



THE WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

A high-quality education system that prepares all students for college, career, and life.

Title: 2017 Legislative Session and Governor Inslee’s Proposed K-12 Budget

As Related To:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Goal One: Develop and support policies to close the achievement and opportunity gaps.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Goal Three: Ensure that every student has the opportunity to meet career and college ready standards.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Goal Two: Develop comprehensive accountability, recognition, and supports for students, schools, and districts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Goal Four: Provide effective oversight of the K-12 system.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Relevant To Board Roles:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/> Communication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> System Oversight	<input type="checkbox"/> Convening and Facilitating
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy	

Policy Considerations / Key Questions:

1. What has transpired since the Board adopted its 2017 legislative priorities?
2. How closely does the Governor’s proposed budget align with SBE’s priorities?
3. What can the Board do to advocate for its priorities and this budget?

Possible Board Action:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Review	<input type="checkbox"/> Adopt
<input type="checkbox"/> Approve	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Materials Included in Packet:

<input type="checkbox"/> Memo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-Party Materials
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Graphs / Graphics	<input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint

Synopsis: Given the Board’s 2017 legislative priorities, the legislature’s organizational structure and Governor Inslee’s proposed budget, how can the Board best advocate for its policy priorities?

The Board adopted its legislative priorities at its November Board meeting. Since then, staff have met with numerous legislators and partners to advance these priorities.

Post-election, both caucuses in both legislative chambers have (officially) elected leadership, and three of the four caucuses have (unofficially) assigned committee composition; all will impact our advocacy.

Staff attended two budget/policy forecast meetings with the governor’s office policy and fiscal staff to review the governor’s proposed K-12 budget for the 2017-19 biennium. Staff subsequently initiated a one-on-one meeting with OFM staff to discuss this budget in-depth. Staff will provide an overview of Governor Inslee’s proposed biennial budget, focusing on plans related to increasing revenue and investing 50.3% of the state’s biennial budget in K-12 education.

In your packet you will find:

- 2017 Legislature leadership structure and relevant committee composition.
- The governor’s summary of the K-12 education component of his budget.
- A summary of the governor’s strategy to increase revenues.
- A synopsis of the governor’s “Putting Washington’s Students First” plan.
- The governor’s proposed educator salary schedule.
- A spreadsheet outlining estimated funding changes by-district, for all WA school districts.



2017 SESSION: Legislative Priorities

A high-quality education system that prepares all students for college, career, and life.

The State Board of Education believes that these priorities are currently the most mission-critical to lead the development of state policy for K-12 education, provide effective oversight of public schools, and advocate for student success.

Resolve McCleary Implementation

Fully implement ESHB 2261 and SHB 2776; make ample provision for basic education programs, and eliminate the state's unconstitutional reliance on local levies.

Washington's Supreme Court was clear in its McCleary decision of 2012 that the state has failed to make ample provision for public schools, as required by Article IX of the state constitution. Additionally, the Court was clear that reliance on local dollars to support basic education programs and salaries is impermissible. The 2017 Legislature is requested to define the constitutionally permissible uses of local maintenance and operations levies and increase state funding to ensure that basic education programs and compensation of school district staff for basic education duties are fully funded from dependable state sources, and not from local levies. *Additionally, the Legislature is requested to restore funding enhancements to per pupil allocations provided for career and technical education.* These actions will both bring the state into compliance with a key finding in McCleary and dramatically improve the equity of the state's school funding system. The K-12 system cannot close the opportunity and achievement gaps and ensure a high-quality education for all students unless the state fully funds its program of basic education.

End Biology End of Course as a Diploma Requirement*

Immediately eliminate the biology End-of-Course exam as a high school graduation requirement, and replace it with a comprehensive science assessment aligned with the Washington State Science Learning Standards (i.e., Next Generation Science Standards), when it becomes available.

Expand Assessment Alternatives*

Expand assessment alternatives for high school graduation, including successful completion of state-approved transition courses and dual credit courses.

Provide Professional Learning for Educators*

The 2017 Legislature is requested to include ten days, or 60 hours, of professional development in the state's program of basic education and require that all professional learning funded by state basic education allocations be designed to meet the standards for high-quality professional learning established in RCW 28A.300.602. Ensuring that all students are prepared for career and college requires sustained, state-funded time for professional learning outside of the 180-day school calendar. Renewed state support for professional learning will ease the strain on families and children from the proliferation of partial school days, reverse the erosion of instructional time from the state's abandonment of this responsibility, and promote equity for districts less able to support this necessary activity through local levies.

* Recommended reform strategy in the SBE's 2016 biennial report on the K-12 system's educational health.

Strengthen Career Readiness and Fortify the High School and Beyond Plan in the Program of Basic Education for All Students*

The career- and college-ready graduation requirements directed by the Legislature in 2014 make the High School and Beyond Plan essential to the state's new high school diploma. In order to ensure that every student has access to a high-quality High School and Beyond Plan, the Legislature is requested to define and fund the following minimum elements of the plan:

- Identification of career goals
- Identification of educational goals in support of anticipated career and life goals
- A four-year plan for course-taking aligned with career and educational goals
- Identification of assessments needed to earn a diploma and achieve postsecondary goals.

The Board also urges legislation that requires the development of career readiness standards for all students, as a guide for K-12 curricula and a support for students, parents and counselors.

Strengthen Expanded Learning Opportunities*

Establish, fund, and increase access to high-quality expanded learning opportunities for historically underserved students and students that are credit-deficient and not on track for on-time graduation. Summer learning loss widens achievement gaps and reduces academic results for economically disadvantaged students. The Legislature should support expanded learning opportunities that align with the quality indicators designed by the Expanded Learning Opportunity Council pursuant to SSB 6163.

Remedy Teacher Shortage and Align and Enhance Educator Compensation and Credentialing

Identify and fund additional effective strategies to address the multi-faceted problem of teacher shortages.

The Legislature is requested to align the new system of professional certification with a new model of professional compensation based on the career ladder compensation model recommended by the Compensation Technical Work Group.

* Recommended reform strategy in the SBE's 2016 biennial report on the K-12 system's educational health.



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2017 Legislature Leadership and Key Committee Composition*

Senate Republicans (Majority) Leadership	Senate Democrats (Minority) Leadership
Majority Leader: Mark Schoesler (Spokane) Majority Caucus Chair: Randi Becker (East Pierce County) Majority Floor Leader: Joe Fain (Auburn) Majority Whip: Barbara Bailey (Mt. Vernon)	Minority Leader: Sharon Rolfes (Seattle) Minority Caucus Chair: John McCoy (Everett) Minority Floor Leader: Marko Lias (Lynwood)

Senate Education Committee Members (Republicans)	Senate Education Committee Members (Democrats)
Hans Zeiger, Chair (Puyallup) Joe Fain (Auburn) Ann Rivers (La Center) Judy Warnick (Moses Lake)	Christine Rolfes: Ranking (Kitsap County) Andy Billig (Spokane) Mark Mullet (Issaquah)

Senate Ways and Means Committee Members (Republicans)	Senate Ways and Means Committee Members (Democrats)
John Braun, Chair (Centralia) Sharon Brown, Vice chair (Kennewick) Dino Rossi, Vice chair (Sammamish) Jim Honeyford, Vice chair, Capital Budget (Toppenish) Barbara Bailey (Mt. Vernon) Randi Becker (East Pierce County) Joe Fain (Auburn) Mark Miloscia (Federal Way) Mike Padden (Spokane Valley) Ann Rivers (La Center) Mark Schoesler (Ritzville) Judy Warnick (Moses Lake) Hans Zeiger (Puyallup)	Kevin Ranker: Ranking (Orcas Island) Christine Rolfes: Assistant Operating (Kitsap County) David Frockt: Capital (Seattle) Andy Billig (Spokane) Rueven Carlyle (Seattle) Steve Conway (Tacoma) Jeannie Darneille (Tacoma) Bob Hasegawa (Seattle) Karen Keiser (Kent) Jamie Pedersen (Seattle)

**Officially, committee composition remains as it was during the 2016 session until 2017 session begins on Jan. 11, at which time outgoing legislators resign and newly-elected legislators are officially appointed and sworn in. Committee membership could change until then. Caucuses have elected their leadership based on the most recent elections.*

House Democrats (Majority) Leadership	House Republicans (Minority) Leadership
<p>Speaker of the House: Frank Chopp (Seattle) Majority Leader: Pat Sullivan (Covington) Majority Caucus Chair: Eric Pettigrew (Seattle) Majority Floor Leader: Gael Tarleton (Seattle) Majority Whip: Marcus Riccelli (Spokane) Deputy Majority Whip: Jessyn Farrell (Seattle)</p>	<p>Leader: Dan Kristiansen (Snohomish) Deputy Leader: Joel Kretz (Okanogan) Caucus Chair: Shelly Short (Republic) Floor Leader: J.T. Wilcox (Yelm) Assistant Floor Leader: Matt Shea (Spokane Valley) Assistant Floor Leader: Matt Manweller (Ellensburg) Whip: Dave Hayes (Camano Island)</p>

House Education Committee Members (Democrats)	House Education Committee Members (Republicans)
<p>Sharon Tomiko Santos: Chair Rep.-elect Monica Stonier: Vice-Chair (Vancouver) Rep.-elect Laurie Dolan: Vice-chair (Olympia) Steve Bergquist (Tukwila) Christine Kilduff (Tacoma) Patty Kuderer (Bellevue) John Lovick (Mill Creek) Lillian Ortiz-Self (Shoreline) Tana Senn (Bellevue) Larry Springer (Kirkland)</p>	<p>Paul Harris: Ranking (Vancouver) Dick Muri: Assistant Ranking (Steilacoom) Michelle Caldier (Kitsap County) Mark Hargrove (Covington) Norm Johnson (Yakima) McCaslin (Spokane Valley) Mike Steele (Lake Chelan) Drew Stokesbary (Auburn) Mike Volz (Spokane)</p>

House Appropriations Committee Members (Democrats)	House Appropriations Committee Members (Republicans)
<p>Timm Ormsby, Chair (Spokane) June Robinson, Vice-chair (Everett) Steve Bergquist (Tukwila) Eileen Cody (Seattle) Joe Fitzgibbon (Seattle) Drew Hansen (Bainbridge Island) Zack Hudgins (Seattle) Laurie Jinkins (Tacoma) Ruth Kagi (Shoreline) Kristine Lytton (Anacortes) Eric Pettigrew (Seattle) Gerry Pollet (Seattle) David Sawyer (Tacoma) Tan Senn (Bellevue) Larry Springer (Kirkland) Derek Stanford (Shoreline) Pat Sullivan (Covington) Steve Tharinger (Sequim)</p>	<p>Bruce Chandler: Ranking (Granger) Drew MacEwen: Assistant Ranking (Union) Drew Stokesbary: Assistant Ranking (Auburn) David Taylor (Moxee) Vincent Buys (Lynden) Cary Condotta (Chelan) Brandon Vick (Felida) Larry Haler (Richland) Paul Harris (Vancouver) Joe Schmick (Colfax) J.T. Wilcox (Yelm) Matt Manweller (Ellensburg) Terry Nealey (Dayton) Michelle Caldier (Port Orchard) Mike Volz (Spokane)</p>

House Capital Budget Committee Members (Democrats)	House Capital Budget Committee Members (Republicans)
<p>Steve Tharinger, Chair (Sequim) Strom Peterson, Vice-chair (Shoreline) Beth Doglio, Vice-chair (Seattle) Nicole Macri (Seattle) Jeff Morris (Mt. Vernon) Kristine Reeves (Federal Way) Marcus Riccelli (Spokane) Cindy Ryu (Shoreline) Mike Sells (Everett) Monica Stonier (Vancouver)</p>	<p>Richard DeBolt: Ranking (Chehalis) Norma Smith: Assistant Ranking (Clinton) Drew MacEwen (Union) Mike Steele (Lake Chelan) Maureen Walsh (Walla Walla) John Koster (Snohomish) Mary Dye (Pomeroy) Vicki Kraft (Vancouver) Norm Johnson (Yakima)</p>

House Finance Committee Members (Democrats)	House Finance Committee Members (Republicans)
<p>Kristine Lytton, Chair (Anacortes) Noel Frame, Vice-chair (Seattle) Laurie Dolan (Olympia) Gerry Pollet (Seattle) Larry Springer (Kirkland) Sharon Wylie (Vancouver)</p>	<p>Terry Nealey: Ranking (Dayton) Ed Orcutt: Assistant Ranking (Kalama) Cary Condotta (Chelan) Drew Stokesbary (Auburn) J.T. Wilcox (Yelm)</p>

Please contact Kaaren Heikes with any questions: Kaaren.heikes@k12.wa.us or 360.725.6029.

"This final step is arguably the biggest and most difficult. But it's necessary. We know what needs to get done and we know this is the year to do it."

Gov. Jay Inslee

December 2016

GOV. INSLEE'S EDUCATION PLAN — PUTTING WASHINGTON'S STUDENTS FIRST

Gov. Inslee's 2017–19 budget puts forward a bold vision for Washington's future. The centerpiece of that budget is his plan for fully funding K-12 education, which includes the final steps of addressing teacher compensation and ending the decades-long overreliance on local levies for basic education. His proposal would improve state teacher pay to competitive levels statewide. And it would provide more resources to give students and teachers the support they need to succeed in the classroom while protecting essential human services that many at-risk students depend on outside the classroom.

Education is the most important underpinning of Washington's economy, the key to improving our quality of life and assuring every student has an opportunity to be successful. Yet for decades, the state has not lived up to its constitutional duty to fully fund kindergarten-through-12th grade basic education. Local school districts have been left to fill the funding gaps, and that has created significant basic education funding disparities between low- and high-income areas of the state.

