

K-12 Education Funding Proposal Side-By-Side

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

	Current State K-12 Education Funding Levels (2016-17)	Governor Inslee K-12 Education Funding <u>Proposal</u>	Majority Coalition Caucus K-12 Education Funding Proposal (<u>SB 5607</u> & <u>SB 5875</u>)	House Democrat K-12 Education Funding Proposal (<u>HB 2185</u> & <u>HB 2186</u>)
Total K-12 Education Funding per year	\$10.5 billion Current Funding	2018-19: \$13.8 billion	2018-19: \$12.3 billion 2019-20: \$13.4 billion 2020-21: \$13.8 billion	2018-19: \$11.8 billion 2019-20: \$13.3 billion 2020-21: \$13.9 billion
Year in which proposal is fully-funded		2018-19	2019-20	2022-23
When will the plan become law?		After getting signed by the Governor	Must be passed by a vote of the people after getting signed by the Governor	After getting signed by the governor
Extends Levy Cliff One- Year		No	Yes	Yes

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Levy Lid	2017: 28% 2018 & after: 24%	2017: 28% 2018: 24% 2019: 15% 2020 & after: 15%	2017: 28% 2018: 28%* 2019: 0% 2020 & after: 10% *Local levies collected in calendar year 2018 for use in school year 2018- 19 will count as state education funding	2017: 28% 2018: 28% 2019: 27% 2020: 26% 2021 & after: 24%
Expected Local Levy Collections (Assumes voters pass the lesser of their current levy or the maximum allowed under law	2016-17: \$2.4 billion	Not Available	2017-18: \$2.5 billion 2018-19: \$1.2 billion 2019-20: \$0.6 billion 2020-21: \$1.3 billion	2017-18: \$2.5 billion 2018-19: \$2.5 billion 2019-20: \$2.4 billion 2020-21: \$2.3 billion
Local Effort Assistance (LEA)	Provides up to half of the state levy lid through LEA for qualifying districts	Maintains current LEA formula structure	Eliminates LEA starting 2019	Maintains current LEA formula structure
Some 'Grandfathered' districts are allowed higher levy rates than other districts. How does the levy rate change in these districts?	Maintains grandfathering	All districts have the same cap on how much they can raise through local levies beginning in 2019.	All districts have the same cap on how much they can raise through local levies beginning in 2020.	All districts have the same cap on how much they can raise through local levies beginning in 2021.

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What restrictions are placed on local levies?		No changes to current law which states levies are not supposed to be used for basic education.	Reaffirms current language stating that local levies are not supposed to be used for basic education.	No changes to current law which states levies are not supposed to be used for basic education.
New State Revenue 2017-19		+ \$4.3 billion over 2 years B&O tax increase, Carbon tax, Capital gains tax, & eliminating certain tax preferences	+ 1.9 billion annually starting in year 2. Increase in state property tax of \$1.55 per \$1,000 of assessed value starting in 2018.	+ 2.1 billion in 2017-19 biennium. Institutes capital gains tax, eliminates some tax preferences, and makes changes to B&O tax and real estate excise tax (separate legislation)
Minimum per-student funding guarantee	No Minimum	No Minimum	\$12,500 per student in combined state and federal funding	No minimum
Education Funding Formula	Prototypical School Funding Model	Maintains current prototypical school funding model	Changes to a student- weighted funding formula ("per pupil guarantee")	Maintains current prototypical school funding model

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Spending requirements associated with increased funding for basic education	Funding formula is for allocation purposes only except for categorical programs.	Requires funding for additional staffing for social emotional health be spent on hiring 1.0 FTE (this restriction is in the budget bill, so will need to be renewed). Removes requirements that K-3 class size reduction funding must be spent on reducing class size.	Maintains spending requirements for categorical programs Otherwise all funding is for allocation purposes only	Removes requirements that K-3 class size reduction funding must be spent on reducing class size. Additional funding is for allocation purposes only, maintains spending requirements for categorical programs
Requirements for Teacher Salary Spending	The actual average salary paid to teachers shall not exceed the district's average teacher salary allocated through the prototypical funding model.	Maintains current law	No more than 80% of funds can be spent on employee compensation.	Maintains current law
Minimum Beginning Teacher Salary	\$35,700	\$54,587	\$45,000	\$45,500

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K-12 staff salary		\$2.7 billion for the 2017- 19 biennium	Funding formula doesn't direct money to specific areas	\$1.8 billion for the 2017- 19 biennium
State funded professional learning	\$21.35 per student	10 days of professional learning in 2018-19	No funding for professional learning	2 days of professional learning in 2018-19 increased to 10 days by 2022-23
State Salary Allocation Model		Simplifies salary allocation model and moves from a 180 day allocation model to a 10 month allocation model (districts not required to have longer contracts)	Eliminates state salary allocation model	Maintains salary allocation model and moves from a 180 day allocation model to a 10 month allocation model (districts not required to have longer contracts)
State Funded Regional Cost-of-Living Enhancements	No regional cost-of-living enhancements	No regional cost-of-living enhancements	Includes a regional cost- of-living allowance of up to \$10,000 for every state funded K-12 staff	Includes a regional cost- of-living enhancement

