

2018 Post-session FAQs

Compensation

1. What is the official percentage which limits pay increases for the 2018-19 school year? *Answer: The Consumer Price Index (CPI) applies to LEA, levy limits, and **average total salary limit in 2018-19**. These are based on calendar year values as follows for SY 2018-19 (CY 2017) it is 3.1%; for SY 2019-20 (CY 2018) it is 3.1%; and for SY 2020-21 (CY 2019) it is 2.1%.*

Source:

ERFC February Economic Forecast, Fiscal Year Tables

<https://erfc.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/documents/publications/feb18pub.pdf>

Table 2.1 US Implicit Price Deflator

FY 2019 on table 2.1 applies to SY 2018-19

The Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) applies to salary allocations, minimum and maximum base salaries, and National Board Bonuses. Those factors are as follows for SY 2018-19 it is 1.9%; for SY 2019-20 it is 1.9%; and for 2020-21 it is 2.0%.

Sources:

For CY 2017, because there are actuals:

BLS CPI Historical Table – Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA

<https://www.bls.gov/regions/west/subjects.htm#tab-1>

Any version published Feb 2018 or later

Annual average column, 2017 Row

2. Do the fifth year teachers have to be paid 10% more than a first year teacher? *Answer: Teachers with five years of experience must receive at least 10% more than a teacher with zero years of experience.*
3. Does the \$40,000 minimum salary take effect in 2018-19 or do we have until 2019–20 to comply? *Answer: The minimum salary for 2018–19 is \$40,670 times the regionalization factor set for your district.*
4. If our starting salary is above the minimum, do the fifth year teachers have to be paid 10% above our starting salary, or the minimum required salary of \$40,000? *Answer: Teachers with five years of experience must receive at least 10% more than a teacher with zero years of experience based on the statutory minimum salary for your district that is computed by applying the regionalization factor to the inflation-adjusted minimum salary.*
5. Does the \$40,000 minimum salary override the cap on the CPI increase? *Answer: Pending.*
6. Does regionalization have to be passed through in the same way as COLAs? *Answer: The only requirement to pass through the regionalization factor applies to meeting the minimum required salaries for teachers with zero and five years of experience.*

7. Does the 4% experience mix factor get applied to all staff types or just certificated instructional staff? *Answer: The 4% experience mix factor applies to certificated instructional staff allocations only.*
8. Is the 4% experience mix factor for the 2019–20 school year only? *Answer: No, the 4% experience mix factor continues in law beyond the 2019–20 school year.*
9. Do the qualifying districts for the 4% regionalization factor get determined on an annual basis? *Answer: No, the LEAP regionalization factor documents indicate that the 4% experience mix factor is calculated once for purposes of eligibility, not on an annual basis.*
10. Can you explain how districts qualify for an increase in regionalization factors due to the smoothing policy in the supplemental budget? *Answer: Section 203 of E2SSB 6362 reads as follows: “School districts located west of the crest of the Cascade mountains which share a boundary with any school district with a regionalization factor more than one tercile higher, are regionalized by six additional percentage points.”*

Example: District A borders district B. District A regionalization factor is 1.00; and district B regionalization factor is 1.12. District A would qualify for an adjustment of the regionalization factor to 1.06. Note: Districts with a regionalization of 1.24 are treated as if they had a 1.18 factor in the analysis.
11. If my district has three neighboring districts, and two of those have regionalization factors that are 6% higher, do we qualify for the smoothing factor? *Answer: No, see response to question 10 for more detail.*
12. Are the results of the regionalization factor smoothing policy available online? *Answer: Yes. Regionalization factors by school district can be found on the LEAP (Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program Committee) webpage at www.leap.leg.wa.gov.*
13. What are the limiting factors on administrative salaries moving forward? *Answer: A revision to current law provides that the portion local revenue of spent on administrator salaries that are attributable to enrichment cannot exceed 25% of total district expenditures on administrator salaries.*
14. Are classified administrators and certificated administrators pooled together when figuring the 25% limiting factor? *Answer: Pending.*
15. Is it correct that increases for TRI can be provided beyond CPI for the 2018-19 school year? *Answer: Pending.*

16. If our current contract was in place since 2015–16 and runs through 2018–19, can we continue with our current base/TRI agreements if they meet the \$40,000 minimum and \$90,000 maximum required under the new law? *Answer: Pending.*
17. Will there be OSPI guidance on a salary allocation model or are we on our own? *Answer: We will add an example based on the current salary allocation model on our website.*
18. Will OSPI provide the statewide average salary allocations for each type of staff? *Answer: Yes.*

<u>Estimated Statewide Weighted Average Salary Allocation</u>			
School Year:	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Certificated Instructional Staff	\$71,711	\$73,283	\$74,568
Certificated Administrative Staff	\$106,473	\$108,498	\$110,397
Classified Staff	\$51,437	\$52,415	\$53,333

