



K-12 Education Funding Proposal Side-By-Side

This document is intended to provide a comparison between the funding elements of the respective proposals submitted by our elected officials.

	Current State K-12 Education Funding Levels (2016-17)	Governor Inslee K-12 Education Funding Proposal	Majority Coalition Caucus K-12 Education Funding Proposal (SB 5607)	House Democrat K-12 Education Funding Proposal (HB 1843)	Senate Democrat K-12 Education Funding Proposal (SB 5825)
Total Education Funding 2018-19 school year (Court Deadline)	\$10.5 billion	\$13.8 billion	\$12.3 billion	Undetermined	Undetermined
Year in which full-funding is achieved	---	2018-19	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19

<p>When will the plan become law?</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>After getting signed by the Governor</p>	<p>Must be passed by a vote of the people after getting signed by the Governor</p>	<p>After getting signed by the Governor</p>	<p>Requires an amendment to the constitution to exempt school district levies from the 1% constitutional property tax limitation. Amendments require 2/3 support in both chambers and must be passed by a majority of voters</p>
<p>Extends levy cliff one year</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Levy lid</p>	<p>2017: 28% 2018 & after: 24%</p>	<p>2017: 28% 2018: 24% 2019: 15% 2020 & after: 15%</p>	<p>2017: 28% 2018: 28% 2019: 0% 2020 & after: 10%</p> <p>Local levies will be eliminated in 2019, but may be locally reestablished starting in 2020</p>	<p>2017: 28% 2018: 28% 2019: 27% 2020: 26% 2021 & after: 24%</p>	<p>2017: 28% 2018 & after: \$1,000 per student</p>

Local Effort Assistance	---	Maintains LEA at half the levy rate	Eliminates LEA starting 2018-19	Maintains LEA at half the levy rate	Maintains LEA at half the levy rate
Some grandfathered districts are allowed higher levy rates than other districts. How does the levy rate change in these districts?	Maintains grandfathering	All districts have the same cap on how much they can raise through local levies beginning in 2019	All districts have the same cap on how much they can raise through local levies	All districts have the same cap on how much they can raise through local levies beginning in 2021	All districts have the same cap on how much they can raise through local levies
What restrictions are placed on local levies?	---	No changes to current law which states levies are not supposed to be used for basic education	Reaffirms current language stating that local levies are not supposed to be used for basic education	No changes to current law which states levies are not supposed to be used for basic education	Reaffirms current language stating that enrichment (local) levies are not supposed to be used for basic education
New state revenue 2017-19	---	+ \$4.3 billion over 2 years B&O tax increase, carbon tax, capital gains tax, & eliminating certain tax preferences	+ 2 billion annually starting in year 2. Increase in state property tax of \$1.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value starting in 2018	Does not address revenue	“Regular levies” are used to fund basic education. These will be collected by the state at the levy rate currently collected by a district for M&O levies or

					<p>\$5.00/\$1,000 of assessed value, whichever is less.</p> <p>The state will provide additional funding for districts with lower than average per-student district property value</p>
Minimum per-student funding guarantee	No minimum	No minimum	\$12,500 per student in combined federal, state, and local funding	No minimum	\$11,500 per student in combined state and Regular Levy funding
Education funding formula	Prototypical school funding model	Maintains current prototypical school funding model	Changes to a student-weighted funding formula (“per pupil guarantee”)	Maintains current prototypical school funding model	Maintains current prototypical school funding model, but converts the funding amount generated statewide by the prototypical model into a uniform per-student amount so that every district receives the same base per-student funding amount

<p>Spending requirements associated with increased funding for basic education</p>	<p>Funding formula is for allocation purposes only except for categorical programs</p>	<p>Requires funding for additional staffing for social emotional health be spent on hiring 1.0 FTE (this restriction is in the budget bill, so will need to be renewed). Maintains spending requirements for categorical programs. Otherwise, additional funding is for allocation purposes only</p>	<p>No more than 80% of funds can be spent on employee compensation. Maintains spending requirements for categorical programs. Otherwise all funding is for allocation purposes only</p>	<p>Additional funding is for allocation purposes only, maintains spending requirements for categorical programs</p>	<p>Regular levies are for basic education. Enrichment levies (formerly called M&O) are used for non-basic education purposes. No other changes made to spending requirements</p>
<p>Minimum beginning teacher salary</p>	<p>\$35,700</p>	<p>\$54,587</p>	<p>\$45,000</p>	<p>\$45,500</p>	<p>\$45,000</p>
<p>K-12 staff salary</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>\$2.7 billion for the 2017-19 biennium</p>	<p>Funding formula doesn't direct money to specific areas</p>	<p>Undetermined</p>	<p>Undetermined</p>
<p>State funded professional learning</p>	<p>\$21.35 per student</p>	<p>10 days of professional learning in 2018-19</p>	<p>No funding for professional learning</p>	<p>2 days of professional learning in 2018-19 increased to 10 days by 2022-23</p>	<p>No funding for professional learning</p>