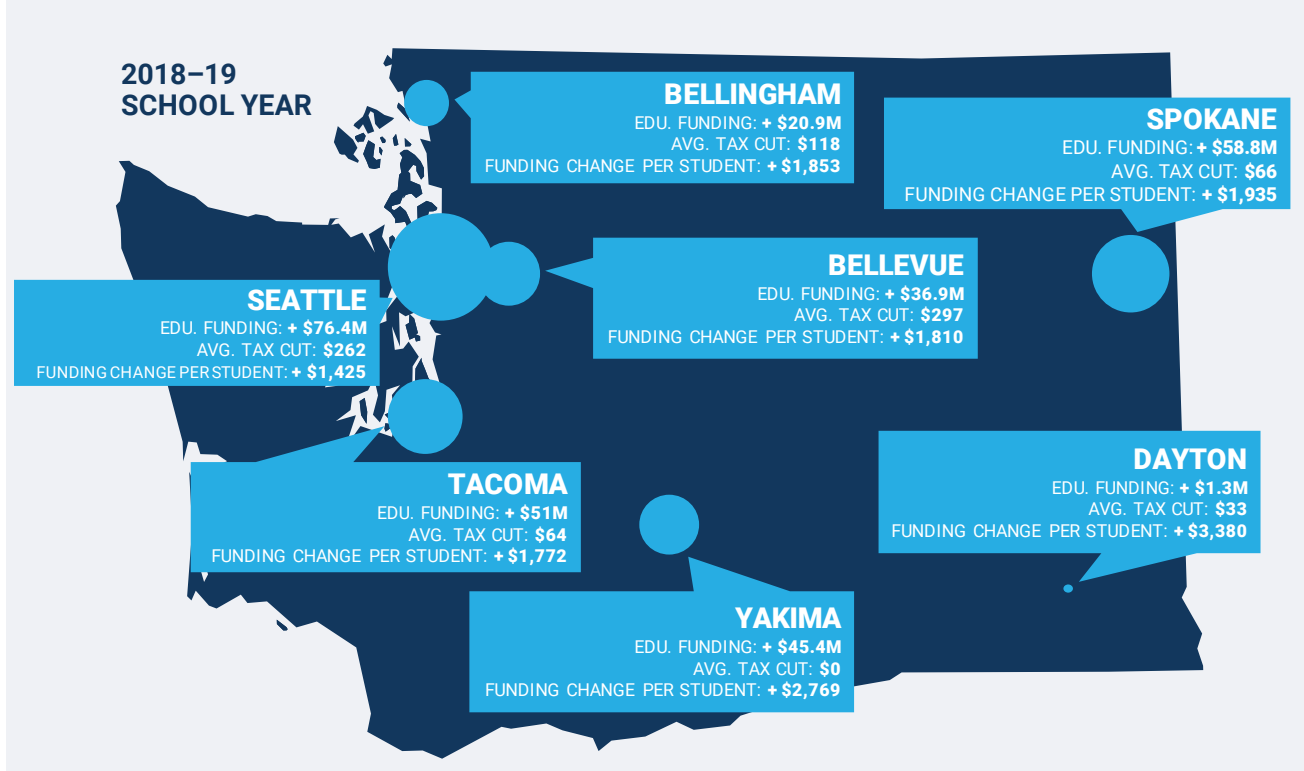
Since taking office in 2013, one of Gov. Inslee's highest priorities has been reinvesting in K-12 education to fulfill previous legislative commitments to students and families. Over the past four years, the state has increased its investment in K-12 education by more than \$4.6 billion — including \$2.1 billion to meet the state's constitutional basic education obligations. Washington has also invested heavily to reduce early elementary class sizes and has fully funded all-day kindergarten, student transportation, and materials, supplies and school operations, or MSOC.

But we are not finished yet.



Every school district will receive more state funding.

At least 75% of households and businesses will see a **property tax cut**.



Gov. Inslee has a plan to resolve this issue once and for all. His 2017–19 budget includes more than \$2.7 billion to provide competitive educator and school staff salaries across the state and, for the first time, fully fund the basic education portion of compensation. This should bring the state into compliance with the state Supreme Court’s 2012 McCleary ruling.

But the governor believes the state must do more than just comply with the court’s order.

The governor’s budget — proposing one of the largest K-12 education investments in state history — includes another \$1.1 billion to finish the job of reducing early elementary class sizes and to replicate proven strategies to support struggling students and schools, enhance mentoring programs for teachers and principals, and add more staff to support student social and emotional learning.

The benefits of the governor’s budget would be felt in every school district across the state. Under his plan, every school district would receive more state funding, a property tax cut, or both:

- » Every school district would receive more money from the state.
- » The infusion of state funding would enable school districts to reduce local property taxes by at least \$250 million statewide per year.
- » Local school taxes would be reduced in 119 of the state’s 295 school districts — and more than three-fourths of households and businesses would get a property tax cut.

The governor’s budget reflects our state’s values and makes education our highest priority. A decade ago, spending on public schools was less than 39 percent of total state spending. Sizable education investments during the past four years have pushed that figure above 47 percent. And, under

Gov. Inslee’s budget, K-12 education spending would top 50 percent of total state spending — the highest it’s been since the early 1980s.

In 2012, the state Supreme Court sided with lower courts in the McCleary v. State of Washington lawsuit, finding the state wasn’t meeting its paramount duty to amply fund K-12 basic education. The court stressed that state funding for basic education must be both uniform and dependable.

Even as the court case was unfolding, the state Legislature passed laws in 2009 (House Bill 2261, revising the definition of basic education) and 2010 (HB 2776, adopting a simpler and more practical formula for basic education) to establish a plan and a timeline for fully funding basic education by 2018 without reliance on local taxes. The Supreme Court’s 2012 ruling cited the Legislature’s plan as one that would satisfy the court.

House Bill 2261 created the Compensation Technical Working Group. Its 2012 report offered nine recommendations, including a schedule of comparable wages for all school employees, based on market analyses conducted by the state Employment Security Department.

After the 2015 legislative session, Gov. Inslee convened a bipartisan, bicameral group of legislators to consider how to ensure competitive salaries for educators and school staff. The Legislature considered the working group’s deliberations, and in 2016, passed Senate Bill 6195, which called for an independent study of market rate salaries for school employees. The independent consultant’s findings were released in November 2016 and confirmed the Employment Security Department’s 2016 update.

Gov. Inslee’s 2017–19 budget proposes competitive salaries for educators, administrators and classified staff, based on those analyses. With that investment, by the end of the current biennium commitments made in House bills 2261 and 2776 will be fully implemented.

But making good on a promise made nearly a decade ago isn’t good enough. Gov. Inslee’s budget goes beyond paying educators and administrators competitive wages, making additional investments to give students the education they need to be successful and to deliver services to help close the opportunity gap.

	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
	CURRENT SALARY	PROPOSED SALARY	
	Funded based on 180-day school year	Funded based on 10 months plus hours of training and collaboration	
Teachers and educational staff associates		30 hours	80 hours
Beginning experience	\$35,700	\$44,976	\$54,587
Average experience	\$54,865	\$59,709	\$72,466
16 or more years of experience	\$67,288	\$69,938	\$84,883
	Funded based on 11 months	Funded based on full calendar year	
Administration	\$62,847	\$78,395	\$114,612
	Funded based on full calendar year		
Classified	\$33,898	\$39,457	\$52,908

The governor’s education plan is based on the following goals:

Recruit, retain and continually train great educators – \$2.96 billion total

Research and common sense tell us the most important school-based factor in academic achievement is teacher quality. Better starting salaries for teachers will attract a smart, creative, diverse workforce. Too many starting teachers leave the profession within a few years, and mentoring is a proven strategy to support them and keep them in the profession. Time for training and collaboration will equip teachers with tools to narrow the opportunity gap, increase cultural competency and address students’ social and emotional needs. The governor’s budget also ensures competitive wages for all school employees.

Competitive wages and benefits for teachers and school staff – \$2.74 billion Education Legacy Trust Account; \$7.8 million Opportunity Pathways Account

Teachers are currently compensated based on a system that rewards years of experience and degrees earned. But research shows that degrees are less an indicator of skill than other kinds of professional development. The governor’s budget

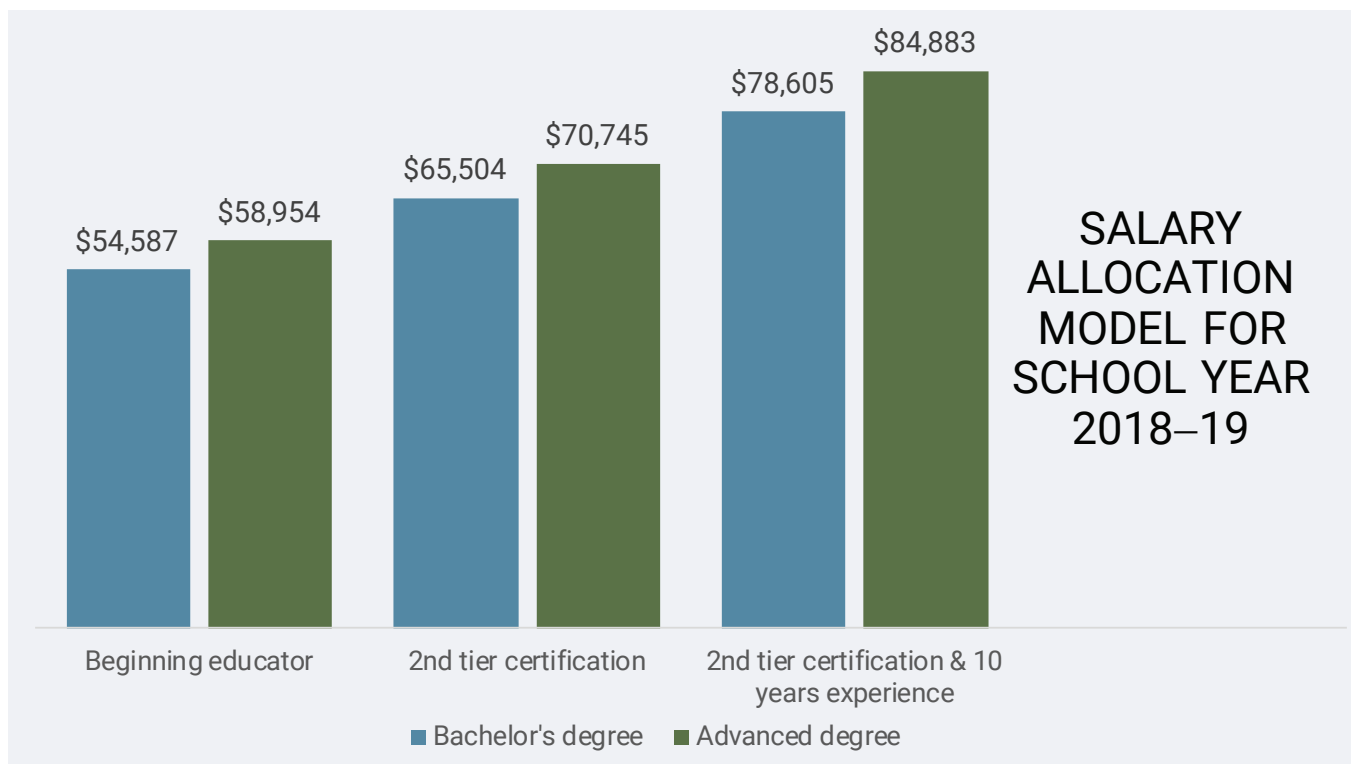
creates a new salary allocation model, or SAM, that better aligns educator pay with professional development milestones.

Successful schools build in staff training and time for collaboration. The new SAM provides certificated staff salaries for 10 months, plus an additional 30 hours in the 2017–18 school year and 80 hours in the 2018–19 school year for professional learning and collaboration.

Teachers at the School for the Blind and the Washington State Center for Childhood Deafness and Hearing Loss will also receive these increases.

Health benefits

The state-funded health benefit rate for state-funded certificated instructional staff and administrative staff is increased from \$780.00 to \$835.96 per month in the 2017–18 school year and to \$848.91 per month in the 2018–19 school year. The rate for state-funded classified staff is increased from \$898.56 to \$963.03 per month in the 2017–18 school year and to \$977.94 per month in the 2018–19 school year. (\$138.7 million General Fund-State; \$407,000 Opportunity Pathways Account)



Teacher mentoring and career advancement

Beginning teachers are more successful in the classroom and more likely to stay in the profession when they're supported during their first few years on the job by experienced colleagues. Mentoring is vital work and deserves additional pay. The governor's budget expands the Beginning Educator Support Team program in the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, putting it on track to provide mentors for all new teachers, beginning in the 2020–21 school year. Investments in BEST include a salary of nearly \$93,000 for full-time mentors, prorated for those mentoring part time. (\$50.0 million GF-S)

Alternate routes for teacher preparation

A diverse, multilingual workforce with school-based experience leads to better academic and social outcomes, especially for children from cultural and linguistic minority populations. Alternate routes are partnerships between school districts and universities that give paraeducators, and those looking to change careers, a way to earn their teaching credential while gaining valuable experience in the classroom. Alternate routes appeal to people who want to stay in their communities, making it a particularly effective strategy for recruiting and retaining teachers who represent the students they serve. The governor's budget expands this program by 360 candidates,

with priority given to the preparation of bilingual educators. (\$11.0 million Education Legacy Trust Account)

Principal support and mentoring

Just as new teachers are more effective and more likely to stay in the profession if they receive mentoring and guidance during their first few years in the classroom, principals are better, more stable leaders when they are supported during their early years on the job. The governor's budget supports school leaders with internships for principals in training, workshops for principals during their first year and a new principal mentoring program in BEST. (\$7.5 million GF-S)

Paraeducator training

Paraeducators provide integral instructional support that directly contributes to closing the opportunity gap. Effective professional development and time to collaborate with teachers better prepare paraeducators to help students succeed. The governor's budget enhances paraeducator salaries to include 20 hours in the 2017–18 school year and 40 hours in the 2018–19 school year for professional learning, directed by school districts. (\$4.7 million Education Legacy Trust Account; \$12,000 Opportunity Pathways Account)

STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES TO DRIVE SUCCESS

Gov. Inslee's budget includes historic investments in our schools and our educators to provide the best possible chance for every child in Washington to graduate from high school ready for a career or college.

