McCleary v. State of Washington: Where do we stand?



McCleary v. State of Washington: Where do we stand?

Firmly on the Constitution



IT IS THE PARAMOUNT DUTY OF THE STATE TO MAKE AMPLE PROVISION FOR THE EDUCATION OF ALL CHILDREN RESIDING WITHIN ITS BORDERS....

IT IS THE RAMOUNT DUTY OF THE STATE TO MAKE IPLE PROVISION FOR EDUCATION OF IN ITS BORDERS.

IT IS THE PARAMOUNT DUTY OF THE STATE TO MAKE

Not just the **legislative** branch
Not just the **executive** branch
All three branches which includes the **judicial** branch

McCleary v. State, 173 Wn.2d at 515.

WITHIN ITS BORDERS....

IT IS THE PARAMOUNT DUTY OF THE STATE TO MAKE IPLE PROVISION FOR TH EDUCATION OF ALL CHILDREN RESIDI IIN ITS BORDERS.

IT IS THE

PARAMOUNT DUTY OF

Not just the easier or cheaper to teach children
Not "most" children
All children

"each and every child"

"No child is excluded."

McCleary v. State, 173 Wn.2d at 520 (underlines added).

ALL CHILDREN RESIDING

WITHIN ITS BORDERS...

IT IS THE RAMOUNT DUTY OF THE STATE TO MAKE PLE PROVISION FOR EDUCATION OF IN ITS BORDERS.

PARAMOUNT DUTY OF
THE STATE TO MAKE
MPLE PROVISION FOR THE

EDUCATION OF

Basic Education is <u>not</u> the basic education funding formulas.

It's "the basic knowledge and skills needed to compete in today's economy and meaningfully participate in this state's democracy"

The legislature defined "basic education" in ESHB 1209 (now RCW 28A.150.210):

- (1) Read with comprehension, write effectively, and communicate successfully in a variety of ways and settings and with a variety of audiences;
- (2) Know and apply the core concepts and principles of mathematics; social, physical, and life sciences; civics and history, including different cultures and participation in representative government; geography; arts; and health and fitness;
- (3) Think analytically, logically, and creatively, and to integrate different experiences and knowledge to form reasoned judgments and solve problems; and
- (4) Understand the importance of work and finance and how performance, effort, and decisions directly affect future career and educational opportunities.

McCleary v. State, 173 Wn.2d at 523 & n.20.

EDUCATION OF

Basic Education is <u>not</u> the basic education funding formulas.

It's "the basic knowledge and skills needed to compete in today's economy and meaningfully participate in this state's democracy"

The legislature further defined "basic education" in the State's Essential Academic Learning Requirements (EALRs) "which specify what 'all students should know and be able to do at each grade level"

- reading
- math
- science
- writing
- communication
- social studies
- the arts
- health and fitness
- educational technology

McCleary v. State, 173 Wn.2d at 523 & n.20.

EDUCATION OF

Basic Education is <u>not</u> the basic education funding formulas.

It's "the basic knowledge and skills needed to compete in today's economy and meaningfully participate in this state's democracy"

Then the legislature defined the components of the State's "basic education program" to deliver this education in ESHB 2261 and SHB 2776:

- Pupil Transportation
- Materials, Supplies, & Operating Costs (MSOCs)
- All Day Kindergarten & K-3 Class Size Reduction
- Highly Capable, Special Education, Core 24, LAP (remediation), ELL, etc.
- Compensation that attracts & retains competent personnel

McCleary v. State, 173 Wn.2d at 505-510.

EDUCATION OF

Basic Education is <u>not</u> the basic education funding formulas.

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IT IS THE PARAMOUNT DUTY OF THE STATE TO MAKE AMPLE PROVISION FOR TE EDUCATION OF IN ITS BORDERS.

TISTHE
PARAMOUNT DUTY OF
THE STATE TO MAKE
AMPLE PROVISION FOR THE
EDUCATION OF

Not just "adequate"

Instead: "considerably more than just adequate."

McCleary v. State, 173 Wn.2d at 484 (underline added).

IT IS THE PARAMOUNT DUTY OF THE STATE TO MAKE PLE PROVISION FOR EDUCATION OF IN ITS BORDERS.

IT IS THE RAMOUNT DUTY OF THE STATE TO MAKE PLE PROVISION FOR EDUCATION OF IN ITS BORDERS.

IT IS THE PARAMOUNT DUTY OF

Not just a "consideration"

It's a legal duty:

"the State must amply provide for the education of all Washington children

McCleary v. State, 173 Wn.2d at 520 (underlines added)

VVII FIIIN 113 BURDERS....

IT IS THE PARAMOUNT DUTY OF THE STATE TO MAKE PLE PROVISION FOR EDUCATION OF IN ITS BORDERS.

IT IS THE

PARAMOUNT DUTY OF

Not just "important"

Instead:

"the State must amply provide for the education of all Washington children as

the State's **first** and **highest** priority

before any other State programs or operations."

McCleary v. State, 173 Wn.2d at 520 (underlines added).

VVII FIIIN 113 BURDERS....

McCleary Mandate

"Article IX, section 1 confers on children in Washington a positive constitutional right to an amply funded education"

Civil Rights Foundation

"Education ... plays a critical civil rights role in promoting equality in our democracy."

"... amply provided, free public education operates as the great equalizer in our democracy, equipping citizens born into underprivileged segments of our society with the tools they need to compete on a level playing field with citizens born into wealth or privilege."

"Education ... is the number one civil right of the 21st century."

