

School LAND Trust Distribution

Definitions

SITFO – Utah School & Institutional Trust Funds Office
 Q – quarter (3-month period in a year)
 USDB – Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind
 CPI – Consumer Price Index
 SLT – School LAND Trust Office

avg – Average
 True up – correction for a prior year charter distribution
 dist – distribution
 LEA – Local Education Agency (all charters form one LEA)
 EG – enrollment growth

SITFO Distribution to SLT

The SITFO calculation takes into consideration the prior year distribution, economic factors, enrollment trends, and an average of the fund’s value (to smooth out market fluctuations) to determine the total distribution for a year:

$$SITFO\ dist = [50\% (1 + CPI + EG) \times (prior\ year\ dist) + [50\% \times (4\% \times 20\ Q\ avg)]]$$

SLT Distribution to LEAs/Schools

The SITFO distribution is divided between three LEA-type categories: charters, USDB, districts.

$$per\ pupil\ avg = SITFO\ dist \div prior\ year\ total\ state\ enrollment\ count$$

$$charter\ school\ total\ dist = per\ pupil\ Avg \times prior\ year\ charter\ enrollment$$

$$USDB\ total\ dist = per\ pupil\ avg \times prior\ year\ USDB\ enrollment$$

$$district\ total\ dist = SITFO\ dist - Charter\ School\ Total\ dist - USDB\ Total\ dist$$

The total for each LEA-type is broken down into an allocation for each school within the LEA:

Charter Schools

Each charter school receives a base (minimum) amount or a per pupil amount, whichever is greater. Base is .4% of the charter school total dist.

$$charter\ base = charter\ school\ total\ dist \times .004$$

The total amount for all charters receiving base is subtracted from the charter school total distribution and the per pupil amount is calculated for the remaining schools. Each charter is considered an LEA, so a charter’s total distribution amount is further disbursed when a charter has a satellite/s using the enrollment count. True ups are factored in and change the distribution amount for all charters.

District Schools

The first 10% of the district total distribution is divided equally between the districts. The remaining 90% of the district total distribution is divided strictly per pupil.

$$A\ district\ school's\ total\ dist = district\ total\ dist \times .10 + school's\ per\ pupil\ amount\ of\ the\ 90\%$$

A district school’s total distribution amount is divided by the district student count to determine the district per pupil amount. Each school receives the district per pupil amount based on enrollment. The formula advantages small districts and schools where the 10% is spread across a smaller population. A district can reallocate their funds between schools due to enrollment changes from the prior year.

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