We know from research and results in the classroom these investments will pay off. Still, we must be accountable to the public for tracking and reporting our progress in closing the opportunity gap and increasing graduation rates for college- and career-ready students.

The Results Washington team is updating Gov. Inslee's goals for education, which he will approve in January 2017, including:

- » Reducing gaps in English language arts, math and science proficiency by half from 2015 to 2021 and increasing the percentage — by 2 percent per year — of all students who score proficient.
- » Improving the statewide high school graduation rate from 78 percent in 2016 to 86 percent by 2021 and developing a new goal to measure our progress in closing graduation rate gaps.
- » Continue decreasing the percentage of recent high school graduates enrolled in remedial courses in college every year through 2021.

Close the opportunity gap – \$866.8 million total
Washington families, educators and policymakers continue to be concerned by disparity in access to great schools and the resources needed for all children to be academically successful. We know what it will take to level the playing field for students. Gov. Inslee's budget makes investments to cut class sizes and add school professionals to help all students achieve their potential.

Class size reduction

Research shows that smaller classes in the early grades help teachers succeed with low-achieving students. The state has made steady progress on the HB 2776 goal of reducing class sizes to 17 students in kindergarten through third grade by 2018. Gov. Inslee's budget finishes the job by funding more than 3,400 new teachers for the 2017–18 school year. (\$484.6 million Education Legacy Trust Account; \$507,000 Opportunity Pathways Account)

Social and emotional health

School counselors, nurses, psychologists, social workers and family engagement coordinators help students address social and emotional barriers to learning. Gov. Inslee's budget increases the number of student support staff and provides time for collaboration and training to maximize their effectiveness. The additions will be phased in for half the state's schools with the highest concentration of poverty in the 2017–18 school year, when 1.0 FTE will be added to each prototypical school. In the 2018–19 school year, this increase will be phased in to all schools in the state. (\$324.2 million Education Legacy Trust Account; \$1.0 million Opportunity Pathways Account)

Learning assistance

Closing the opportunity gap requires heightened attention on students who are underperforming

and on schools that struggle to serve them well. The Learning Assistance Program offers research-based supplemental services for low-income students scoring below grade-level in English language arts and math. The governor's budget increases LAP funding to improve services for students who need extra support. (\$49.5 million Education Legacy Trust Account; \$148,000 Opportunity Pathways Account)

School and district improvement

Each year, the federal government requires states to identify the 5 percent of schools most in need of support to improve students' academic outcomes. The federal Every Student Succeeds Act of 2016 provides some funding to states, but not enough to support all the schools identified. Gov. Inslee's budget provides assistance to low-performing schools and districts that do not receive federal funds. (\$3.8 million GF-S)

Education services for foster care youth

The state bears a special responsibility for improving academic outcomes of children in foster care. Through a partnership with community-based organizations, foster youth receive individualized educational support and guidance, including help transitioning to college and careers after they graduate from high school. The governor's budget expands this demonstration project to serve another 120 students. (\$1.4 million GF-S)

Truancy reduction

School districts are required to offer community truancy boards and other interventions to reduce student truancy and address the causes of chronic absenteeism. School attendance is essential to each student's academic performance and development of social and emotional skills. One-time funding was provided in fiscal year 2016 for training of staff members to serve on community

SCHOOL FINANCIAL SYSTEM REDESIGN

Current school district financial systems often lack the capability to report detailed expenditures timely and accurately. Detailed expenditure information promotes accountability by enabling school districts, state agencies and the Legislature to assess the financial health of school districts and the implementation of state and local policy. The governor's budget provides funding for OSPI and school districts to align accounting and reporting systems with the prototypical school model, align expenditures with revenues and provide building-level accounting. (\$9.9 million GF-S)

truancy boards. The governor’s budget restores and increases grant funding to support community truancy boards. (\$1.3 million GF-S)

Mentors for struggling students

Mentoring works by connecting qualified adults with students who are struggling to overcome social or emotional challenges that put them at risk of dropping out of school. Funding will expand the Check & Connect program, an intervention strategy used with students who show warning signs of disengagement from school and who are at risk of leaving before graduation. This investment will also support students from military families as they navigate transitions and pilot a project with three corporate partners to mentor students in the workplace. (This program is funded in the budget of the Department of Social and Health Services.) (\$400,000 GF-S)

Engage students – \$26.1 million total

Our schools serve students from every walk of life. They come to us with varied interests and abilities, and it’s our responsibility to make sure their time and effort at school are relevant and enriching. Additional funding for career-connected learning, computer science education and highly capable students will help deliver the continuum of college and career preparation our schools are called upon to offer. And because of their own interest in helping educate the next generation of workers, private sector employers are stepping up to match funding for many of these programs.

Career-connected learning

Career-connected learning offers work-based experiences and industry-approved apprenticeships for students who want to enter the workforce or prepare for job training after high school graduation. Funding supports grants for middle and high schools to integrate academic and occupational curricula and train teachers. Schools will partner with colleges and universities, businesses and labor groups to develop industry design challenges, worksite visits, mentorships, internships and apprenticeships for students, beginning in elementary school. The governor’s budget triples the state’s current investment in this program; funds are matched by the private sector. (This program is funded in the budget of the Office of Financial Management.) (\$6.0 million Education Legacy Trust Account)

Computer science for everyone

The gulf between those who have ready access to computers and the internet, and those who do not — dubbed the digital divide — continues to affect students’ ability to gain essential skills needed to do well in school and to use technology productively. The governor’s budget funds grants for curriculum development, teacher training, technology purchases and digital access for historically underserved groups, including girls and students from low-income, rural and ethnic minority communities. The governor’s budget triples the state’s current investment and will be matched by the private sector. (This program is funded in the budget of the Office of Financial Management.) (\$4.0 million Education Legacy Trust Account)

Putting Washington’s Students First

\$ in thousands

Recruit, Retain and Continually Train Great Educators	Total
Competitive wages for teachers and school staff	\$2,412,788
Educator training	\$332,896
Health benefits	\$139,103
Teacher mentoring and career advancement	\$50,000
Alternative routes for teacher preparation	\$11,000
Principal support and mentoring	\$7,546
Paraeducator training	\$4,725
Close the Opportunity Gap	Total
Class size reduction	\$485,064
Social and emotional health	\$325,249
Mentors for struggling students	\$400
Learning assistance	\$49,598
Supporting foster youth	\$1,368
School and district improvement	\$3,832
Truancy reduction	\$1,330
Engage Students	Total
Career-connected learning	\$6,000
Computer science for everyone	\$4,000
Materials and supplies for career and technical education	\$12,253
Highly capable education	\$3,856

Materials and supplies for career and technical education

Recognizing the higher-than-normal costs for materials and supplies in career and technical education courses, the MSOC funding formula is modified in the governor's budget. The per-student formulas for career and technical education and skills centers are set as enhancements to the general education funding rate. Both are increased to be 20 percent higher than the general education rate in the 2017–18 school year and 30 percent higher in the 2018–19 school year. (\$12.3 million Education Legacy Trust Account)

Highly capable education

There are many highly capable students in our schools and not enough of them get the services they need to keep them engaged in learning. The governor's budget provides program support, combined with higher salary allocations, to allow more students to participate. (\$3.8 million Education Legacy Trust Account)

REVENUE

80-year-old tax and revenue system hampers state's ability to meet vital needs

Washington's overall economy is one of the strongest and most diverse in the nation. Yet over the years, our state and local governments have become increasingly hamstrung by an inability to meet the rising demands placed on services by a growing population.

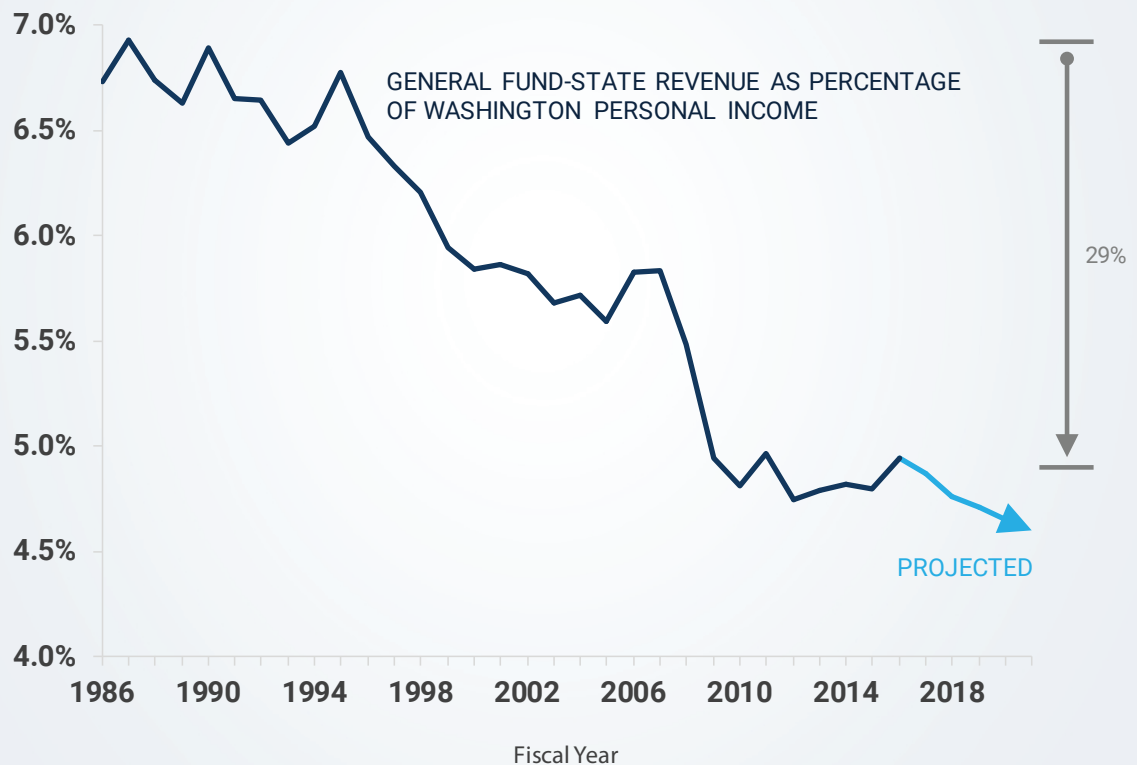
Our tax system — put in place in the 1930s, when rotary phones and manual typewriters were the norm — does not reflect the state's modern, service-based economy. That is partly why our state and local tax systems no longer keep pace with the growth of our economy.

Each year, as our tax revenues fall further behind, we face a growing structural imbalance in our state budget.

Consider this: In the early 1990s, State General Fund revenue collections equaled nearly 7 percent of the overall economy (as measured by total personal income). But today, revenue collections as a share of the economy have declined steadily, to less than 5 percent.

Washington is falling behind other states as well. During the mid-1990s, Washington ranked 11th nationwide in state and local taxes as a share of the economy. By 2013, the state's ranking had fallen to 35th — well below the average for all states.

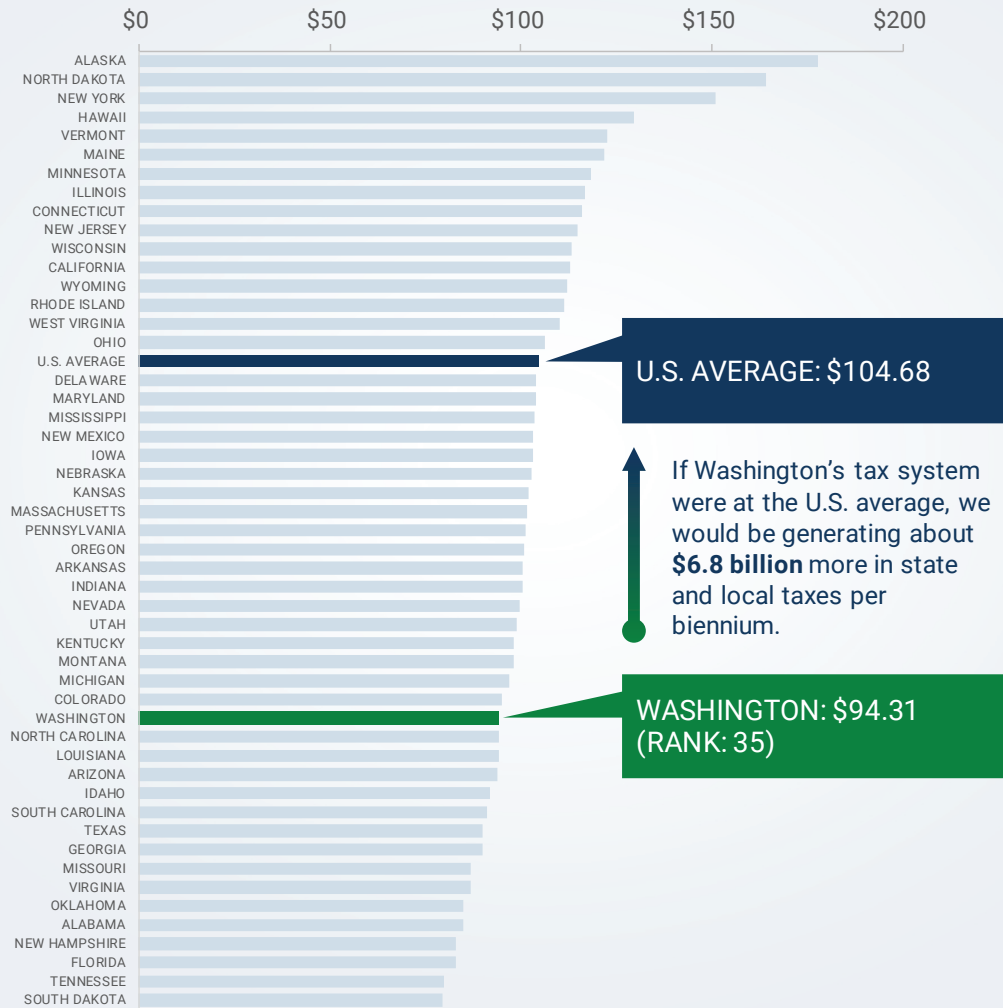
Over the past 30 years, state revenue collections as a share of the economy have fallen by nearly 30%



Source: Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council, Nov. 2016

Washington has fallen behind other states in revenue as a share of the economy

STATE AND LOCAL TAX COLLECTIONS PER \$1,000 PERSONAL INCOME (2013)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 2016

In the mid-1990s, Washington ranked 11th nationwide. In the most recent ranking, our state has fallen to 35th.