McCleary Final Judgment at ¶¶132 & 134

McCleary Mandate

"Article IX, section 1 confers on children in Washington a positive constitutional right to an amply funded education"

NOT

"Article IX, section 1 confers on children in Washington a positive constitutional right to an equally funded education"

THE SUPREME COURT OF WASHINGTON

MATHEW & STEPHANIE McCLEARY,	Washington State Supreme	
et al.,	ORDER	AUG 1 3 2015
Respondents/Cross-Appellants, v. STATE OF WASHINGTON, Appellant/Cross-Respondent.	Supreme Court No. p 84362-7 King County No. 07-2-02323-2 SEA	Ronald R. Carpenter Clerk

"The State contends that the matter of salaries must be tied to reform of the local levy system"

"Local levy reform is <u>not</u> part of the court's [enforcement] order"

McCleary August 13, 2015 Sanctions Order, p.7 n.1 (underline added).

McCleary Mandate

"Article IX, section 1 confers on children in Washington a positive constitutional right to an amply funded education"

McCleary Mandate

NOTA SURPRISE TO ELECTED OFFICIALS

Decades of talk after Seattle School District rulings

NOTA SURPRISE TO ELECTED OFFICIALS

ivicologiy v. Olalo, 110 vvii. Za al 103

Decades of talk after Seattle School District rulings













"Now it is important to provide long term, consistent and dependable financing for basic education."

"We have already delayed too long....
full funding of K-12 is mandated by the courts.
We should do it now."

"Education is the number one business of this state government....
We must finish the work of meeting our mandate to provide fully for basic education..."

it's not enough to tell parents that our schools will do better <u>next</u> year.... Our students need help <u>now</u> "It is time for bold, purposeful action.... It is time to get to work."

"Education is the paramount duty of our state government...

No excuses, no exceptions and excellence for all."

1977 State of the State Address (Trial Exhibit 577, p.30, 6th para.)

1979 State of the State Address (Trial Exhibit 578, p.141, 2nd & 3rd paras.) 1984 State of the State Address (Trial Exhibit 579, p.43, 7th para.) 1998 State of the State Address (Trial Exhibit 580, p.50, 2nd para.) 2006 Washington Learns Cover Letter (Trial Exhibit 16, p.3, last 3 paras.) 2013 Press Release (http://www.governor. wa.gov.issues/educat ion/default.aspx) (pdf printed 1/16/2013)

Decades of studies after Seattle School District rulings













"Now it is important to term. consistent and financing for basic

"We have delayed too full funding of K-12 is mandated by the courts. We should do it now."

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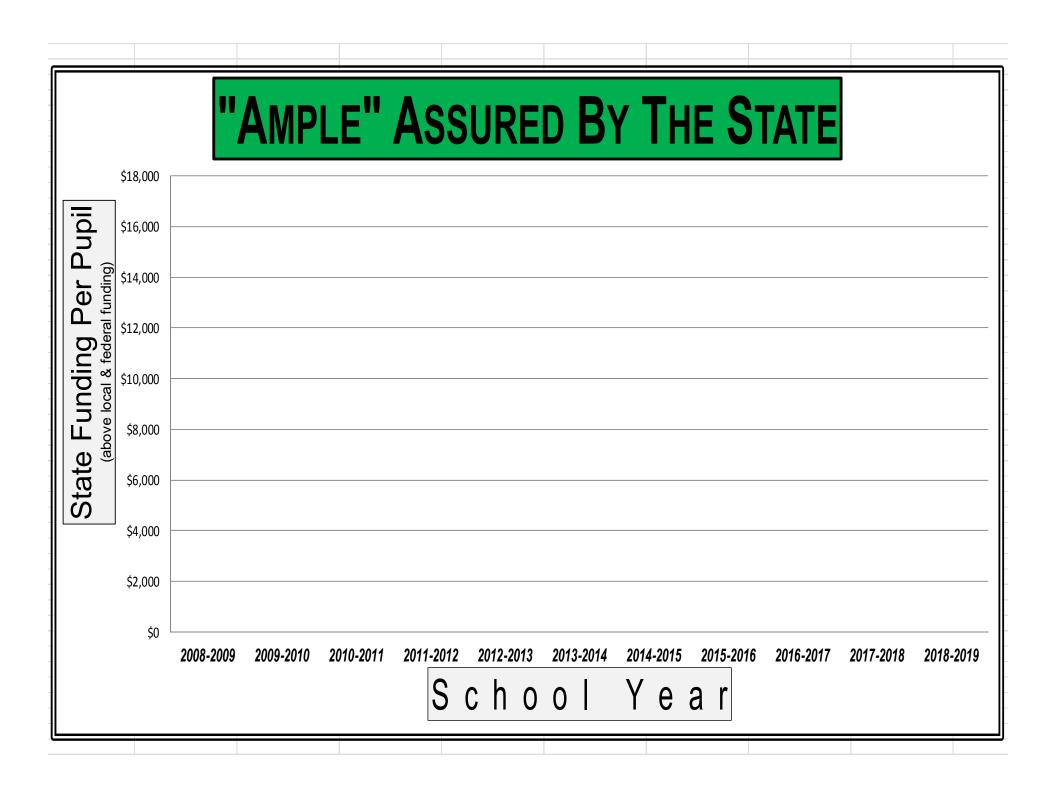
"It is time for bold. purposeful action.... It is time to get to work."