State salary allocation model	---	Simplifies salary allocation model and moves from a 180 day allocation model to a 10 month allocation model (districts not required to have longer contracts)	Eliminates state salary allocation model	Simplifies salary allocation model	Simplifies salary allocation model
Staff mix factor (multiplier that reflects the average experience and education level of teachers in a school district)	Staff mix determines district funding rates for teacher salary, special education, LAP, TBIP, Highly Capable, & CTE	Continues use of staff mix to determine district funding rates	Eliminates staff mix so all districts are funded at the same rate aside from cost-of-living allowance	Eliminates impact of staff mix so all districts are funded at the same rate aside from cost-of-living differences	Eliminates impact of staff mix so all districts are funded at the same rate
Regional cost-of-living enhancements	No regional cost-of-living enhancements	No regional cost-of-living enhancements	Provides a regional cost-of-living allowance of up to \$10,000 per certificated or administrative staff	Includes a regional cost-of-living enhancement	No regional cost-of-living enhancements
Annual inflationary adjustments to funding level	Provides an annual inflationary adjustment	Provides an annual inflationary adjustment	Provides an annual inflationary adjustment	Provides an annual inflationary adjustment	Provides an annual inflationary adjustment

Funding for low-income students	Each student eligible for free or reduced price meals, 44% of students, generates approximately \$475 per student per year (\$229 million in FY 2017)	Enhances Learning Assistance Program funding formula by 15% on top of the increases resulting from increased salary	Districts will receive \$2,000 per student based on the district poverty rate using U.S. Census data (Approximately 12.5%)	No change in 2018-19, but funding formula will increase by 42% by 2020-21	No changes to funding formula
Funding for concentrated poverty	No additional funding	No additional funding	If poverty rate is above 30%, districts receive \$5,000 per student for every student that put a district above 30% poverty rate (based on U.S. Census data)	No additional funding	No additional funding
Funding for English Language Learner (ELL) students	Each student generates approximately \$950 per student per year	Maintains current funding formula, but allocations will increase due to salary increases (amount of increase TBD)	Each student generates \$1,000 per year	Maintains current funding formula for ELL students, but allocations will increase due to salary increases. Eliminates support for recently exited ELL students	No additional funding
Funding for special education students	Each student generates \$6,400 per year	Maintains current funding formula, but allocations will increase due to salary increases	Each student generates \$7,500 per year	Maintains current funding formula, but allocations will increase due to salary increases	No changes to funding formula, but allocations will increase due to salary increases

Funding for homeless students	No funding provided	No funding provided	Each student generates \$1,500 per year	No funding provided	No funding provided
Funding for Highly Capable students	Each student generates approximately \$450 per year	Enhances Highly Capable funding formula by 27% on top of the increases resulting from increased salary	Each student generates \$1,000 per year	Enhances Highly Capable funding formula by 7% on top of the increases resulting from increased salary	No changes to funding formula
Mechanism for increasing Career & Technical Education (CTE) funding	---	Enhances funding formulas by about \$7.5 million per year on top of increases resulting from increased salary	Each Student generates \$500 per year (cost TBD)	Enhances CTE class size formula on top of increases resulting from increased salary (cost TBD)	No changes to funding formula
Hiring teachers for class size reduction (K-3)	---	Fully funds	Doesn't direct money to specific areas	Fully funds	Fully funds
School staffing changes	---	Increases staffing to promote social emotional health, which must be spent in those areas for the upcoming biennium	Doesn't direct money to specific areas	Increases staffing for elementary family engagement coordinators and guidance counselors for middle and high school	No changes

Financial transparency	---	Districts must report how money is spent by source of funding. No additional requirements about making information accessible to public	Districts must report how money is spent by source of funding. No additional requirements about making information accessible to public	Creates a workgroup to look into how to improve transparency	Districts must use revenue to expenditure accounting for all fund sources. (local, state, and federal)
Initiative 1351	Will begin implementation in 2019-21	Will begin implementation in 2019-21	Provisions would be eliminated	Will begin implementation in 2019-21	Will begin implementation in 2019-21

Sources:

Governor's Budget Detail: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/budget17/detail/nl350.pdf>

Washington Common Schools Caseload Forecast: http://www.cfc.wa.gov/Monitoring/ComSch_Enrollment.pdf

Governor's K-12 Budget Highlights: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/budget17/highlights/05K-12Education.pdf>

State Operating Budget Comparison: <http://fiscal.wa.gov/BudgetO.aspx>

Governor's Budget: http://www.ofm.wa.gov/budget17/bills/Op1719_Z0278_3.pdf

Majority Coalition Caucus proposal: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=5607&Year=2017>

House Democrat proposal: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1843&Year=2017>

Senate Democrat proposal: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=5825&Year=2017>

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