REVENUE

How significant is that? If Washington's tax system were at the U.S. average, we would be generating about \$6.8 billion more in state and local taxes per biennium.

As economy shifts to services, Washington's tax system falls further behind

A multitude of factors have been stripping the gears of the state's tax and revenue system, the bulk of which was put in place 80 years ago, when the state economy looked much different than it does today.

Washington gets nearly half its revenue through retail sales taxes, primarily on goods. Besides making the state's tax system the most regressive in the nation, our heavy reliance on a goods-based sales tax also helps explain why we continue falling behind in revenue collections.

Unlike some states, Washington does not impose a sales tax on most services. While Washington assesses a modest business and occupation tax on some services, in general we do not tax services to the extent we tax goods. Yet people today are spending a smaller share of their disposable income on goods and a greater share on services such as those provided by accountants, architects, attorneys, consultants and real estate agents. In fact, over the past 40 years, services have more than doubled as a share of the total economy.

Since the mid-1930s, Washington has adopted more than 650 state and local tax exemptions, worth billions of dollars. Nearly a third of those were put in place during the past 15 years. While many tax exemptions are well-targeted at providing needed tax relief or creating jobs, many others are outdated or no longer serve their original purpose.

What's more, consumers today are doing more of their shopping online instead of in local stores. But because many out-of-state businesses do not collect sales taxes, Washington loses hundreds of millions of dollars each year in potential

REVENUE

revenue, and our brick-and-mortar businesses are placed at a competitive disadvantage.

Saddled with a flawed and inefficient tax and revenue system, the state in recent years has too often relied on “one time” money — such as through fund shifts or tapping reserves — to solve budget shortfalls. As a result, budget shortfalls reappear at the start of each biennium.

While it will be necessary to once again tap reserves, given the enormity of the challenges the state faces in the next biennium and beyond, Gov. Inslee understands the state cannot rely too heavily on one-time solutions or temporary revenue sources.

Proposed revenue changes will fully fund education, provide local property tax relief

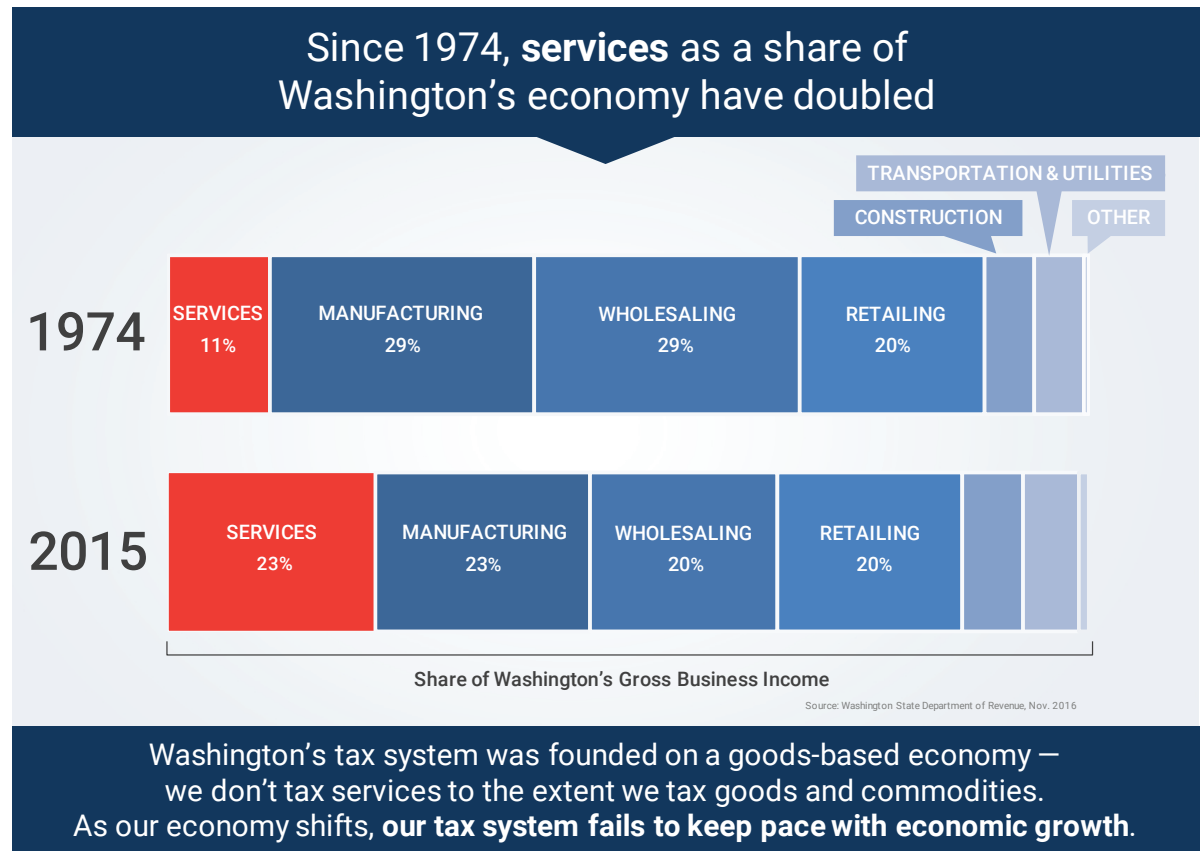
The governor’s proposed 2017–19 operating budget calls for a balanced mix of revenue changes that will address the state’s immediate needs and create a sustainable revenue system better designed to keep pace with needs as our economy grows. His revenue plan is rooted in fairness for working families.

Overall, the governor is proposing nearly \$4.4 billion in net new revenue for the 2017–19 operating budget. The vast majority of that will go toward ensuring sustainable full funding for education, significantly expanding community services for mental and behavioral health services, and supporting investments in homelessness, public health and other key priorities. The governor is proposing about \$800 million in

additional new revenue to fund projects in his capital budget.

Importantly, the governor’s revenue package would reduce local property taxes. School districts now fund a significant portion of the state’s basic education obligations through local property taxes — a practice the state Supreme Court has ordered the Legislature to fix.

Under the governor’s plan, every school district would receive more money from the state. The infusion of state funding would reduce local school district property tax levies. Initial estimates indicate that local school taxes during the next biennium would be reduced by at least \$250 million per year and that more than three-fourths of households and businesses statewide would get a property tax cut.



REVENUE

The governor also proposes increasing the state business and occupation tax on services and other activities from 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent, which would generate nearly \$2.3 billion in the next biennium. The tax is applied to a broad range of personal and professional services, such as those provided by accountants, architects, attorneys, consultants and real estate agents.

To make sure very small businesses aren't impacted, the governor's plan more than doubles the B&O tax filing threshold to \$100,000 and increases the small-business tax credit to \$125 per month for all businesses. These changes would mean 38,000 more small businesses statewide would receive relief.

The governor is also calling for a new capital gains tax on the sale of stocks, bonds and other assets. Exemptions are provided for retirement accounts, homes, farms and forestry. Earned income from salaries and wages are not capital gains and would not be taxed at all.

The proposal is similar to one he put forward two years ago to increase the share of state taxes paid by Washington's wealthiest taxpayers. The state would apply a 7.9 percent tax to capital gains earnings above \$25,000 for individuals and \$50,000 for joint filers, starting in the second year of the biennium. At those earnings thresholds, only a tiny fraction of the state's wealthiest taxpayers would be affected.

Washington is one of just nine states that do not tax capital gains. A 7.9 percent tax would put the

state's rate well below Oregon's (9.9 percent) and California's (13.3 percent).

The tax would raise an estimated \$821 million in fiscal year 2019. To address concerns about the volatility of a capital gains tax, the governor proposes creating a school investment reserve fund. Any year in which the state collects more than \$900 million in capital gains taxes, the excess amount would be directed to the reserve fund. The tax is projected to generate more than \$900 million by the second year it is in place.

The governor is also proposing a new tax on carbon pollution associated with the production

and consumption of fossil fuels. The carbon tax would take effect in fiscal year 2018, generating about \$1.9 billion in the next biennium. About half the revenue generated by the carbon tax would be directed to the state's education needs. The rest would be reinvested in clean energy and transportation projects to lower consumer fuel bills and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Revenue will also support major projects to build water infrastructure and improve forest health. Some funds will offset taxes to businesses and low-income households especially vulnerable to increased energy costs.

Major Components of Operating Budget Revenue Plan	2017-19 Total
Increases	<i>\$ in millions</i>
B&O tax on services – Increase rate to 2.5% (all services)	\$2,276
Carbon tax (net revenue) – \$25/ton plus inflation plus 3.5%	\$1,069
Capital gains tax – 7.9% (\$25,000/\$50,000 threshold, exempt all residential property)	\$821
Limit trade-in exclusion to \$10,000	\$91
Limit REET foreclosure exemption	\$59
Repeal bottled water sales tax exemption	\$57
Repeal extracted fuel (except hog fuel)	\$52
Refund nonresident sales tax exemption	\$49
Extend economic nexus to retailing B&O activities	\$12
Decreases	
Cigarette smoking to age 21	\$(16)
High-technology R&D tax incentives	\$(30)
Increase small business B&O tax credit and tax filing threshold	\$(92)

REVENUE

Finally, the governor's budget calls for closing five outdated tax exemptions, which would generate more than \$300 million in revenue during the next biennium. Here are the exemptions the governor proposes closing and the revenue each would generate in the next biennium:

Repeal sales tax exemption on bottled water – \$57 million

This proposal repeals the sales tax exemption for bottled water. Refunds are provided for those with a medical prescription for bottled water or for those who do not have access to potable water.

Sales of bottled water were subject to tax before 2004. But the tax was removed when Washington joined the nationwide Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement. The agreement no longer requires Washington to exempt bottled water from sales tax. Bottled water is a discretionary purchase, and the vast majority of states collect tax on these sales.

Refund state portion of sales tax to nonresidents – \$49 million

This proposal converts the current nonresident sales tax exemption to a refund program for the 6.5 percent state portion of the sales tax. The exemption was created in the 1960s and provides a tax advantage to out-of-state residents over Washington residents.

Repeal use tax exemption for extracted fuel – \$52 million

This proposal limits the use tax exemption for fuel produced by an extractor or manufacturer when the fuel is directly used in the same process. Only

wood byproducts, referred to as “hog fuel,” would continue to be eligible for the exemption.

The biggest beneficiaries of this exemption are oil refineries that did not exist when this exemption was created. Other industries pay tax when they use materials they manufacture themselves.

Repeal sales tax exemption for trade-ins valued over \$10,000 – \$91 million

This proposal would limit the exclusion of trade-in value from retail sales and use tax to \$10,000 for motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, boats and other items. The current unlimited deduction primarily benefits high-income earners, who have the state's lowest tax burdens.

Limit REET exemption on foreclosure sales by lenders – \$59 million

This proposal requires banks and other lenders to pay real estate excise tax, or REET, if one of the following is met:

- » A lender or creditor receives property through a foreclosure proceeding or by enforcing a judgment.
- » Property is sold at a foreclosure or sheriff's auction.
- » Property is transferred by order of the court in a foreclosure or a judgment enforcement proceeding.

This is a matter of fairness. The average homeowner pays REET when selling or in some cases when refinancing a mortgage. A bank should pay the same when selling the property.