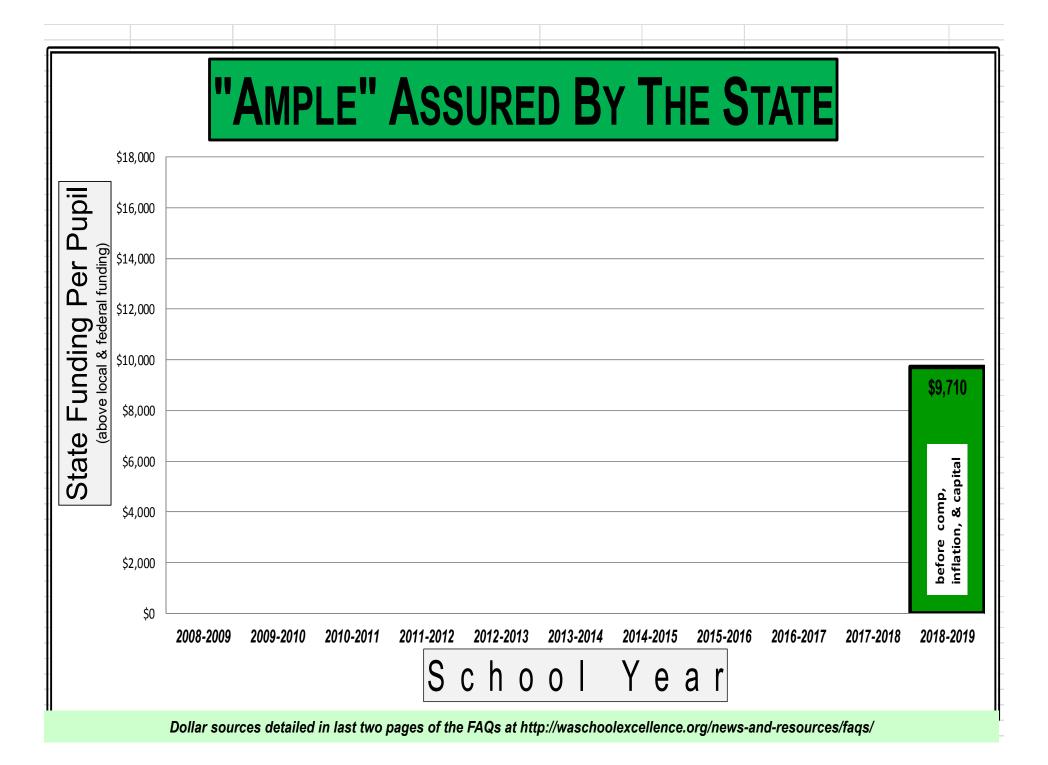
the paramount duty of our state government... No excuses, no exceptions and excellence for

