Verstegen said.

Property taxes have fallen "and that really hurts school districts," she said, and there is a 3 percent cap on residential property taxes and 8 percent on commercial property taxes in Nevada.

Verstegen said the state might look at payment in lieu of taxes on federal land in the state, a business franchise tax and sales tax modification.

She said service taxes were also a possibility.

"I don't know if an income tax would be an answer for Nevada because you look at other states with an income tax, and they are in the same position that we're in."

Lotteries don't bring substantial revenue because of high administrative costs.

"Dr. Verstegen's work is particularly timely

and appropriate for policy makers to consider during these troubled economic times," said Chris Cheney, College of Education dean at UNR. "Her expertise provides the 'long view' we need."

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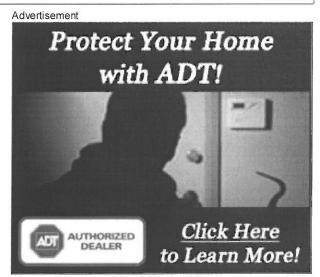
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## Resource Reallocation: Marguerite Roza



Roza believes state finance formulas can be levers for change. She suggests the following:

## DO:

- Fund students and student types
- Ensure portability, flexibility
- Promote innovations in productivity
- Foster new schooling options near failures
- Eliminate regulations on time and process
- Measure productivity
- Build information systems

#### DON'T:

- Fund processes, or inputs (including staffing)
- Perpetuate hold harmless provisions
- Protect small districts
- Continue funding failing schools
- Perpetuate unsustainable benefits structures

