

## **PART II: PUBLIC LAW PROGRAMS**

### **I. CORE FUNDING:**

For core funding, use a simplistic approach that uses SREB data to establish an equitable funding goal per student to include revenues from all sources. The overall amounts would be modified each year to reflect changes in SREB averages for Category 4 YR 1 that typically reflect faculty salary growth and other factors.

### **II. QUALITY/CAMPUS IMPROVEMENT AND STATE PRIORITIES**

Law programs could participate in the Quality Improvement Program that targets resources to develop programs of regional and national eminence. Institutions could compete for these resources through a competitive grant program model with clear benchmarks and goals. Awards would be made through a qualitative evaluation based on certain criteria such as centrality to institutional functional mission, achievement of overall state economic goals, potential of success, and other criteria. Additionally, all programs could participate in other newly created targeted programs for special needs in the areas of technology and endowment matching.

### **III. PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE INITIATIVES**

This component of the formula is designed to reward institutions for high performance and to provide an incentive for institutional improvement. Performance Incentive Funding would be an add-on to the Core Funding component. Appropriate evaluation mechanisms based on nationally recognized and accepted standards and definitions will be used to determine the performance and functional accountability of programs. Goals and benchmarks are to be determined.

This component will be implemented as funding becomes available.

### **CALCULATION OF THE CORE COMPONENT**

#### **STEP 1 Determine the Funding Goal**

The Board of Regents set a funding goal of \$20,000 per student for direct expenditures per guidelines of the ABA to include all sources of funds for law programs for FY 2000-01. The overall funding will be modified each year to reflect changes in SREB averages for Category 4 YR 1 that typically reflect faculty salary growth and other factors. The direct expenditures do not include funding for continuing legal education or OP&M expenditures.

## **STEP 2 Determine the Funding per Student**

The formula is designed to fund Louisiana's law programs at an average state appropriation per FTE student comparable to other law programs within the SREB states. The funding goal adopted by the Board of Regents includes all sources of funds. **The state appropriation is approximately 70% of the overall amount for four-year institutions. This percentage should be used to determine the state funding for the law programs.**

### **Method used for Determining the Funding per Student**

**The state funding goal is determined by adjusting the overall funding goal by 70%. Example, the \$20,000 overall goal set by the Board of Regents for FY 2000-01 would be multiplied by 70% to get the state funding per FTE ( $\$20,000 \times .70 = \$14,000$ ).**

**Each year the Board of Regents will adjust the overall goal by the change in SREB funding. Use the SREB State Data Exchange State and Local General Appropriations Per FTE Student Table to calculate the change in the SREB average state funding per FTE for Four-year 1 institutions from the previous year. For example, the SREB average state funding per FTE for FY 1998-99 for the Four-year 1 category was \$6,672 and the SREB average state funding per FTE for FY 1999-00 for the Four-year 1 category was \$7,017. The dollar difference is \$345 or a 5.17% increase. The \$20,000 funding goal would be adjusted by 5.17%. ( $\$20,000 \times 1.0517 = \$21,034$ ). Next, the new state funding goal would be adjusted by multiplying the new overall goal by 70%. **The SREB Tables and an example are included in Appendix B, Item 1, pages 1-3.****

## **STEP 3 Determine the Student Enrollment**

The enrollment at the law programs is based on a three year average headcount enrollment and not on FTE enrollment. By September 15<sup>th</sup> of each year, the law programs shall report the headcount enrollment, excluding any dual enrollments between the two institutions to the Board of Regents. These enrollment figures will be used to determine the funding level for each institution. The Paul M. Hebert Law Center will be funded at a maximum three year average headcount of 600.

## **STEP 4 Determine the Base Formula Requirements**

The Base Formula Requirement is the level of funding required to approximate the funding level of comparable institutions. This level of funding would provide the basic operational needs for each institution.

## **Method for Determining the Base Formula Requirement**

The Base Formula Requirement is determined by multiplying the dollar per student by the total number of students for each institution and then adding in the expenditures for the continuing legal education and the OP&M. The amounts for the continuing legal education and OP&M expenditures are contained in Appendix B, Item 2. The continuing legal education and OP&M expenditures will be modified each year to reflect changes in the SREB average dollar per FTE funding rate for SREB Category 4 YR 1.

### **STEP 5 Determining the Formula Implementation Rate**

The Formula Implementation Rate is the level of current funding compared to the Base Formula Requirement.

#### **Method for Determining the Formula Implementation Rate**

The Formula Implementation Rate is determined by dividing the available formula appropriation by the Base Formula Requirement. The formula appropriation is the total state dollars available less any desegregation settlement allocation directly to the institution and other non-formula items. State dollars available for formula purposes will include the amount in the appropriations bill plus any special allocation provided from pool funds.

### **FORMULA FUNDING MODEL FOR LAW PROGRAMS**

The results of the steps above will provide the Formula Funding Model for the public law programs.