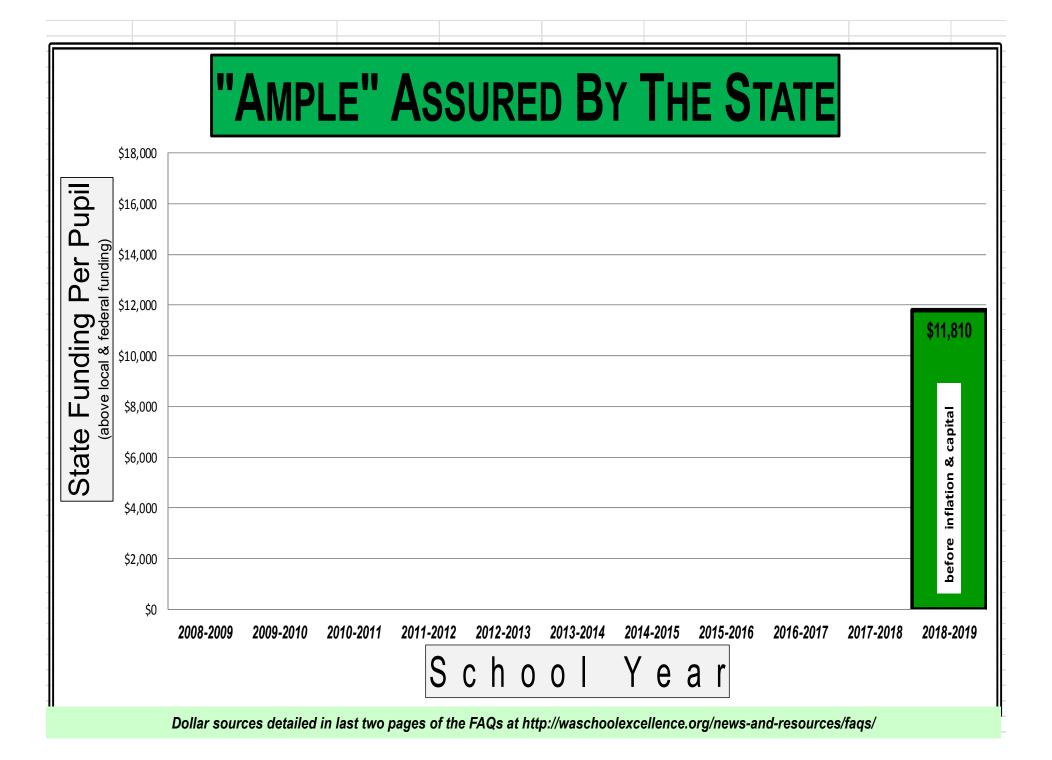
Over 100 school finance studies

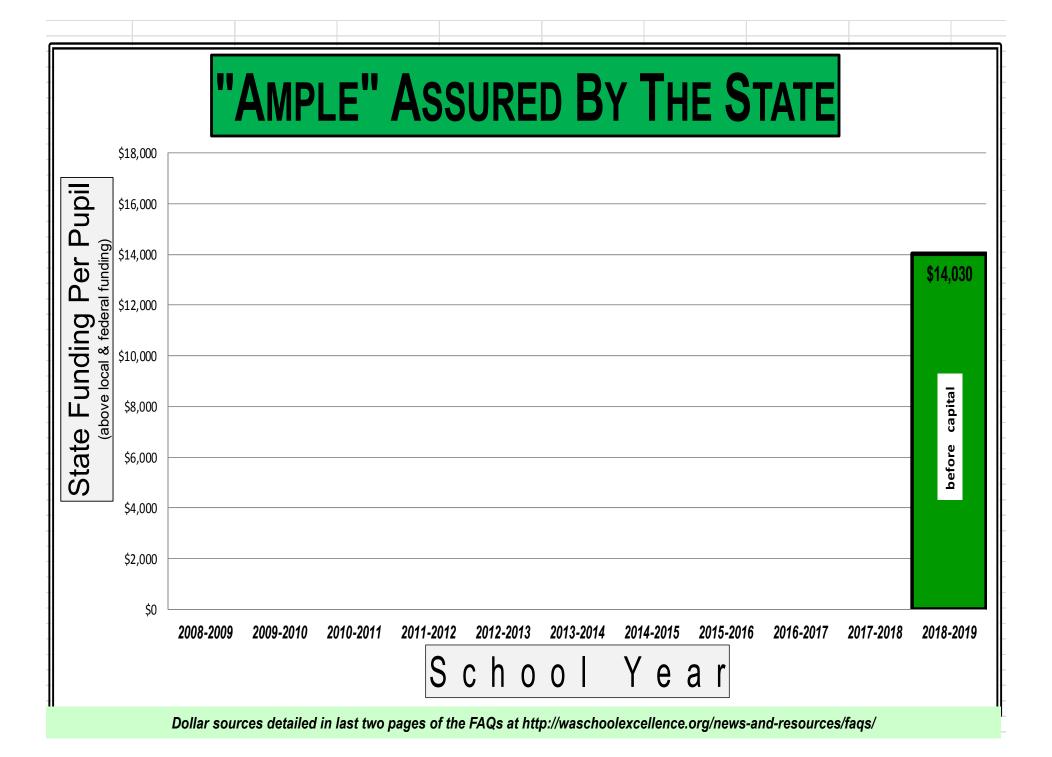
after Seattle School District rulings

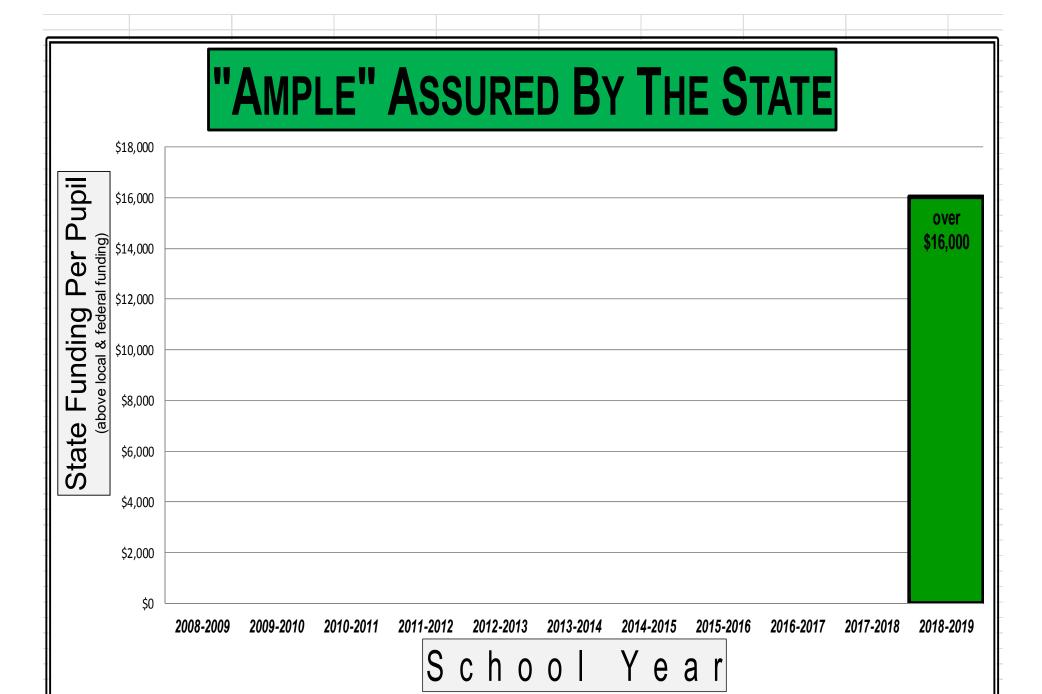




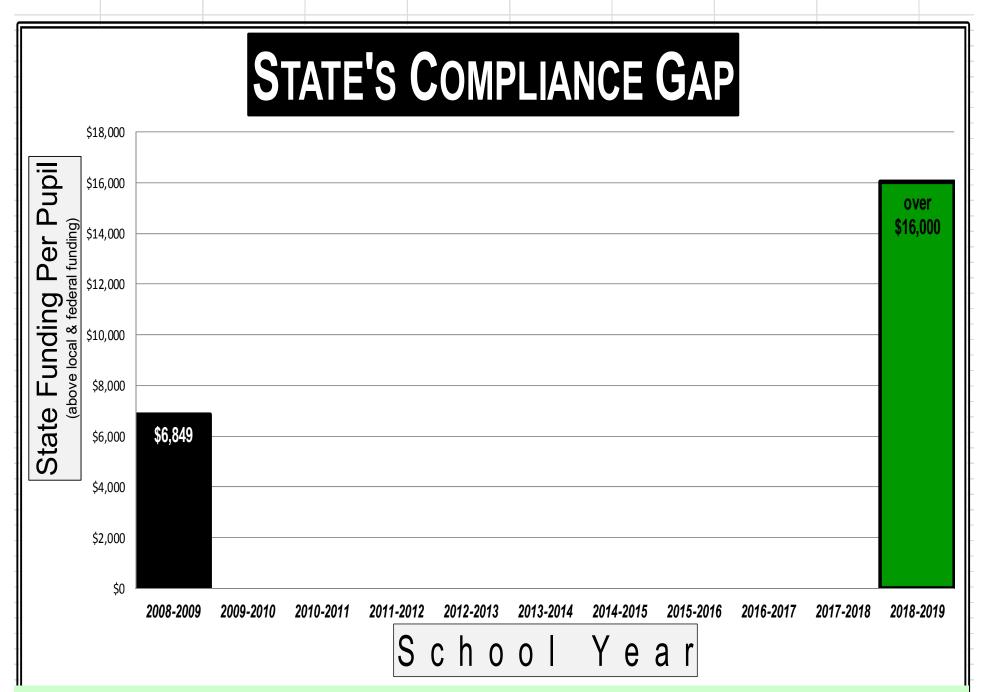