Putting Washington's Students First

dollars in thousands

McCleary Compensation	General Fund- State & Ed Legacy			Opportunity Pathways Account			Total Biennium	Notes
	FY 18	FY 19	Biennium	FY 18	FY 19	Biennium		
Competitive Wages for teachers and school staff	\$ 507,821	\$ 1,898,206	\$ 2,406,027	\$ 1,202	\$ 5,559	\$ 6,761	\$ 2,412,788	Year 1: one third of the salary increase. Year 2: full implementation. Year 1: CAS salary is \$78,395. Year 2: CAS salary is \$114,612. Year 1: CLS salary is \$39,457. Year 2: CLS salary is \$52,908.
Educator Training	\$ 73,900	\$ 257,992	\$ 331,892	\$ 181	\$ 823	\$ 1,004	\$ 332,896	Year 1: 30 hours. Year 2: 80 hours. Brings beginning educator pay to \$44,975 in year 1 and \$54,587 in year 2.
Subtotal	\$ 581,721	\$ 2,156,198	\$ 2,737,919	\$ 1,383	\$ 6,382	\$ 7,765	\$ 2,745,684	

Recruit, Retain and Continuously Train Great Educa	General Fund- State & Ed Legacy			Opportunity Pathways Account			Total Biennium	Notes
	FY 18	FY 19	Biennium	FY 18	FY 19	Biennium		
Health Benefits	\$ 55,802	\$ 82,894	\$ 138,696	\$ 142	\$ 265	\$ 407	\$ 139,103	Year 1: \$835.96 Year 2: \$848.91 Current: \$780
Teacher Mentoring and Career Advancement	\$ 20,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 50,000			\$ -	\$ 50,000	Year 1: Salary of \$90,112 for existing mentors. Year 2: Salary of \$92,664 expand by 80 mentors. Expand by \$10 million per year until fully funded.
Alternate Routes for Teacher Preparation	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,500	\$ 11,000			\$ -	\$ 11,000	expand by 360 candidates
Principal Support and Mentoring	\$ 2,273	\$ 5,273	\$ 7,546			\$ -	\$ 7,546	1. Bring funding for Internships up to \$750,000 per year. Current: \$477,000. 2. Fund 3-part leadership seminar for all principals \$1,200 per person. 3. Begin Principal Mentoring program as part of BEST.
Paraeducator Training	\$ 1,233	\$ 3,480	\$ 4,713	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 12	\$ 4,725	Year 1: 20 hours. Year 2: 40 hours.
Subtotal	\$ 84,808	\$ 127,147	\$ 211,955	\$ 145	\$ 274	\$ 419	\$ 212,374	
Total Compensation and Recruit, Retain, and Continuously Train	\$ 2,949,874						\$ 2,958,058	

Close the Opportunity Gap	General Fund- State & Ed Legacy			Opportunity Pathways Account			Total Biennium	Notes
	FY 18	FY 19	Biennium	FY 18	FY 19	Biennium		
Class Size Reduction	\$ 214,067	\$ 270,490	\$ 484,557	\$ 214	\$ 293	\$ 507	\$ 485,064	< In ML; Class Size 17 in both school years
Social and Emotional Health: School psychs, nurses, social workers, counselors, family engagement	\$ 96,961	\$ 227,247	\$ 324,208	\$ 255	\$ 786	\$ 1,041	\$ 325,249	Year 1: 1.0 FTE in fifty percent of schools starting with high poverty schools. Year 2: 1.0 FTE in all schools
Mentors for struggling students	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 400			\$ -	\$ 400	< In DSHS Budget
Learning Assistance	\$ 9,360	\$ 40,090	\$ 49,450	\$ 14	\$ 134	\$ 148	\$ 49,598	Year 1: 2.5 hours/week. Year 2: 2.75 hours/week. Current Law: 2.3975 hours/week
Foster Care Youth Educational Outcomes	\$ 684	\$ 684	\$ 1,368				\$ 1,368	serves 120 youth
School and District Improvement	\$ 1,670	\$ 2,162	\$ 3,832			\$ -	\$ 3,832	Year 1: 64 schools Year 2: 117 schools Current: 61 schools
Truancy Reduction	\$ 665	\$ 665	\$ 1,330			\$ -	\$ 1,330	Fund grants to school districts for community truancy boards.
Subtotal	\$ 323,607	\$ 541,538	\$ 865,145	\$ 483	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,696	\$ 866,841	

Engage Students	General Fund- State & Ed Legacy			Opportunity Pathways Account			Total Biennium	Notes
	FY 18	FY 19	Biennium	FY 18	FY 19	Biennium		
Computer Science for Everyone	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 4,000			\$ -	\$ 4,000	< In OFM budget
Career-Connected Learning	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000			\$ -	\$ 6,000	< In OFM budget
Materials and supplies for career and technical education	\$ 1,959	\$ 10,294	\$ 12,253			\$ -	\$ 12,253	Year 1: 20% enhancement. Year 2: 30% enhancement.
Highly Capable Education	\$ 1,089	\$ 2,755	\$ 3,844	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 12	\$ 3,856	Year 1: 2.5% of students eligible. Year 2: 2.75% of students eligible. Current Law: 2.237% of students eligible.
Subtotal	\$ 8,048	\$ 18,049	\$ 26,097	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 12	\$ 26,109	

Other Items	General Fund- State & Ed Legacy			Opportunity Pathways Account			Total Biennium	Notes
	FY 18	FY 19	Biennium	FY 18	FY 19	Biennium		
Local Effort Assistance	\$ 33,738	\$ 19,801	\$ 53,539			\$ -	\$ 53,539	Year 1: 24% Levy; PPI 16.35% Year 2: 15% Levy, 21.4% PPI
I-732 COLA	\$ 109,676	\$ 269,325	\$ 379,001	\$ 247	\$ 767	\$ 1,014	\$ 380,015	< In ML; Year 1: 2.4% Year 2: 2.8%
School Financial System Redesign	\$ 388	\$ 9,490	\$ 9,878				\$ 9,878	Fund the design and implementation of the system. Did not fund the ongoing staff at districts.
Teacher Evaluation Training	\$ -	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)			\$ -	\$ (5,000)	Training time for teachers is paid for in the "Educator Training" step. Funding for infrastructure and support is maintained.
National Board Cert Staffing	\$ 150	\$ 150	\$ 300			\$ -	\$ 300	Funding for 1.0 FTE at SPI to support the National Board Bonus program. Previous funded with federal grant.
Subtotal	\$ 143,952	\$ 293,766	\$ 437,718	\$ 247	\$ 767	\$ 1,014	\$ 438,732	

Grand Total	\$ 1,142,136	\$ 3,136,698	\$ 4,278,834	\$ 2,261	\$ 8,645	\$ 10,906	\$ 4,289,740	
Policy Level Total	\$ 818,393	\$ 2,596,883	\$ 3,415,276	\$ 1,800	\$ 7,585	\$ 9,385	\$ 3,424,661	
New Money (Policy plus K-3 Class Size Reduction)	\$ 1,032,460	\$ 2,867,373	\$ 3,899,833	\$ 2,014	\$ 7,878	\$ 9,892	\$ 3,909,725	

OFM Document 1

Table Of Staff Mix Factors For Certificated Instructional Staff

Education Experience for Certificated Instructional Staff

Years of Service	Residency Certificate		Second Tier Certificate	
	Baccalaureate Degree	Advanced Degree	Baccalaureate Degree	Advanced Degree
0	1.000	1.080	1.200	1.296
1	1.000	1.080	1.200	1.296
2	1.000	1.080	1.200	1.296
3	1.000	1.080	1.200	1.296
4	1.000	1.080	1.200	1.296
5	1.000	1.080	1.200	1.296
6	1.000	1.080	1.200	1.296
7	1.000	1.080	1.200	1.296
8	1.000	1.080	1.200	1.296
9	1.000	1.080	1.200	1.296
10			1.440	1.555
11			1.440	1.555
12			1.440	1.555
13			1.440	1.555
14			1.440	1.555
15			1.440	1.555
16 or more			1.440	1.555

OFM Document 1 is referenced in the Governor Inslee 2017 Proposal.

**Table Of Total Base Salaries
For School Year 2017-18**

Education Experience for Certificated Instructional Staff

Years of Service	Residency Certificate		Second Tier Certificate	
	Baccalaureate Degree	Advanced Degree	Baccalaureate Degree	Advanced Degree
0	44,976	48,574	53,971	58,289
1	44,976	48,574	53,971	58,289
2	44,976	48,574	53,971	58,289
3	44,976	48,574	53,971	58,289
4	44,976	48,574	53,971	58,289
5	44,976	48,574	53,971	58,289
6	44,976	48,574	53,971	58,289
7	44,976	48,574	53,971	58,289
8	44,976	48,574	53,971	58,289
9	44,976	48,574	53,971	58,289
10			64,765	69,938
11			64,765	69,938
12			64,765	69,938
13			64,765	69,938
14			64,765	69,938
15			64,765	69,938
16 or more			64,765	69,938

Certificated Administrative Staff 78,395

Classified Staff 39,457

Mentor Staff 90,112

OFM Document 1 is referenced in the Governor Inslee 2017 Proposal.

**Table Of Total Base Salaries
For School Year 2018-19**

Education Experience for Certificated Instructional Staff

Years of Service	Residency Certificate		Second Tier Certificate	
	Baccalaureate Degree	Advanced Degree	Baccalaureate Degree	Advanced Degree
0	54,587	58,954	65,504	70,745
1	54,587	58,954	65,504	70,745
2	54,587	58,954	65,504	70,745
3	54,587	58,954	65,504	70,745
4	54,587	58,954	65,504	70,745
5	54,587	58,954	65,504	70,745
6	54,587	58,954	65,504	70,745
7	54,587	58,954	65,504	70,745
8	54,587	58,954	65,504	70,745
9	54,587	58,954	65,504	70,745
10			78,605	84,883
11			78,605	84,883
12			78,605	84,883
13			78,605	84,883
14			78,605	84,883
15			78,605	84,883
16 or more			78,605	84,883

Certificated Administrative Staff 114,612

Classified Staff 52,908

Mentor Staff 92,664

OFM Document 1 is referenced in the Governor Inslee 2017 Proposal.

Local School District Estimated Funding Changes for School Year 2018-19

Leg District	School District	Current School Year 2016-17				Governor Inslee Proposed School Year 2018-19					
		Student FTE	Total Funding State and Local	Local School Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Net New Funding State and Local	Change in State Apportionment	Lower of Levy Authority or Voter Approved Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Estimated Tax Rate Cut	Per Student Net Increase
	00000 State Totals:	1,077,838	\$ 11,498,200,000	\$ 2,452,400,000	\$ 2.46	\$ 2,338,900,000	\$ 2,731,300,000	\$ 2,201,800,000	\$ 2.15	\$ (0.31)	\$ 2,170
						Variance from current SY: \$ (250,600,000)				119	
19	14005 Aberdeen	3,269	\$ 34,700,000	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 4.28	\$ 6,200,000	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 4.28	\$ -	\$ 1,900
19	21226 Adna	609	\$ 6,100,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.02	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.02	\$ -	\$ 2,000
12	22017 Almira	77	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2.33	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2.33	\$ -	\$ 5,900
10	29103 Anacortes	2,763	\$ 29,200,000	\$ 8,200,000	\$ 1.50	\$ 5,100,000	\$ 6,600,000	\$ 7,100,000	\$ 1.31	\$ (0.20)	\$ 1,800
10	31016 Arlington	5,406	\$ 57,400,000	\$ 13,000,000	\$ 3.55	\$ 10,700,000	\$ 12,900,000	\$ 11,100,000	\$ 2.96	\$ (0.58)	\$ 2,000
09	02420 Asotin-Anatone	641	\$ 6,900,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 4.18	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 3.44	\$ (0.74)	\$ 2,700
05	17408 Auburn	15,856	\$ 176,000,000	\$ 39,900,000	\$ 3.74	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 41,600,000	\$ 34,400,000	\$ 3.17	\$ (0.57)	\$ 2,200
23	18303 Bainbridge	3,839	\$ 38,900,000	\$ 9,700,000	\$ 1.40	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 8,400,000	\$ 1.20	\$ (0.19)	\$ 1,700
14	06119 Battle Ground	13,699	\$ 141,400,000	\$ 26,800,000	\$ 3.63	\$ 24,700,000	\$ 29,400,000	\$ 24,900,000	\$ 3.32	\$ (0.32)	\$ 1,800
41	17405 Bellevue	20,397	\$ 215,100,000	\$ 63,400,000	\$ 1.23	\$ 36,900,000	\$ 50,200,000	\$ 50,100,000	\$ 0.93	\$ (0.30)	\$ 1,800
40	37501 Bellingham	11,299	\$ 121,000,000	\$ 32,400,000	\$ 2.36	\$ 20,900,000	\$ 26,500,000	\$ 27,500,000	\$ 1.97	\$ (0.39)	\$ 1,900
09	01122 Benge	14	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,300
02	27403 Bethel	19,351	\$ 207,200,000	\$ 42,900,000	\$ 4.26	\$ 44,900,000	\$ 52,700,000	\$ 37,400,000	\$ 3.64	\$ (0.62)	\$ 2,300
14	20203 Bickleton	81	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 0.31	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 0.31	\$ -	\$ 7,000
42	37503 Blaine	2,116	\$ 24,200,000	\$ 6,800,000	\$ 1.71	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 4,900,000	\$ 5,700,000	\$ 1.39	\$ (0.31)	\$ 1,700
19	21234 Boistfort	78	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.99	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.99	\$ -	\$ 4,200
23	18100 Bremerton	5,086	\$ 55,900,000	\$ 11,600,000	\$ 3.33	\$ 12,400,000	\$ 13,900,000	\$ 11,400,000	\$ 3.23	\$ (0.10)	\$ 2,400
12	24111 Brewster	941	\$ 9,800,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2.46	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2.46	\$ -	\$ 2,600
12	09075 Bridgeport	843	\$ 8,100,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.86	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1.86	\$ -	\$ 3,400
24	16046 Brinnon	33	\$ 900,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1.08	\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1.01	\$ (0.07)	\$ 3,100
10	29100 Burlington Edison	3,638	\$ 40,800,000	\$ 10,100,000	\$ 3.25	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 10,200,000	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 2.76	\$ (0.50)	\$ 2,500
14	06117 Camas	6,991	\$ 66,200,000	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 2.70	\$ 14,900,000	\$ 15,900,000	\$ 12,800,000	\$ 2.70	\$ -	\$ 2,100
24	05401 Cape Flattery	477	\$ 6,100,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 2.81	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 2.81	\$ -	\$ 2,600
02	27019 Carbonado	177	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 6.19	\$ 200,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 5.11	\$ (1.08)	\$ 1,400
12	04228 Cascade	1,294	\$ 13,800,000	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 1.22	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 1.22	\$ -	\$ 2,400
12	04222 Cashmere	1,524	\$ 15,400,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 3.33	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 3.33	\$ -	\$ 2,100
19	08401 Castle Rock	1,200	\$ 12,600,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2.62	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2.62	\$ -	\$ 2,100
14	20215 Centerville	79	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 2.26	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 2.08	\$ (0.18)	\$ 2,100
23	18401 Central Kitsap	10,905	\$ 114,800,000	\$ 21,900,000	\$ 3.20	\$ 25,500,000	\$ 27,900,000	\$ 22,500,000	\$ 3.14	\$ (0.06)	\$ 2,300
04	32356 Central Valley	13,534	\$ 137,900,000	\$ 25,200,000	\$ 3.44	\$ 31,900,000	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 25,300,000	\$ 3.41	\$ (0.03)	\$ 2,400
20	21401 Centralia	3,679	\$ 38,800,000	\$ 5,600,000	\$ 2.67	\$ 9,700,000	\$ 10,100,000	\$ 5,600,000	\$ 2.67	\$ -	\$ 2,600