Prototypical School Formula

19. If we provide a K-3 class size of 17 in the 2018–19 school year, will we receive funding based on a class size of 17? *Answer: Yes. Since class size compliance is delayed until the 2019–20 school year, districts will receive a K-3 teacher allocation based on a class size of 17.00 regardless of how they staff for the 2018–19 school year.*
20. What are the correct running start rates for the 2018–19 school year? *Answer: The correct regular running start rate is \$8,135; and the correct vocational running start rate is \$9,060.*
21. Will “Library” be split from “Library and Other Supplies” in the MSOC allocation for the 2018–19 school year? *Answer: Yes, the allocation in the budget is split into two categories. However the total funding did not change, so this has no impact on the per-pupil MSOC funding values. There is also no plan to separate the allocation in the F203 at this time.*
22. Does OSPI use the March enrollment for poverty measurements or is it the October enrollment? *Answer: OSPI uses the previous October 1st CEDARS Free and Reduced Price Lunch (FRPL) student data as of March 31st to determine the poverty percentages. Changes made to a district’s October 1st FRPL data after March 31st are not Included.*
23. Is eligibility for high-poverty funding based on school-level poverty or district-level poverty? *Answer: LAP high poverty funding eligibility is measured at the school building level. Regular LAP funding is still based on district-wide poverty data. In neither case do pre-kindergarten students count in the student population for poverty measurements.*

24. When will the final three-year average and the final prior year poverty data for LAP funding be posted? *Answer: This poverty data will be posted on the SAFS website by April 6th after the data become final on March 31st.*
25. Will the CTE indirect rate be 5% or the restricted federal rate for 2018-19? *Answer: The federal **un**restricted rate established for each school district on an annual basis applies here. Restricted rates are used in federal programs with supplement not supplant rules. The unrestricted rate is calculated for use on programs without SNS limitations, such as state programs.*

The 2018–19 indirect rates for all district can be found at: [S:\Apportionment\Sch Finance\IndirectRates-rg\1617 for 1819](S:\Appportionment\Sch Finance\IndirectRates-rg\1617 for 1819).

Levies

26. Is the per-pupil levy limit based on headcount or annual average full-time equivalent (AAFTE) enrollment? *Answer: AAFTE.*
27. Is the back-out of non-high enrollment only applicable for districts who serve non-high enrollment and are using the \$2,500 per pupil tax limit? *Answer: Pending.*
28. Are unfunded costs in the areas of food service, special education, and transportation allowable uses of enrichment levy funds? *Answer: Costs that are not funded by the state are allowable uses of enrichment levy funds.*
29. When will OSPI have an F-780 available that shows the new levy limits available? *Answer: We hope to have the report available in early May.*
30. Does the \$2,500 per pupil levy limit also get increased by CPI for 2020 and beyond? *Answer: Yes.*

Miscellaneous

31. Does the law restrict early release or late start days? *Answer: No.*
32. Will school districts still be required to submit an S-275 personnel report? *Yes. Data collected in the S-275 is used for reasons other than calculating staff mix factors such as measuring 46:1,000 certificated instructional staff ratio compliance, and collecting the National Board Certificate status of eligible employees.*
33. Is there a four-year budget requirement? *Answer: Yes. Starting with the budgets for the 2018-19 school districts will have to provide a four-year budget outlook. More guidance on this requirement will be available on the EHB 2242 Accounting Changes Website.*
34. Are all of the accounting changes required by EHB 2242 moved up to the 2018–19 school year, or just the sub-fund accounting? *Answer: Pending.*

35. Are the NCES codes finalized as presented on the OSPI website, or can they still change? *Answer: The accounting manual must be adopted by rule. As a result, the codes could change in response to comments. However, the process of developing the codes involved input from numerous stakeholders over an almost two-year period, so we anticipate any changes that could arise to be minimal.*
36. Are we to assume that the unfunded special education costs are enrichment, and would be an allowable use of enrichment levy funds? *Answer: Costs that are not funded by the state are allowable uses of enrichment levy funds.*
37. Can staffing above the prototypical school model be charged to the sub-fund and be paid for with enrichment levy dollars? If so, how is that quantified? *Answer: Costs that are not funded by the state are allowable uses of enrichment levy funds.*
38. If a district staffs certificated administrators beyond the state allocation, is that 100% chargeable to enrichment levy dollars? How does this relate to the 25% maximum an administrator can be charged to enrichment? *Answer: Pending.*
39. Can OSPI produce four-year pivot tables on a regular basis to assist with the four-year budget requirement? *Answer: OSPI will maintain and routinely update the multi-year projection tool.*