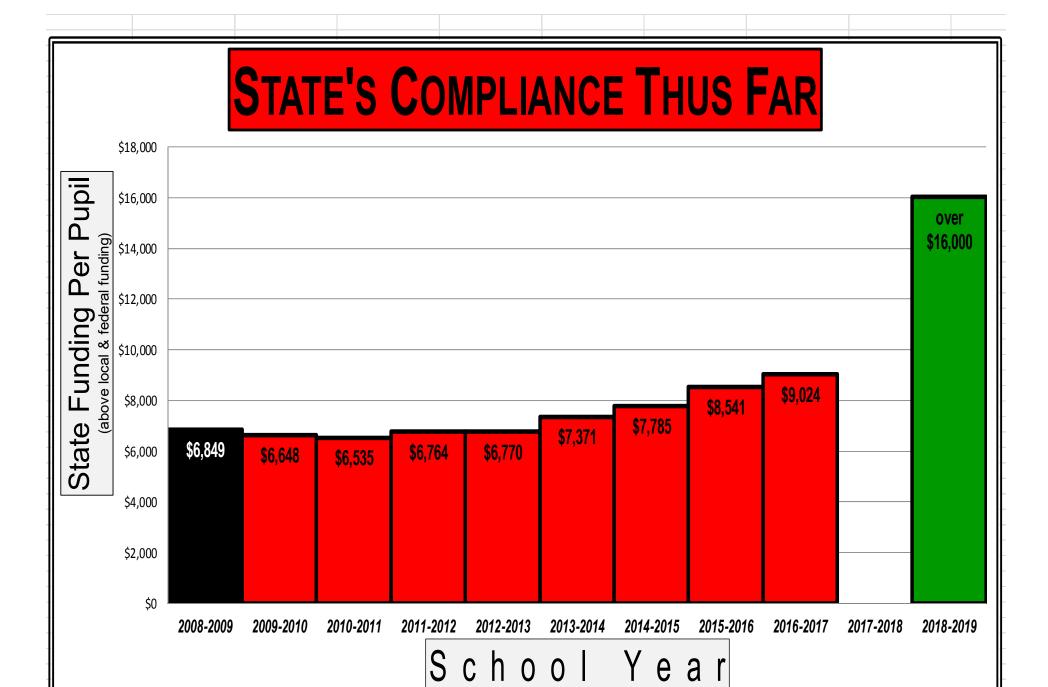




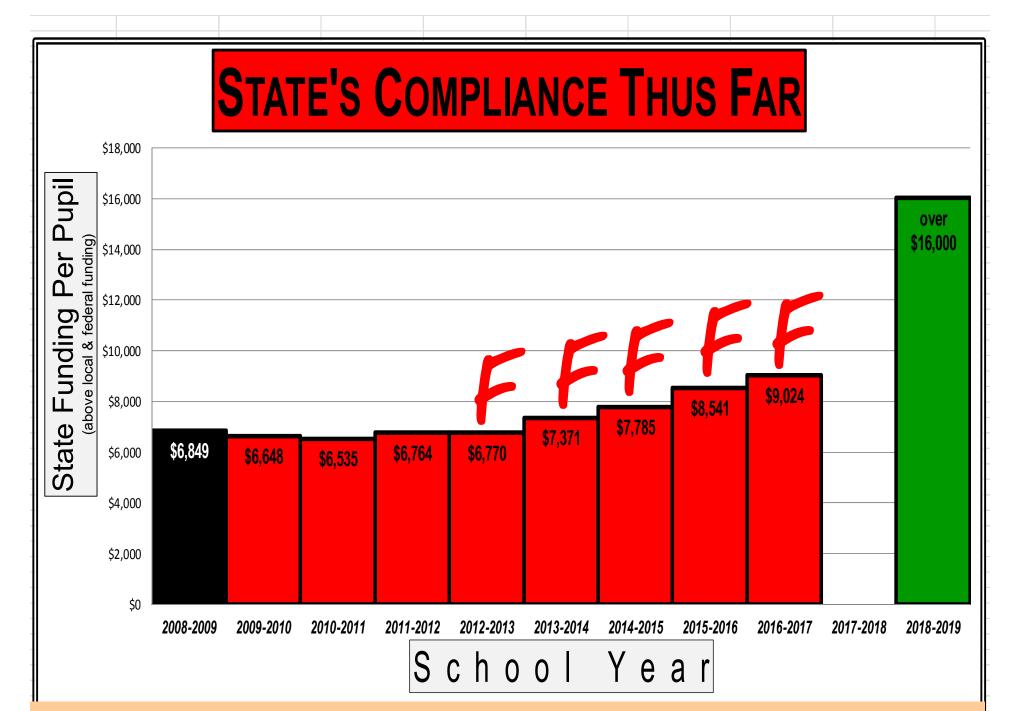
Dollar sources detailed in last two pages of the FAQs at http://waschoolexcellence.org/news-and-resources/faqs/



