



One Washington

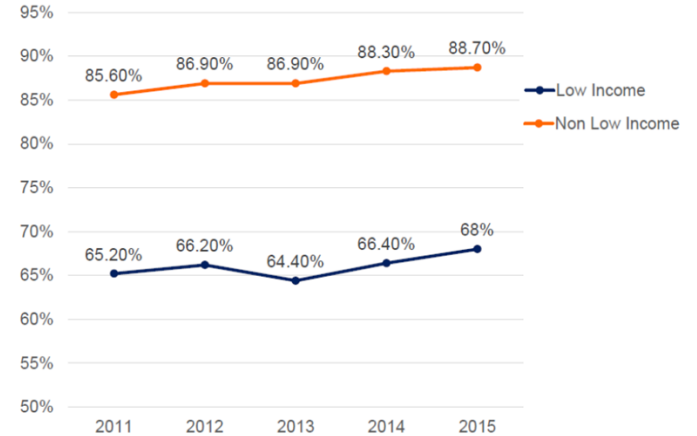
Education Equality Act

January 2017

Identifying the problem

- Graduation rate remains below 80%.
- Persistent opportunity gap.
- Inequities exist:
 - for students – funding levels vary by district,
 - teachers – pay and affordability,
 - and taxpayers – tax rates.
- Adult-centric Prototypical Funding Model doesn't account for the unique needs of students.

Four Year Graduation Rate Trend

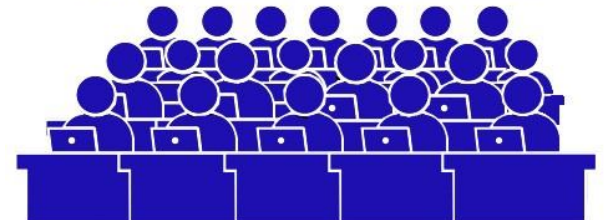


	Local Levy Rate	\$\$\$ Raised Per Pupil
Seattle	\$1.28	\$3,712
Bellevue	\$1.23	\$3,001
Mercer Island	\$1.37	\$3,288
San Juan Island	\$0.73	\$2,610
Toppenish	\$1.78	\$295
Zillah	\$1.77	\$590
Pasco	\$4.05	\$1,267
Hoquiam	\$4.69	\$1,679
Battle Ground	\$3.63	\$2,021
Federal Way	\$3.90	\$2,202
Spokane	\$3.91	\$2,178
Puyallup	\$3.75	\$2,231

Funding the actual needs of real students

- Proposal provides ample, dependable and equitable funding for **all** Washington students.
- Repeals the existing one-size-fits-all prototypical schools model.
- Creates a statewide per-pupil funding system.
- Establishes a \$12,500 minimum per student funding amount.
- Institutes a \$1.80/\$1,000 assessed value local effort levy.
 - Eliminates existing maintenance and operations levy.
 - Less than current statewide average of \$2.54/\$1,000.
 - State then provides the rest of the money necessary to get to minimum.
- Additional funding provided based on unique student needs:
 - \$2-5,000 for student from low-income family.
 - \$7,500 for special education student.
 - \$1,000 for English language learners.
 - \$1,500 for homeless students.
 - Doubles state funding for highly capable students.
 - Doubles state funding for vocational education.

**More than \$250,000
per year in total funding
for these 20 students**



Practical Application

	Bellevue School District	Toppenish School District
Current school year per pupil	\$13,604	\$11,709
New funding system per pupil	\$14,223 + cost of living for teachers	\$14,791
Poverty Students (FRPL%)	19%	84%
Students Passing State Tests	76%	14%

In the current school year Toppenish receives ~\$2,000 less per student despite significantly more challenging demographics.

Under the new funding system Bellevue's per student funding would increase and include money to assist with the higher area cost-of-living for teachers and staff. Instead of receiving 14 percent less money than Bellevue, Toppenish would now receive \$14,791 based on the minimum per student amount plus the additional supports needed to improve outcomes for students with additional needs.

Attract and retain quality teachers

- Increases beginning teacher pay to \$45,000 from \$35,700.
- Rewards excellence
 - Establishes process to identify top 5% (~3,000) teachers.
 - Top 2% of teachers would earn additional \$50k, top 5% \$25k.
- Removes state salary grid and provides school districts flexibility to reward teachers on performance.
- New housing allowance of up to \$10,000 for teachers and staff in high cost of living areas.
- New process to identify and remove teachers detrimental to student learning.
- Districts gain flexibility to hire non-traditional teachers.
- Improves health care affordability for families by requiring 3:1 ratio to individual coverage.

Setting goals for our students

- By 2020 all districts have the goal of:
 - 86% meeting state standard in 3rd grade literacy.
 - *54% in 2015-16 school year.*
 - 72% meeting standard in 8th grade math.
 - *48% in 2015-16 school year.*
 - 89% high school graduation rate.
 - *78% in 2015-16 school year.*
 - 93% of students enrolling in college after high school graduation not requiring remediation.
 - *Currently 61%*
 - 5% reduction in the opportunity gap on math and English tests by 2024.

School districts that meet performance standards are exempt from most state regulations

All school districts will continue following health, safety, and non-discrimination laws.

Transforming failing schools

- Up to 5% of schools not meeting standards can apply to be an innovation district
 - School district would submit a plan to the state on how it will improve student performance and identify any state regulations it would need to be exempt from to do so.
- Identify and assist persistently failing schools
 - Uses performance targets to identify lowest-performing 5% of schools.
 - Uses enhanced Required Action District funding and processes to support school in making improvements.
- Keeping students in the classroom
 - Washington leads the country in chronic absences, which are more than 18 days missed per year.
 - 150,000 chronically absent students last year (of 1.1 million).
 - Establishes 20% threshold for chronic absence (current state average 16%)
 - Schools would create an attendance reserve fund; if in 2019-20 a three-year average for the district exceeds 20% the allocation for chronically absent students beyond that percentage would be returned to the state.