

# 2018 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

## SIDE-BY-SIDE



<b>Current Law</b>	<b>SB 6032</b> (Includes related Provisions in SB 6614, SB 6362, & SB 6174)	<b>HB 2299</b> (Includes related Provisions in HB 2993, and HB 2967)
<b>K-12</b>		
<p><b>K-12 Staff Salaries</b></p> <p>Half of salary increases will be funded in 2018-19 with the second half of the increases being funded in 2019-20</p>	Fully funds salary levels set in law in 2018-19	Makes no changes to implementation timeline
<p><b>Regionalization Factor</b></p> <p>Districts with higher housing costs receive enhancements to the statewide base teacher salary in three tiers, 18%, 12%, 6%. Currently there is no consideration for regionalization of neighboring districts.</p>	Districts sharing a boundary with a district that has a regionalization factor 12% or more than their own will have their regionalization factor increased by 6% if the district is located west of the crest of the Cascade mountains	
<p><b>Additions to Teacher Compensation Funding Formulas</b></p>	No Additions	Provides districts with an average teacher experience above the state median and higher than average master's degree attainment with a 4% salary increase for the following school year. Eligibility is reassessed every school year.
<p><b>State Funded Professional Development</b></p> <p>2018-19: 1 day 2019-20: 2 days 2020-21: 3 days</p>	Implementation is delayed by one year: 2019-20: 1 day 2020-21: 2 days 2021-22: 3 days	No Changes
<p><b>Enhancements to Staffing Ratios</b></p>	No Changes	Increases staffing allocations for elementary school family engagement coordinators and middle school guidance counselors
<p><b>Special Education Funding</b></p> <p>Enhances per-student funding for students eligible for Special Education services by 0.9309</p>	Increases enhancement to 0.9609	Increases enhancement to 0.975
<p><b>K-3 Class Size Funding</b></p> <p>Starting in 2018-19 districts will be funded at a level proportionate to their actual district average class size for grades K-3 until they reach a class size of 17:1.</p>	No Change	Delays requirement one-year

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<b>Higher Education</b>		
<b>State Need Grant</b>	\$9.8 million will serve 2,500 more students in fiscal year 2019	\$25 million will serve 6,200 more students in fiscal year 2019
<b>Guided Pathways</b>	\$5 million	\$7 million
<b>Opportunity Scholarship</b>	\$4.3 million	\$4.3 million
<b>Early Learning</b>		
<b>Early Childhood Education &amp; Assistance Program (ECEAP)</b>	No Enhancements	No Enhancements
<b>Revenue and Spending</b>		
<b>State Property Tax</b> State property tax is expected to be \$2.70/ \$1,000 of assessed value for 2018-21	2018: \$2.70 2019: \$2.3 2020: \$2.70 2021: \$2.70	2018: \$2.70 2019: \$2.365 2020: \$2.30 2021: \$2.70
<b>New Revenue</b>	No Changes	Establishes a capital gains tax beginning in January 2019
<b>Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) Transfer to the General Fund</b> The BSA or Rainy Day fund provides a safety net to reduce the need for the state to cut spending if expected revenue collections fall short of expected expenditures. Transferring money from the BSA to the General Fund enables the money to be spent in the budget instead of saved for future use.	(\$403 million) Reduction in the Budget Stabilization Account over the next two biennia	(\$995 million) Reduction in the Budget Stabilization Account over the next two biennia
<b>Budget Stabilization Account Balance after 2017-19 Biennium</b> State law does not require a minimum balance in the BSA, but best practice suggests carrying a BSA balance of 15% of total expenditures	\$1,477 million (3.3% of Total Expenditures)	\$697 million (1.6% of Total Expenditures)