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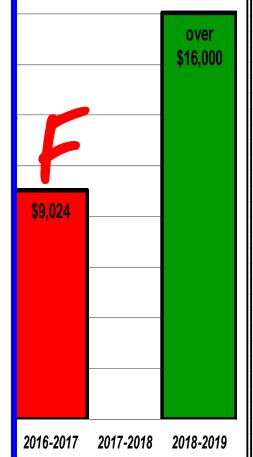
Dollar sources detailed in "Ample State Funding Progress" chart on last page of FAQs at http://waschoolexcellence.org/news-and-resources/faqs/

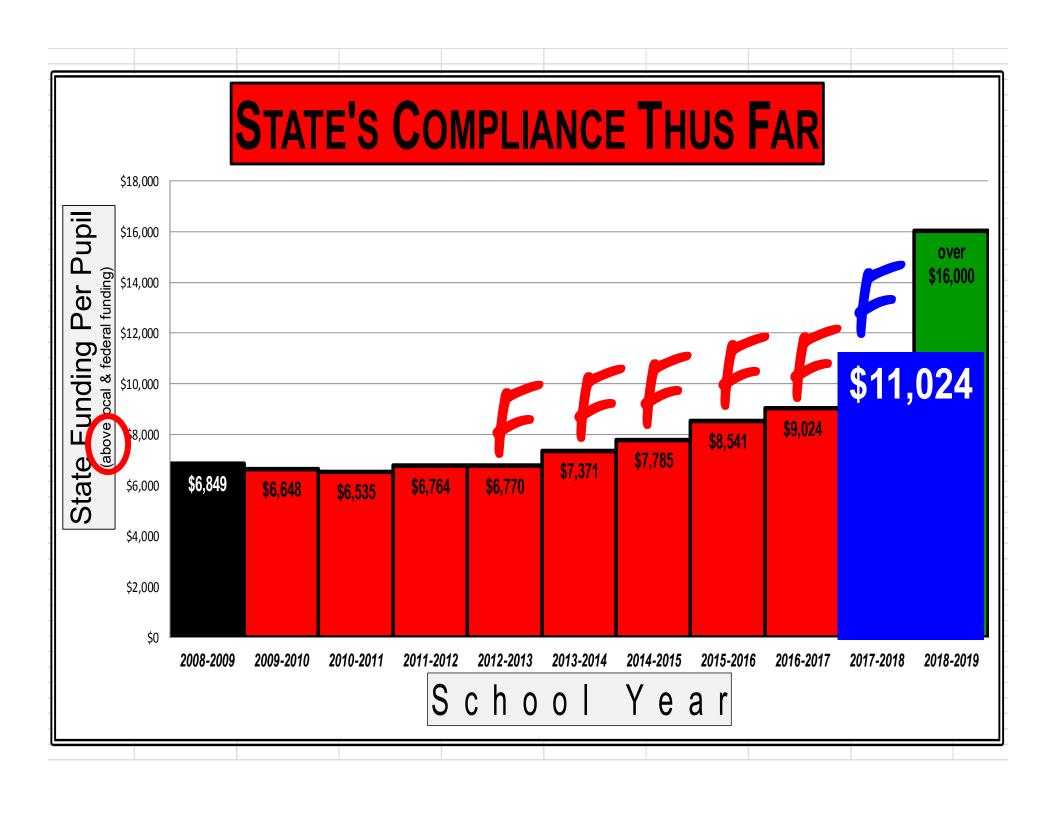


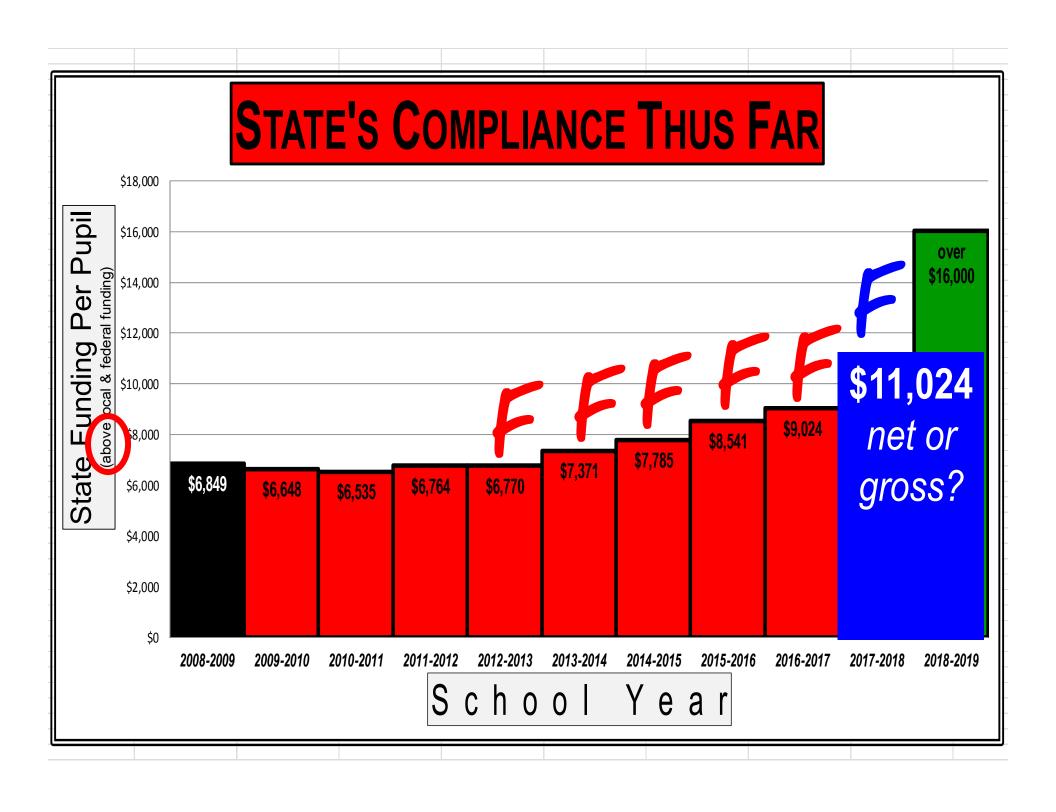
Supreme Court rejected the State's ample-funding-progress claims in its Dec. 2012, Jan. 2014, Sept. 2014, Aug. 2015, & Oct. 2016 Orders

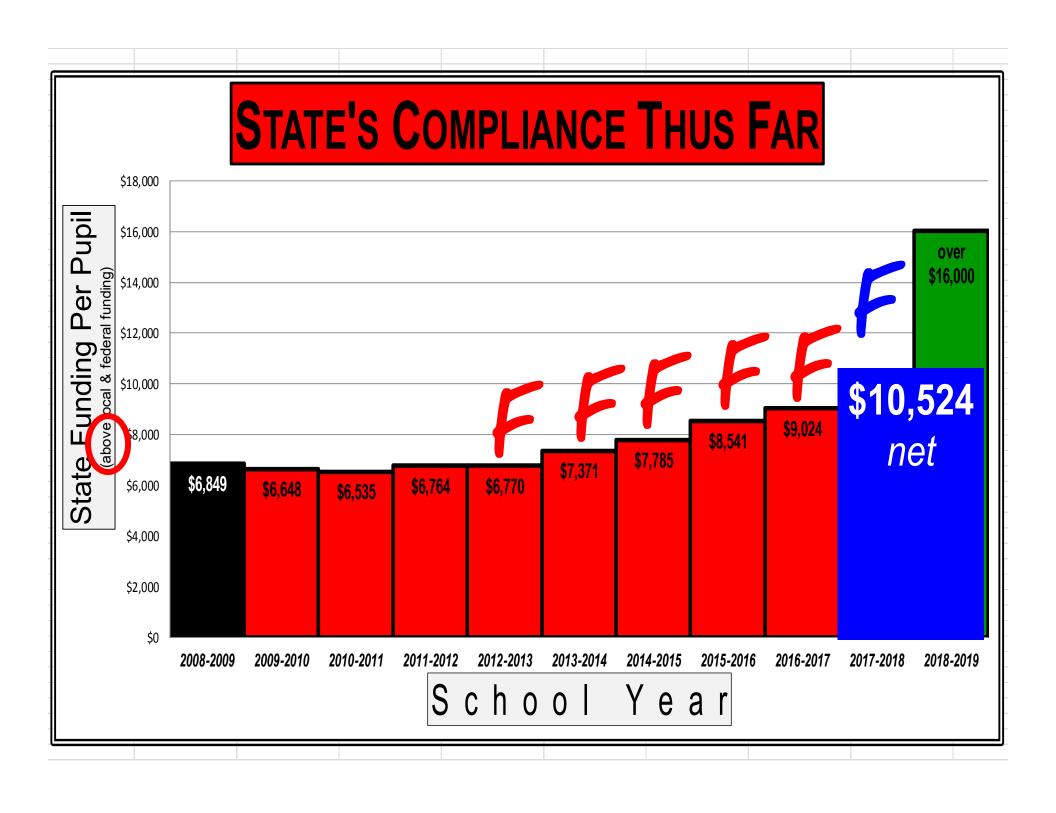
"What remains to be done to achieve compliance is undeniably huge"

McCleary v. State, July 2016 Order at p.2



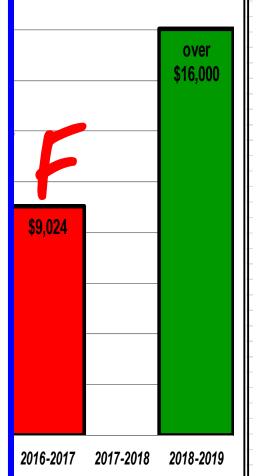






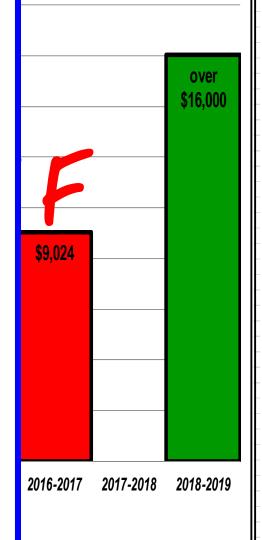
"If the State's funding formulas provide only a portion of what it actually costs a school to pay its teachers, get kids to school, and keep the lights on, then the legislature cannot maintain that it is fully funding basic education through its funding formulas."