Local School District Estimated Funding Changes for School Year 2018-19

Leg District	School District	Current School Year 2016-17				Governor Inslee Proposed School Year 2018-19					
		Student FTE	Total Funding State and Local	Local School Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Net New Funding State and Local	Change in State Apportionment	Lower of Levy Authority or Voter Approved Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Estimated Tax Rate Cut	Per Student Net Increase
	00000 State Totals:	1,077,838	\$ 11,498,200,000	\$ 2,452,400,000	\$ 2.46	\$ 2,338,900,000	\$ 2,731,300,000	\$ 2,201,800,000	\$ 2.15	\$ (0.31)	\$ 2,170
						Variance from current SY: \$ (250,600,000)				119	
19	21302 Chehalis	2,829	\$ 29,100,000	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 2.77	\$ 6,400,000	\$ 6,600,000	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 2.77	\$ -	\$ 2,300
06	32360 Cheney	4,449	\$ 46,500,000	\$ 9,400,000	\$ 2.98	\$ 11,200,000	\$ 12,100,000	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 2.98	\$ -	\$ 2,500
07	33036 Chewelah	795	\$ 8,100,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1.93	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1.93	\$ -	\$ 2,300
24	16049 Chimacum	1,053	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 1.80	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 1.48	\$ (0.32)	\$ 1,900
09	02250 Clarkston	2,660	\$ 27,900,000	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 3.46	\$ 6,100,000	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 3.46	\$ -	\$ 2,300
13	19404 Cle Elum-Roslyn	886	\$ 9,200,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 0.86	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 0.84	\$ (0.01)	\$ 2,200
28	27400 Clover Park	12,548	\$ 137,200,000	\$ 22,400,000	\$ 4.26	\$ 35,400,000	\$ 37,700,000	\$ 23,500,000	\$ 4.26	\$ -	\$ 2,800
09	38300 Colfax	573	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 2.38	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 2.38	\$ -	\$ 3,200
16	36250 College Place	1,296	\$ 13,500,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3.00	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3.00	\$ -	\$ 2,100
09	38306 Colton	134	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.86	\$ 500,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.86	\$ -	\$ 3,700
07	33206 Columbia (Stev)	149	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.13	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.13	\$ -	\$ 4,300
16	36400 Columbia (Walla)	792	\$ 9,200,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 3.14	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 3.01	\$ (0.14)	\$ 2,200
07	33115 Colville	1,765	\$ 19,100,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 2.44	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 2.44	\$ -	\$ 2,200
39	29011 Concrete	499	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 2.92	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 2.50	\$ (0.42)	\$ 2,100
10	29317 Conway	432	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 3.06	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 2.91	\$ (0.15)	\$ 1,900
19	14099 Cosmopolis	130	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 4.72	\$ 200,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 4.06	\$ (0.66)	\$ 1,300
12	13151 Coulee/Hartline	186	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.23	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.23	\$ -	\$ 3,400
10	15204 Coupeville	962	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 1.10	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 1.10	\$ (0.00)	\$ 2,300
24	05313 Crescent	266	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1.59	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1.59	\$ -	\$ 3,500
13	22073 Creston	86	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.04	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.04	\$ -	\$ 5,900
07	10050 Curlew	161	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.70	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.70	\$ -	\$ 4,700
07	26059 Cusick	212	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 1.13	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 1.13	\$ -	\$ 3,200
13	19007 Damman	40	\$ 600,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 2.14	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.78	\$ (0.36)	\$ 1,900
39	31330 Darrington	415	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 4.15	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3.39	\$ (0.76)	\$ 3,300
13	22207 Davenport	582	\$ 6,600,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 3.64	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 3.64	\$ -	\$ 2,200
16	07002 Dayton	377	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1.93	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1.59	\$ (0.34)	\$ 3,400
07	32414 Deer Park	2,410	\$ 23,400,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2.45	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 6,100,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2.45	\$ -	\$ 2,400
31	27343 Dieringer	1,450	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 3.97	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 2.87	\$ (1.10)	\$ 1,600
16	36101 Dixie	21	\$ 600,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2.42	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2.42	\$ -	\$ 7,300
04	32361 East Valley	4,167	\$ 48,200,000	\$ 11,300,000	\$ 4.09	\$ 7,400,000	\$ 9,900,000	\$ 9,200,000	\$ 3.13	\$ (0.96)	\$ 1,800
15	39090 East Valley (Yak)	3,093	\$ 31,900,000	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 3.04	\$ 7,400,000	\$ 7,700,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 3.04	\$ -	\$ 2,400

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		Student FTE	Total Funding State and Local	Local School Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Net New Funding State and Local	Change in State Apportionment	Lower of Levy Authority or Voter Approved Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Estimated Tax Rate Cut	Per Student Net Increase
	00000 State Totals:	1,077,838	\$ 11,498,200,000	\$ 2,452,400,000	\$ 2.46	\$ 2,338,900,000	\$ 2,731,300,000	\$ 2,201,800,000	\$ 2.15	\$ (0.31)	\$ 2,170
						Variance from current SY: \$ (250,600,000)				119	
12	09206 Eastmont	5,900	\$ 58,900,000	\$ 9,200,000	\$ 2.51	\$ 13,600,000	\$ 14,100,000	\$ 9,300,000	\$ 2.51	\$ -	\$ 2,300
13	19028 Easton	105	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 0.87	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 0.87	\$ -	\$ 6,300
02	27404 Eatonville	1,948	\$ 20,400,000	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 3.53	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 3.00	\$ (0.53)	\$ 1,900
01	31015 Edmonds	21,037	\$ 232,300,000	\$ 61,000,000	\$ 2.72	\$ 40,800,000	\$ 52,000,000	\$ 49,800,000	\$ 2.06	\$ (0.65)	\$ 1,900
13	19401 Ellensburg	3,250	\$ 34,400,000	\$ 7,600,000	\$ 2.98	\$ 6,900,000	\$ 7,800,000	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 2.75	\$ (0.23)	\$ 2,100
19	14068 Elma	1,416	\$ 16,200,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3.98	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 3.41	\$ (0.57)	\$ 1,700
09	38308 Endicott	88	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 2.40	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 2.40	\$ -	\$ 6,900
12	04127 Entiat	316	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.40	\$ 700,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.40	\$ -	\$ 2,300
05	17216 Enumclaw	3,983	\$ 43,200,000	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 3.08	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 9,600,000	\$ 9,900,000	\$ 2.87	\$ (0.20)	\$ 2,000
12	13165 Ephrata	2,349	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 4.37	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 6,100,000	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 4.37	\$ -	\$ 2,400
19	21036 Evaline	42	\$ 600,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.13	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.13	\$ -	\$ 3,500
01	31002 Everett	19,894	\$ 221,400,000	\$ 51,100,000	\$ 3.14	\$ 37,900,000	\$ 45,000,000	\$ 46,000,000	\$ 2.72	\$ (0.42)	\$ 1,900
17	06114 Evergreen (Clark)	26,373	\$ 280,400,000	\$ 47,900,000	\$ 3.54	\$ 59,400,000	\$ 65,500,000	\$ 49,100,000	\$ 3.54	\$ -	\$ 2,300
07	33205 Evergreen (Stev)	26	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ 0.54	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 0.54	\$ -	\$ 7,200
30	17210 Federal Way	22,899	\$ 251,200,000	\$ 53,000,000	\$ 3.90	\$ 57,000,000	\$ 65,800,000	\$ 47,500,000	\$ 3.49	\$ (0.40)	\$ 2,500
42	37502 Ferndale	4,531	\$ 51,900,000	\$ 14,300,000	\$ 3.27	\$ 8,600,000	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 2.71	\$ (0.56)	\$ 1,900
25	27417 Fife	3,649	\$ 37,400,000	\$ 9,400,000	\$ 2.75	\$ 8,600,000	\$ 9,700,000	\$ 8,800,000	\$ 2.57	\$ (0.18)	\$ 2,300
16	03053 Finley	893	\$ 10,200,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 3.70	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 3.62	\$ (0.09)	\$ 2,100
25	27402 Franklin Pierce	7,718	\$ 85,800,000	\$ 17,700,000	\$ 4.96	\$ 16,500,000	\$ 20,200,000	\$ 15,100,000	\$ 4.16	\$ (0.80)	\$ 2,100
06	32358 Freeman	861	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 2.89	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 2.89	\$ -	\$ 2,800
09	38302 Garfield	106	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 2.53	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 2.53	\$ -	\$ 4,800
14	20401 Glenwood	69	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2.82	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2.82	\$ -	\$ 5,500
14	20404 Goldendale	880	\$ 9,200,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 2.26	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 1.96	\$ (0.29)	\$ 2,100
12	13301 Grand Coulee Dam	709	\$ 7,800,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 3.93	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 3.93	\$ -	\$ 2,600
15	39200 Grandview	3,639	\$ 35,300,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1.76	\$ 10,200,000	\$ 10,900,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1.76	\$ -	\$ 2,800
15	39204 Granger	1,491	\$ 14,700,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 1.94	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 1.94	\$ -	\$ 2,200
39	31332 Granite Falls	2,015	\$ 21,300,000	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 3.22	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 3.10	\$ (0.12)	\$ 1,900
35	23054 Grapeview	219	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 1.06	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 1.04	\$ (0.02)	\$ 2,600
06	32312 Great Northern	42	\$ 600,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.96	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.96	\$ -	\$ 4,500
20	06103 Green Mountain	151	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.90	\$ 300,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.90	\$ -	\$ 2,300
35	34324 Griffin	618	\$ 7,600,000	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 2.22	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 1.97	\$ (0.25)	\$ 2,400

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						Variance from current SY: \$ (250,600,000)				119	
13	22204 Harrington	87	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 3.48	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 3.48	\$ -	\$ 4,200
14	39203 Highland	1,139	\$ 12,200,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 2.64	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 2.64	\$ -	\$ 3,300
11	17401 Highline	20,307	\$ 218,100,000	\$ 56,900,000	\$ 3.77	\$ 68,600,000	\$ 77,000,000	\$ 48,300,000	\$ 3.00	\$ (0.77)	\$ 3,400
14	06098 Hockinson	1,803	\$ 17,900,000	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 3.59	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 2.99	\$ (0.60)	\$ 2,200
35	23404 Hood Canal	286	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1.63	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1.45	\$ (0.18)	\$ 3,700
24	14028 Hoquiam	1,592	\$ 17,100,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 4.69	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 4.69	\$ -	\$ 2,200
07	10070 Inchelium	209	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.65	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.65	\$ -	\$ 4,100
39	31063 Index	33	\$ 700,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2.00	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2.00	\$ -	\$ 5,400
05	17411 Issaquah	20,093	\$ 193,500,000	\$ 49,100,000	\$ 1.96	\$ 41,100,000	\$ 49,500,000	\$ 40,700,000	\$ 1.55	\$ (0.41)	\$ 2,000
09	11056 Kahlottus	42	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 0.98	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 0.98	\$ -	\$ 14,100
20	08402 Kalama	898	\$ 7,800,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 1.81	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 1.75	\$ (0.07)	\$ 1,900
07	10003 Keller	26	\$ 600,000	\$ -	\$ 1.06	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 1.06	\$ -	\$ 9,500
19	08458 Kelso	4,985	\$ 51,300,000	\$ 7,600,000	\$ 3.96	\$ 12,600,000	\$ 13,400,000	\$ 7,700,000	\$ 3.96	\$ -	\$ 2,500
08	03017 Kennewick	17,940	\$ 180,900,000	\$ 24,800,000	\$ 3.30	\$ 43,000,000	\$ 44,900,000	\$ 25,100,000	\$ 3.30	\$ -	\$ 2,400
05	17415 Kent	28,118	\$ 297,100,000	\$ 76,400,000	\$ 3.81	\$ 63,500,000	\$ 78,300,000	\$ 62,200,000	\$ 2.92	\$ (0.89)	\$ 2,300
07	33212 Kettle Falls	910	\$ 9,600,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2.65	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2.65	\$ -	\$ 2,900
08	03052 Kiona Benton	1,445	\$ 15,700,000	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3.38	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 3.38	\$ -	\$ 2,900
13	19403 Kittitas	634	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1.96	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1.96	\$ -	\$ 2,900
14	20402 Klickitat	60	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2.38	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2.38	\$ -	\$ 6,600
10	29311 La Conner	593	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1.92	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1.92	\$ -	\$ 2,300
18	06101 Lacenter	1,598	\$ 15,200,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 2.92	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 2.92	\$ -	\$ 1,700
09	38126 Lacrosse Joint	66	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.45	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.45	\$ -	\$ 9,200
12	04129 Lake Chelan	1,425	\$ 15,200,000	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 1.40	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 1.40	\$ -	\$ 2,500
39	31004 Lake Stevens	8,368	\$ 84,000,000	\$ 13,100,000	\$ 2.77	\$ 20,200,000	\$ 21,200,000	\$ 13,100,000	\$ 2.77	\$ -	\$ 2,400
01	17414 Lake Washington	29,038	\$ 280,600,000	\$ 65,900,000	\$ 1.32	\$ 63,600,000	\$ 71,400,000	\$ 61,100,000	\$ 1.21	\$ (0.11)	\$ 2,200
10	31306 Lakewood	2,206	\$ 24,400,000	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 3.05	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 2.61	\$ (0.44)	\$ 2,300
09	38264 Lamont	28	\$ 700,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2.76	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2.76	\$ -	\$ 6,500
06	32362 Liberty	440	\$ 5,600,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2.83	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 2.32	\$ (0.51)	\$ 2,700
09	01158 Lind	181	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 2.89	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 2.86	\$ (0.03)	\$ 5,500
19	08122 Longview	6,629	\$ 71,700,000	\$ 15,400,000	\$ 3.20	\$ 13,400,000	\$ 15,500,000	\$ 14,500,000	\$ 3.01	\$ (0.19)	\$ 2,000
07	33183 Loon Lake	189	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 0.66	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 0.66	\$ -	\$ 2,500