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Annual inflationary adjustments to funding level	Provides an annual inflationary adjustment	Provides an annual inflationary adjustment	Provides an annual inflationary adjustment	Provides an annual inflationary adjustment
Funding formula for low- income students through the Learning Assistance Program (LAP)	Each student eligible for Free or Reduced Price meals, 44% of students, generates funding	Enhances funding formula by 15% in 2018- 19	Changes formula so that districts will receive \$2,000 per student based on the district poverty rate using U.S. Census data. (Approximately 14.6%)	No change thru 2018-19, but funding formula will increase by 42% by 2020- 21
Funding for Concentrated Poverty	No additional funding	No Additional funding	If poverty rate is above 30%, districts receive \$5,000 per student for every student that put a district above 30% poverty rate. (Based on U.S. Census data).	No Additional funding
Average LAP funding generated statewide per Free/Reduced Price lunch eligible student	2016-17 ~\$475	Not available	2017-18: \$ 493 2018-19: \$ 628 2019-20: \$ 639 2020-21: \$ 651 (This reflects the state average per FRL student for ease of comparison. The Senate plan allocates money based on census poverty rate, not FRL.)	2017-18: \$ 527 2018-19: \$ 571 2019-20: \$ 762 2020-21: \$ 920

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Funding Formula for ELL Eligible Students		Maintains current funding formula, but allocations will increase due to salary increases. Eliminates support for recently exited ELL students	Each student generates \$1,000 per year. Eliminates support for recently exited ELL students	Maintains current funding formula thru 2018-19, formula will increase over following two years
Average funding per ELL Eligible Student	2016-17 ~\$ 900	Not Available	2017-18: \$ 916 2018-19: \$ 1,000 2019-20: \$ 1,018 2020-21: \$ 1,038	2017-18: \$ 972 2018-19: \$ 1,042 2019-20: \$ 1,195 2020-21: \$ 1,284
Funding for Special Education Students	Each Student Generates approximately \$6,400 per year	Maintains current funding formula, but allocations will increase due to salary increases.	2017-18: \$ 6,807 2018-19: \$ 7,720 2019-20: \$ 7,852 2020-21: \$ 7,994	2017-18: \$ \$7,291 2018-19: \$ 7,899 2019-20: \$ 8,797 2020-21: \$ 9,128
Funding for Homeless Students	No funding provided	No funding provided	Each student generates \$1,500 per year. Uses a narrower definition of homeless than OSPI which identifies 6% of students OSPI currently identifies as homeless	No funding provided

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Highly Capable Funding Formula		Enhances Highly Capable funding formula by 27% on top of the increases resulting from salary increases	Establishes new formula that generates \$1,000 per student per year	Enhances Highly Capable funding formula by 7% on top of the increases resulting from salary increases
Average Per-Student state funding for Highly Capable	2016-17 ~\$440	Not Available	2017-18: \$ 447 2018-19: \$ 1,003 2019-20: \$ 1,021 2020-21: \$ 1,041	2017-18: \$ 478 2018-19: \$ 517 2019-20: \$ 708 2020-21: \$ 869
Mechanism for increasing Career & Technical Education Funding		Enhances funding formulas by about \$7.5 million per year on top of increases resulting from increased salary	Each Student generates \$500 per year	Enhances CTE class size formula in addition to increases resulting from salary increases
Hiring Teachers for Class Size Reduction (K-3)		Fully funds	Doesn't direct money to specific areas	Fully funds

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School Staffing Changes		Increases staffing to promote social emotional health, which must be spent in those areas for the upcoming biennium.	Doesn't direct money to specific areas	Increases staffing for elementary family engagement coordinators and guidance counselors for middle and high school.
Financial Transparency		Districts must report how money is spent by source of funding. No additional requirements about making information accessible to public.	Districts must report how money is spent by source of funding. No additional requirements about making information accessible to public.	Creates a workgroup to look into how to improve transparency.
Initiative 1351	Will begin implementation in 2019- 21	Implementation will begin in 2019-21 biennium	Provisions would be eliminated	Implementation will begin in 2021-23 biennium

Sources:

Governor's Budget Detail
Washington Common Schools Caseload Forecast
Governor's K-12 Budget Highlights
State Operating Budget Comparison
Governor's Budget
Majority Coalition Caucus proposal
House Democrat proposal
Senate Democrat proposal

Working to improve public education in Washington state from cradle to career with ample, equitable, and stable funding.

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