



Local Enrichment Levies - Frequently Asked Questions

Across Washington state, communities vote on local levies to continue funding for enrichment programs and capital projects at district schools. Here are frequently asked questions about those levies.

1. What is a local enrichment levy?

A local property tax passed by voters of a school district that generates revenue for the local school district. All money generated by school district enrichment levies goes directly to the school district to pay for enhancements to the state-funded basic education. By voting for a local levy, voters are voting for an additional property tax in their district.

2. How many school districts have a local (enrichment) school levy?

285 of the 295 school districts had a local levy in 2024.

3. What is basic education?

Basic education is the educational program that the state is responsible for funding.

- The state legislature defines the program of basic education and is required by the constitution to amply fund it. The state-defined program of basic education is the minimum that districts are required to provide students — districts may offer additional programming and services with local funds. Currently, the program of basic education includes the number of hours and days of school that districts must offer, academic standards, and specialized instruction for students qualifying for special education, English language support, and students below or above standard academically.

4. What is a levy rate?

A levy rate is the amount of property tax that voters approved to be assessed for every \$1,000 of property value. A levy rate of \$1.00 means that for every \$1,000 of property value, the owner of the property will have to pay \$1.00 in taxes.

- E.g., If a property owner has a house valued at \$200,000 and the voters passed a levy at a \$1.00 levy rate, that will cost the homeowner \$200 annually in property taxes.

5. Why do districts generate different amounts of levy dollars for passing the same levy rates?

A levy rate of \$1.00 in a district with an average property value of \$200,000 will generate \$200 per household in levy funding, but a district with a \$1.00 levy rate and an average property value of \$600,000 will generate \$600 per household for the same level of property tax. Districts can have the same levy rate but raise very different amounts of money because the average property value of a district varies widely across Washington.

6. What is the maximum enrichment levy for 2024?

The levy rate a district can pass is capped at \$2.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value, or a levy rate that would generate \$3,150 per student – whichever would result in a lower levy rate.

- E.g., If a district can raise \$2,603 per student with a levy rate of \$0.80 per \$1,000 then their levy lid is \$0.80 because they have reached their maximum per-student amount in levy revenues.
- E.g., If a district with a levy rate of \$2.50 generates \$1,000 per student in levy revenues, their levy lid is \$2.50 because they have passed a levy at the maximum rate allowed under state law.

7. What restrictions are placed on the use of enrichment levy money?

Levy money can't be used to pay for basic education, but districts are otherwise free to spend the money as they wish. For example, by law, levy funds can't be used to enhance state-funded base teacher salary for teachers performing basic education duties, but levy money may be used for hiring additional staff or paying teachers for additional duties, such as after-school programming.

- Currently, most levy dollars are spent on staff compensation. Many districts provide higher salaries for teachers through local contracts for additional time or responsibilities. However, many of the responsibilities within these contracts could be considered basic education duties, and often all teachers within a district receive this additional pay. Historically, this practice was common across the state because the state did not provide adequate salary to attract and retain teachers. The recent increased state funding for teacher salaries was intended to address this issue, but some concerns remain regarding the adequacy of state-funded teacher salaries.
- Levy funds have also been used to supplement other areas of basic education that have been underfunded by the state. Currently, many districts indicate that they still need to use local levy dollars to provide special education services to students that are not fully funded by the state.

8. What is Local Effort Assistance (LEA)?

Because of differences in property values, some districts can pass a levy with a tax rate of \$0.56 and raise \$3,150 per student, while other districts can pass a tax rate of \$1.50 and raise under \$150 per student. To compensate for the difference in ability to raise money through local levies, the state supplements districts who are able to raise less than \$1,949 per student with a levy of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value by providing additional funding called Local Effort Assistance (LEA). LEA is funded to ease the property tax burden of districts with low property values. It is not funded in a way that makes equitable resources available to districts.

9. How do districts qualify to receive LEA funding?

Districts qualify for LEA if they satisfy the following conditions:

- The district would generate less than \$1,949 per student with a levy rate of \$1.50 in 2024.
- Pass a local levy.
 - Districts are not required to pass their maximum levy in order to receive LEA funding, but they must have an active levy in order to receive LEA funding.

10. How much LEA support will eligible districts receive?

The amount of LEA funding a district is eligible to receive is determined by how close they come to passing a levy of \$1.50 or higher.

- E.g., A district passing a levy of \$0.75 or 50% of the \$1.50 threshold would be able to receive 50% of their maximum LEA.
- E.g., A district passing a levy of \$1.50 or 100% of the \$1.50 threshold would be able to receive 100% of their maximum LEA.

District LEA funding can range from \$1 - \$1,809 per student depending on district property wealth.

11. Can all districts access the same amount of combined enrichment levy resources (Local levy + LEA funding)?

No. The maximum funding a district can generate through local levies is \$3,150 per student, except for Seattle Public Schools which has a local levy cap of \$3,780 per student in 2024. Due to differing property values and the structure of levy and LEA laws, not all districts are able to raise the maximum of \$3,150 per student in levy funding, even if they pass their max levy rate of \$2.50. If districts pass their maximum allowed levy and receive their maximum LEA, if eligible, total available enrichment resources (levy + LEA), range from \$2,050 - \$3,150 per student across the 295 districts in Washington state for 2024.

Look for information on your school district:

- More information on levy authority, effective levy rates, and Local Effort Assistance (LEA) can be found here: <https://www.k12.wa.us/policy-funding/school-appportionment/budget-preparations>
- School enrollment and demographic information can be found on OSPI school report cards: <https://washingtonstatereportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us>

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