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						Variance from current SY: \$ (250,600,000)				119	
40	28144 Lopez	245	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 0.71	\$ 800,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.06)	\$ 3,100
14	20406 Lyle	231	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.30	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.30	\$ -	\$ 3,100
42	37504 Lynden	3,062	\$ 31,100,000	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 2.45	\$ 8,100,000	\$ 8,100,000	\$ 5,900,000	\$ 2.45	\$ -	\$ 2,600
15	39120 Mabton	915	\$ 9,300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1.57	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1.57	\$ -	\$ 2,500
12	09207 Mansfield	75	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.92	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.92	\$ -	\$ 5,500
12	04019 Manson	659	\$ 7,100,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1.58	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1.58	\$ -	\$ 2,900
24	23311 Mary M Knight	145	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 4.51	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 3.56	\$ (0.95)	\$ 4,000
07	33207 Mary Walker	486	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.17	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.17	\$ -	\$ 3,300
38	31025 Marysville	10,800	\$ 123,000,000	\$ 26,600,000	\$ 3.87	\$ 20,600,000	\$ 25,600,000	\$ 23,000,000	\$ 3.27	\$ (0.59)	\$ 1,900
24	14065 Mc Cleary	291	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.80	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.80	\$ -	\$ 3,900
03	32354 Mead	9,641	\$ 101,900,000	\$ 20,800,000	\$ 4.01	\$ 17,900,000	\$ 22,200,000	\$ 17,800,000	\$ 3.42	\$ (0.59)	\$ 1,900
06	32326 Medical Lake	1,856	\$ 17,900,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 2.03	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 2.03	\$ -	\$ 2,400
41	17400 Mercer Island	4,348	\$ 47,000,000	\$ 15,200,000	\$ 1.37	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 8,800,000	\$ 11,200,000	\$ 0.96	\$ (0.41)	\$ 1,100
42	37505 Meridian	1,686	\$ 17,900,000	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 3.40	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 2.98	\$ (0.42)	\$ 2,000
12	24350 Methow Valley	619	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1.27	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1.13	\$ (0.14)	\$ 2,300
14	30031 Mill A	16	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,600
01	31103 Monroe	6,753	\$ 69,900,000	\$ 16,500,000	\$ 3.32	\$ 13,600,000	\$ 16,500,000	\$ 14,200,000	\$ 2.77	\$ (0.55)	\$ 2,000
19	14066 Montesano	1,336	\$ 13,900,000	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 3.74	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 3.74	\$ -	\$ 1,900
20	21214 Morton	292	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 2.36	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 2.36	\$ -	\$ 3,600
13	13161 Moses Lake	8,547	\$ 92,000,000	\$ 17,200,000	\$ 3.88	\$ 18,400,000	\$ 21,100,000	\$ 16,300,000	\$ 3.64	\$ (0.24)	\$ 2,200
20	21206 Mossyrock	522	\$ 5,900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1.96	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1.96	\$ -	\$ 3,600
14	39209 Mount Adams	908	\$ 8,600,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 0.93	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 0.93	\$ -	\$ 4,300
40	37507 Mount Baker	1,849	\$ 21,300,000	\$ 5,700,000	\$ 3.31	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 2.70	\$ (0.61)	\$ 2,100
14	30029 Mount Pleasant	70	\$ 700,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 3.22	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 3.22	\$ -	\$ 3,700
10	29320 Mt Vernon	6,827	\$ 74,900,000	\$ 14,400,000	\$ 4.01	\$ 16,200,000	\$ 18,600,000	\$ 13,200,000	\$ 3.62	\$ (0.39)	\$ 2,400
21	31006 Mukilteo	14,839	\$ 166,600,000	\$ 42,700,000	\$ 2.69	\$ 31,000,000	\$ 36,900,000	\$ 37,500,000	\$ 2.34	\$ (0.35)	\$ 2,100
13	39003 Naches Valley	1,300	\$ 13,900,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3.22	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 3.08	\$ (0.14)	\$ 2,500
19	21014 Napavine	776	\$ 7,900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 2.33	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 2.33	\$ -	\$ 3,100
19	25155 Naselle Grays Riv	322	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.59	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.59	\$ -	\$ 3,800
12	24014 Nespelem	110	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$ 2.31	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ 2.31	\$ -	\$ 3,300
07	26056 Newport	1,060	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 2.03	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 2.03	\$ -	\$ 2,600

Local School District Estimated Funding Changes for School Year 2018-19

Leg District	School District	Current School Year 2016-17				Governor Inslee Proposed School Year 2018-19					
		Student FTE	Total Funding State and Local	Local School Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Net New Funding State and Local	Change in State Apportionment	Lower of Levy Authority or Voter Approved Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Estimated Tax Rate Cut	Per Student Net Increase
	00000 State Totals:	1,077,838	\$ 11,498,200,000	\$ 2,452,400,000	\$ 2.46	\$ 2,338,900,000	\$ 2,731,300,000	\$ 2,201,800,000	\$ 2.15	\$ (0.31)	\$ 2,170
						Variance from current SY: \$ (250,600,000)				119	
06	32325 Nine Mile Falls	1,414	\$ 15,200,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3.29	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 3.16	\$ (0.12)	\$ 1,700
42	37506 Nooksack Valley	1,624	\$ 18,700,000	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 3.69	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 3.31	\$ (0.38)	\$ 2,000
24	14064 North Beach	690	\$ 7,700,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1.31	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 1.28	\$ (0.03)	\$ 2,600
09	11051 North Franklin	2,049	\$ 21,200,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 1.93	\$ 6,100,000	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 1.93	\$ -	\$ 3,000
23	18400 North Kitsap	6,106	\$ 65,900,000	\$ 17,200,000	\$ 2.55	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 14,600,000	\$ 14,700,000	\$ 2.15	\$ (0.40)	\$ 2,000
35	23403 North Mason	2,123	\$ 22,500,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 2.25	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 2.25	\$ -	\$ 2,500
19	25200 North River	63	\$ 1,700,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,500
02	34003 North Thurston	14,785	\$ 155,300,000	\$ 35,400,000	\$ 3.54	\$ 29,200,000	\$ 34,500,000	\$ 31,000,000	\$ 2.92	\$ (0.62)	\$ 2,000
07	33211 Northport	218	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1.43	\$ 800,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1.43	\$ -	\$ 3,800
01	17417 Northshore	21,124	\$ 214,200,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 1.92	\$ 40,500,000	\$ 46,400,000	\$ 48,000,000	\$ 1.82	\$ (0.10)	\$ 1,900
10	15201 Oak Harbor	5,858	\$ 56,500,000	\$ 7,800,000	\$ 2.30	\$ 13,400,000	\$ 13,700,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 2.30	\$ -	\$ 2,300
09	38324 Oakesdale	95	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 2.90	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 2.48	\$ (0.42)	\$ 5,200
19	14400 Oakville	203	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 2.31	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 2.31	\$ -	\$ 3,800
19	25101 Ocean Beach	1,017	\$ 10,900,000	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 1.91	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 1.65	\$ (0.26)	\$ 2,100
19	14172 Ocosta	602	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 2.47	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 2.47	\$ -	\$ 2,400
09	22105 Odessa	211	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.72	\$ 700,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.72	\$ -	\$ 3,500
07	24105 Okanogan	1,060	\$ 10,900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 2.84	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 2.84	\$ -	\$ 2,600
22	34111 Olympia	9,880	\$ 102,800,000	\$ 24,500,000	\$ 3.10	\$ 19,600,000	\$ 22,600,000	\$ 21,900,000	\$ 2.66	\$ (0.44)	\$ 2,000
07	24019 Omak	5,159	\$ 44,000,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 3.09	\$ 10,300,000	\$ 11,200,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 3.09	\$ -	\$ 2,000
20	21300 Onalaska	739	\$ 7,700,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2.37	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2.37	\$ -	\$ 2,300
07	33030 Onion Creek	44	\$ 800,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2.06	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2.06	\$ -	\$ 4,400
40	28137 Orcas	767	\$ 8,200,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 0.89	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 0.83	\$ (0.06)	\$ 2,500
04	32123 Orchard Prairie	77	\$ 800,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.17	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.17	\$ -	\$ 4,500
07	10065 Orient	67	\$ 900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,400
12	09013 Orondo	168	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 2.41	\$ 500,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 2.41	\$ -	\$ 3,000
07	24410 Oroville	506	\$ 6,200,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2.37	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2.37	\$ -	\$ 2,000
02	27344 Orting	2,499	\$ 25,300,000	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 3.52	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 3.52	\$ -	\$ 2,400
09	01147 Othello	4,314	\$ 41,000,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2.31	\$ 12,400,000	\$ 13,000,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2.31	\$ -	\$ 2,900
12	09102 Palisades	27	\$ 500,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.79	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.79	\$ -	\$ 10,300
09	38301 Palouse	172	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 3.10	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 3.10	\$ -	\$ 4,600
09	11001 Pasco	17,662	\$ 180,400,000	\$ 23,100,000	\$ 4.05	\$ 54,000,000	\$ 55,700,000	\$ 24,000,000	\$ 4.05	\$ -	\$ 3,100

Local School District Estimated Funding Changes for School Year 2018-19

Leg District	School District	Current School Year 2016-17				Governor Inslee Proposed School Year 2018-19					
		Student FTE	Total Funding State and Local	Local School Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Net New Funding State and Local	Change in State Apportionment	Lower of Levy Authority or Voter Approved Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Estimated Tax Rate Cut	Per Student Net Increase
	00000 State Totals:	1,077,838	\$ 11,498,200,000	\$ 2,452,400,000	\$ 2.46	\$ 2,338,900,000	\$ 2,731,300,000	\$ 2,201,800,000	\$ 2.15	\$ (0.31)	\$ 2,170
						Variance from current SY:		\$ (250,600,000)		119	
12	24122 Pateros	282	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.09	\$ 800,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.09	\$ -	\$ 2,900
16	03050 Paterson	126	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 0.51	\$ 500,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 0.51	\$ -	\$ 3,800
19	21301 Pe Ell	273	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.22	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 2.22	\$ -	\$ 3,400
26	27401 Peninsula	8,615	\$ 91,700,000	\$ 23,500,000	\$ 2.07	\$ 17,300,000	\$ 21,000,000	\$ 20,200,000	\$ 1.78	\$ (0.29)	\$ 2,000
35	23402 Pioneer	669	\$ 8,800,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2.30	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2.30	\$ -	\$ 2,500
09	12110 Pomeroy	294	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1.60	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1.50	\$ (0.10)	\$ 2,000
24	05121 Port Angeles	3,804	\$ 40,400,000	\$ 8,700,000	\$ 3.00	\$ 7,800,000	\$ 8,800,000	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 2.93	\$ (0.07)	\$ 2,100
24	16050 Port Townsend	1,137	\$ 12,800,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 1.55	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1.30	\$ (0.24)	\$ 1,700
16	36402 Prescott	313	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 1.82	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 1.82	\$ -	\$ 3,200
14	03116 Prosser	2,666	\$ 29,100,000	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 2.91	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 2.91	\$ -	\$ 2,200
09	38267 Pullman	2,780	\$ 26,100,000	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 2.10	\$ 6,400,000	\$ 6,600,000	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 2.10	\$ -	\$ 2,300
02	27003 Puyallup	23,135	\$ 242,500,000	\$ 51,800,000	\$ 3.75	\$ 41,900,000	\$ 51,600,000	\$ 44,700,000	\$ 3.20	\$ (0.55)	\$ 1,800
24	16020 Queets-Clearwater	26	\$ 600,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.62	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.62	\$ -	\$ 6,600
24	16048 Quilcene	568	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1.50	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1.50	\$ -	\$ 2,700
24	05402 Quillayute Valley	2,991	\$ 25,800,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 1.32	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 6,100,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 1.32	\$ -	\$ 2,000
24	14097 Quinault	157	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 3.95	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 3.88	\$ (0.07)	\$ 5,000
12	13144 Quincy	2,881	\$ 32,100,000	\$ 7,900,000	\$ 2.18	\$ 6,800,000	\$ 7,600,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 2.18	\$ -	\$ 2,400
02	34307 Rainier	766	\$ 8,400,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 3.55	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 3.38	\$ (0.17)	\$ 2,400
19	25116 Raymond	609	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 3.88	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 3.88	\$ -	\$ 2,400
06	22009 Reardan	525	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 2.61	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 2.61	\$ -	\$ 3,200
05	17403 Renton	15,979	\$ 174,800,000	\$ 46,700,000	\$ 2.48	\$ 33,100,000	\$ 40,400,000	\$ 39,400,000	\$ 1.97	\$ (0.51)	\$ 2,100
07	10309 Republic	308	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1.76	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1.76	\$ -	\$ 2,600
08	03400 Richland	13,438	\$ 131,300,000	\$ 23,700,000	\$ 3.26	\$ 28,900,000	\$ 31,500,000	\$ 23,800,000	\$ 3.20	\$ (0.05)	\$ 2,200
17	06122 Ridgefield	2,553	\$ 21,500,000	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 2.44	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 2.31	\$ (0.14)	\$ 2,300
09	01160 Ritzville	317	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2.84	\$ 700,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2.84	\$ -	\$ 2,300
04	32416 Riverside	1,430	\$ 16,100,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3.19	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3.19	\$ -	\$ 2,100
05	17407 Riverview	3,236	\$ 33,100,000	\$ 8,600,000	\$ 2.49	\$ 6,800,000	\$ 8,200,000	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 2.02	\$ (0.47)	\$ 2,100
19	34401 Rochester	2,142	\$ 23,600,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3.68	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 5,100,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3.68	\$ -	\$ 2,100
14	20403 Roosevelt	25	\$ 400,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 0.35	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 0.35	\$ -	\$ 7,400
09	38320 Rosalia	167	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 2.74	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 2.74	\$ -	\$ 3,600
13	13160 Royal	1,697	\$ 16,900,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1.78	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1.78	\$ -	\$ 2,800

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	00000 State Totals:	1,077,838	\$ 11,498,200,000	\$ 2,452,400,000	\$ 2.46	\$ 2,338,900,000	\$ 2,731,300,000	\$ 2,201,800,000	\$ 2.15	\$ (0.31)	\$ 2,170
						Variance from current SY: \$ (250,600,000)				119	
40	28149 San Juan	799	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 0.73	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 0.60	\$ (0.13)	\$ 1,600
19	14104 Satsop	66	\$ 800,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.98	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.98	\$ -	\$ 3,500
11	17001 Seattle	53,628	\$ 646,500,000	\$ 211,500,000	\$ 1.28	\$ 76,400,000	\$ 129,300,000	\$ 158,700,000	\$ 0.90	\$ (0.38)	\$ 1,400
10	29101 Sedro Woolley	4,243	\$ 46,200,000	\$ 10,100,000	\$ 3.69	\$ 8,900,000	\$ 10,600,000	\$ 8,900,000	\$ 3.21	\$ (0.48)	\$ 2,100
13	39119 Selah	3,632	\$ 37,300,000	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 3.32	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 3.32	\$ -	\$ 2,700
07	26070 Selkirk	228	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 1.94	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 1.94	\$ -	\$ 4,000
24	05323 Sequim	2,828	\$ 27,900,000	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 1.41	\$ 6,400,000	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 1.41	\$ -	\$ 2,300
40	28010 Shaw	8	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,900
35	23309 Shelton	4,232	\$ 46,000,000	\$ 7,300,000	\$ 4.40	\$ 8,200,000	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 6,900,000	\$ 4.16	\$ (0.24)	\$ 1,900
32	17412 Shoreline	9,478	\$ 97,200,000	\$ 25,100,000	\$ 2.26	\$ 13,600,000	\$ 17,700,000	\$ 22,700,000	\$ 2.01	\$ (0.26)	\$ 1,400
14	30002 Skamania	73	\$ 800,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.23	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.23	\$ -	\$ 3,100
39	17404 Skykomish	38	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1.82	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1.82	\$ -	\$ 12,900
01	31201 Snohomish	10,057	\$ 107,100,000	\$ 25,800,000	\$ 3.60	\$ 18,600,000	\$ 23,800,000	\$ 21,100,000	\$ 2.78	\$ (0.82)	\$ 1,800
05	17410 Snoqualmie Valley	6,897	\$ 68,300,000	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 2.23	\$ 12,400,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 14,500,000	\$ 1.85	\$ (0.38)	\$ 1,800
12	13156 Soap Lake	528	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 4.43	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 4.43	\$ -	\$ 2,900
19	25118 South Bend	550	\$ 6,400,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.60	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.60	\$ -	\$ 2,500
26	18402 South Kitsap	9,543	\$ 102,400,000	\$ 22,700,000	\$ 3.19	\$ 22,100,000	\$ 25,500,000	\$ 20,800,000	\$ 2.93	\$ (0.26)	\$ 2,300
10	15206 South Whidbey	1,324	\$ 14,800,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 1.03	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 0.84	\$ (0.19)	\$ 2,100
35	23042 Southside	181	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.57	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 3.23	\$ (0.33)	\$ 2,400
03	32081 Spokane	30,361	\$ 331,000,000	\$ 66,600,000	\$ 3.91	\$ 58,800,000	\$ 70,400,000	\$ 60,300,000	\$ 3.50	\$ (0.42)	\$ 1,900
09	22008 Sprague	54	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 2.61	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 2.61	\$ -	\$ 9,100
09	38322 St John	171	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1.84	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1.84	\$ -	\$ 3,600
10	31401 Stanwood-Camano	4,388	\$ 47,200,000	\$ 11,700,000	\$ 2.27	\$ 9,100,000	\$ 10,600,000	\$ 10,300,000	\$ 1.92	\$ (0.35)	\$ 2,100
09	11054 Star	11	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,600
16	07035 Starbuck	29	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,100
12	04069 Stehekin	8	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000
28	27001 Steilacoom Hist.	3,161	\$ 31,500,000	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 2.42	\$ 7,300,000	\$ 7,900,000	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 2.41	\$ (0.01)	\$ 2,300
09	38304 Steptoe	43	\$ 700,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2.12	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2.12	\$ -	\$ 4,900
14	30303 Stevenson-Carson	870	\$ 7,300,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 0.95	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 0.95	\$ -	\$ 2,500
39	31311 Sultan	1,995	\$ 22,000,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 4.01	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3.31	\$ (0.70)	\$ 1,900
07	33202 Summit Valley	54	\$ 700,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.29	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1.29	\$ -	\$ 4,100

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	00000 State Totals:	1,077,838	\$ 11,498,200,000	\$ 2,452,400,000	\$ 2.46	\$ 2,338,900,000	\$ 2,731,300,000	\$ 2,201,800,000	\$ 2.15	\$ (0.31)	\$ 2,170
						Variance from current SY: \$ (250,600,000)				119	
25	27320 Sumner	9,292	\$ 94,800,000	\$ 21,500,000	\$ 3.28	\$ 17,400,000	\$ 20,800,000	\$ 19,000,000	\$ 2.84	\$ (0.44)	\$ 1,900
15	39201 Sunnyside	6,594	\$ 65,900,000	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 1.85	\$ 19,100,000	\$ 20,200,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 1.85	\$ -	\$ 2,900
25	27010 Tacoma	28,768	\$ 332,000,000	\$ 86,000,000	\$ 3.83	\$ 51,000,000	\$ 68,900,000	\$ 79,900,000	\$ 3.56	\$ (0.27)	\$ 1,800
24	14077 Taholah	167	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 8.81	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 8.81	\$ -	\$ 3,900
05	17409 Tahoma	7,871	\$ 79,500,000	\$ 17,300,000	\$ 3.00	\$ 12,900,000	\$ 15,300,000	\$ 16,800,000	\$ 2.85	\$ (0.16)	\$ 1,600
09	38265 Tekoa	206	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 3.69	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 3.69	\$ -	\$ 4,200
20	34402 Tenino	1,141	\$ 12,400,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3.19	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 2.92	\$ (0.27)	\$ 3,200
13	19400 Thorp	129	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 2.48	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 2.16	\$ (0.32)	\$ 6,000
20	21237 Toledo	730	\$ 7,800,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2.26	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2.26	\$ -	\$ 2,800
07	24404 Tonasket	1,188	\$ 11,800,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 3.10	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 3.10	\$ -	\$ 2,300
14	39202 Toppenish	4,137	\$ 40,300,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1.78	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 10,200,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1.78	\$ -	\$ 2,200
16	36300 Touchet	215	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.02	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.02	\$ -	\$ 2,900
20	08130 Toutle Lake	605	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 3.01	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 3.01	\$ -	\$ 2,500
14	20400 Trout Lake	211	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 2.65	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 2.65	\$ -	\$ 3,400
11	17406 Tukwila	2,946	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 11,400,000	\$ 3.31	\$ 5,100,000	\$ 7,400,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2.82	\$ (0.48)	\$ 1,700
02	34033 Tumwater	6,811	\$ 68,800,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 3.23	\$ 13,900,000	\$ 16,100,000	\$ 13,600,000	\$ 2.88	\$ (0.35)	\$ 2,000
14	39002 Union Gap	643	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1.96	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1.96	\$ -	\$ 3,700
28	27083 University Place	5,410	\$ 58,100,000	\$ 13,900,000	\$ 4.29	\$ 9,600,000	\$ 12,800,000	\$ 11,900,000	\$ 3.65	\$ (0.64)	\$ 1,800
07	33070 Valley	736	\$ 7,400,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.12	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1.12	\$ -	\$ 2,700
17	06037 Vancouver	23,266	\$ 243,200,000	\$ 45,700,000	\$ 2.98	\$ 47,100,000	\$ 52,100,000	\$ 46,200,000	\$ 2.98	\$ -	\$ 2,000
34	17402 Vashon Island	1,559	\$ 16,300,000	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 1.59	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 1.36	\$ (0.22)	\$ 1,500
19	35200 Wahkiakum	448	\$ 5,100,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2.35	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2.35	\$ -	\$ 2,500
13	13073 Wahluke	2,336	\$ 23,500,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 2.49	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 2.49	\$ -	\$ 3,000
16	36401 Waitsburg	276	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 3.22	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 3.22	\$ -	\$ 2,800
16	36140 Walla Walla	5,796	\$ 62,400,000	\$ 11,100,000	\$ 3.44	\$ 12,200,000	\$ 13,900,000	\$ 11,200,000	\$ 3.44	\$ -	\$ 2,100
14	39207 Wapato	3,298	\$ 31,700,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1.64	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 8,800,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1.64	\$ -	\$ 2,400
09	13146 Warden	953	\$ 9,700,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 2.81	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 2.81	\$ -	\$ 3,100
14	06112 Washougal	3,160	\$ 32,000,000	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 2.90	\$ 8,300,000	\$ 8,800,000	\$ 6,800,000	\$ 2.89	\$ (0.00)	\$ 2,600
09	01109 Washtucna	46	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2.87	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2.87	\$ -	\$ 9,200
12	09209 Waterville	253	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 3.98	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 3.92	\$ (0.06)	\$ 3,500
07	33049 Wellpinit	441	\$ 4,700,000	\$ -	\$ 1.05	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ -	\$ 1.05	\$ -	\$ 2,800

Local School District Estimated Funding Changes for School Year 2018-19

Leg District	School District	Current School Year 2016-17				Governor Inslee Proposed School Year 2018-19					
		Student FTE	Total Funding State and Local	Local School Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Net New Funding State and Local	Change in State Apportionment	Lower of Levy Authority or Voter Approved Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Estimated Tax Rate Cut	Per Student Net Increase
	00000 State Totals:	1,077,838	\$ 11,498,200,000	\$ 2,452,400,000	\$ 2.46	\$ 2,338,900,000	\$ 2,731,300,000	\$ 2,201,800,000	\$ 2.15	\$ (0.31)	\$ 2,170
						Variance from current SY: \$ (250,600,000)				119	
12	04246 Wenatchee	8,064	\$ 81,200,000	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 2.72	\$ 22,300,000	\$ 22,800,000	\$ 12,200,000	\$ 2.72	\$ -	\$ 2,800
03	32363 West Valley (Spo)	3,715	\$ 40,200,000	\$ 8,200,000	\$ 4.39	\$ 7,100,000	\$ 8,900,000	\$ 7,600,000	\$ 4.00	\$ (0.39)	\$ 1,900
14	39208 West Valley (Yak)	4,938	\$ 49,200,000	\$ 6,900,000	\$ 2.48	\$ 11,200,000	\$ 11,900,000	\$ 6,900,000	\$ 2.48	\$ -	\$ 2,300
20	21303 White Pass	407	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1.41	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1.41	\$ -	\$ 2,800
31	27416 White River	3,511	\$ 38,000,000	\$ 9,200,000	\$ 3.60	\$ 6,800,000	\$ 8,700,000	\$ 7,600,000	\$ 2.88	\$ (0.72)	\$ 1,900
14	20405 White Salmon	1,237	\$ 12,400,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 2.39	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 2.39	\$ -	\$ 2,400
13	22200 Wilbur	272	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.48	\$ 600,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3.29	\$ (0.19)	\$ 2,400
19	25160 Willapa Valley	311	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.73	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2.73	\$ -	\$ 3,100
13	13167 Wilson Creek	129	\$ 2,700,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 3.07	\$ 500,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 3.07	\$ -	\$ 4,000
19	21232 Winlock	642	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 2.35	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 2.35	\$ -	\$ 2,300
24	14117 Wishkah Valley	151	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 5.40	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 4.63	\$ (0.77)	\$ 4,200
14	20094 Wishram	74	\$ 1,700,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,500
20	08404 Woodland	2,294	\$ 25,600,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2.51	\$ 6,200,000	\$ 6,400,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2.51	\$ -	\$ 2,700
14	39007 Yakima	16,381	\$ 164,100,000	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 2.79	\$ 45,400,000	\$ 48,300,000	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 2.79	\$ -	\$ 2,800
02	34002 Yelm	5,596	\$ 57,100,000	\$ 10,700,000	\$ 3.83	\$ 12,800,000	\$ 14,600,000	\$ 10,200,000	\$ 3.67	\$ (0.17)	\$ 2,300
15	39205 Zillah	1,288	\$ 12,300,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1.77	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1.77	\$ -	\$ 2,200

This analysis assumes:

- Student FTE includes students enrolled in grades K-12, Running Start, career and technical education, alternative learning experience and dropout reengagement programs as reported by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction on October 2016 apportionment reports.
- “Total Funding State and Local” and “Net New Funding State and Local” include revenue for the following programs: general apportionment, transportation, learning assistance, transitional bilingual instruction, highly capable, special education, local effort assistance (also known as LEA or levy equalization) and local school levies.
- Local school levy is converted to school year using collection assumptions for the state property tax levy (approximately 47 percent in April and 52 percent in October).
- Local effort assistance is converted to school year based on the percentages in RCW 28A.500.040.
- Adjusted assessed values for calendar year 2015 are used for estimating tax rates and tax savings.
- Change in state apportionment includes compensation policies and policies that affect the prototypical school model. It does not include maintenance-level increases for K-3 class size reductions; Initiative 732 COLA; inflationary increase to materials, supplies and operating costs; or enrollment growth.
- Voter-approved levies reflect approved local levies as of August 2016.

Local School District Estimated Funding Changes for School Year 2018-19

Leg District	School District	Current School Year 2016-17				Governor Inslee Proposed School Year 2018-19					
		Student FTE	Total Funding State and Local	Local School Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Net New Funding State and Local	Change in State Apportionment	Lower of Levy Authority or Voter Approved Levy	Estimated Tax Rate	Estimated Tax Rate Cut	Per Student Net Increase
00000	State Totals:	1,077,838	\$ 11,498,200,000	\$ 2,452,400,000	\$ 2.46	\$ 2,338,900,000	\$ 2,731,300,000	\$ 2,201,800,000	\$ 2.15	\$ (0.31)	\$ 2,170
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voter-approved levies reflect approved local levies as of August 2016. 					Variance from current SY:		\$ (250,600,000)		119	