McCleary v. State, 173 Wn.2d at 532 (2012)



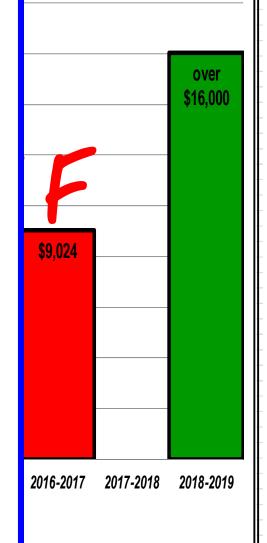
Will the 2017 legislature <u>fully</u> fund the <u>actual</u> cost of implementing all components of the State's basic education program?

- > Pupil Transportation
- > MSOCs
- ➤ All Day Kindergarten & K-3 Class Size Reduction
- ➤ Highly Capable, Special Education, Core 24, LAP, ELL, etc.
- Compensation that attracts & retains competent personnel



Will the 2017 legislature <u>fully</u> fund the <u>actual</u> cost of implementing all components of the State's basic education program?

- ➤ Pupil Transportation CURRENTLY NOT AMPLE (lower of <u>last</u> year's actual or <u>last</u> year's State-wide average)
- > MSOCs
- ➤ All Day Kindergarten & K-3 Class Size Reduction
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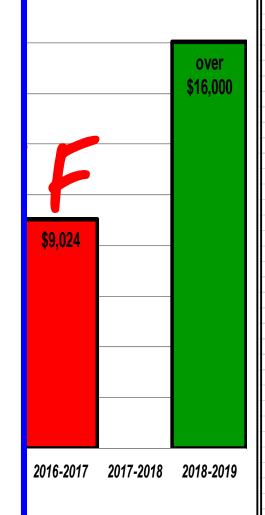


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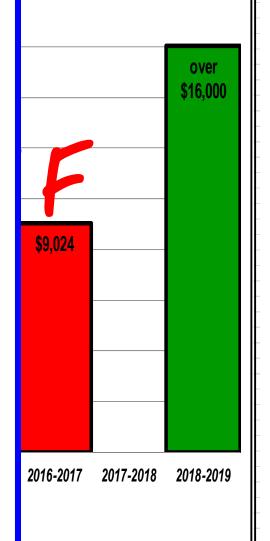


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- Compensation that attracts & retains competent personnel



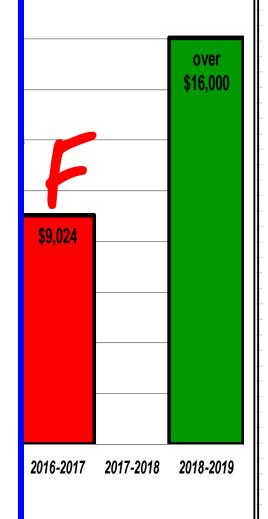
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- ➤ All Day Kindergarten & K-3 Class Size Reduction CURRENTLY (partial funding of actual personnel & capital costs) NOT AMPLE
- Highly Capable, Special Education, Core 24, LAP, ELL, etc.

 (less than actual student caseload, and partial funding of actual personnel costs)

 CURRENTLY

 OT AMPLE
- Compensation that attracts & retains competent personnel



Will the 2017 legislature <u>fully</u> fund the <u>actual</u> cost of implementing all components of the State's basic education program?

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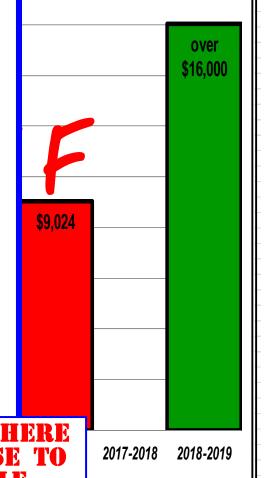
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 CURRENTLY

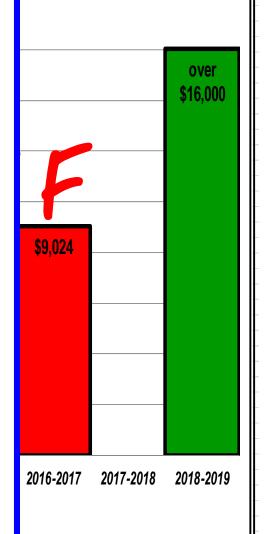
 OT AMPLE
- Compensation that attracts & retains competent personnel (partial funding of actual costs; significant teacher shortages

even when local levy & federal funding supplements State funding)



Will the 2017 legislature <u>fully</u> fund the <u>actual</u> cost of implementing all components of the State's basic education program?

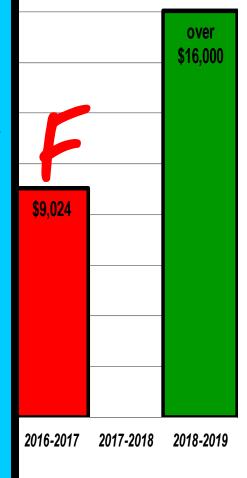
What if the 2017 legislature refuses to comply?



COMBAPT

The Purpose of a Contempt Sanction:

Force decision-makers to choose to comply with a court order by making compliance a better choice than continued non-compliance.



ONE POTENTIAL CONTEMPT SANCTION

Give the legislature two choices:

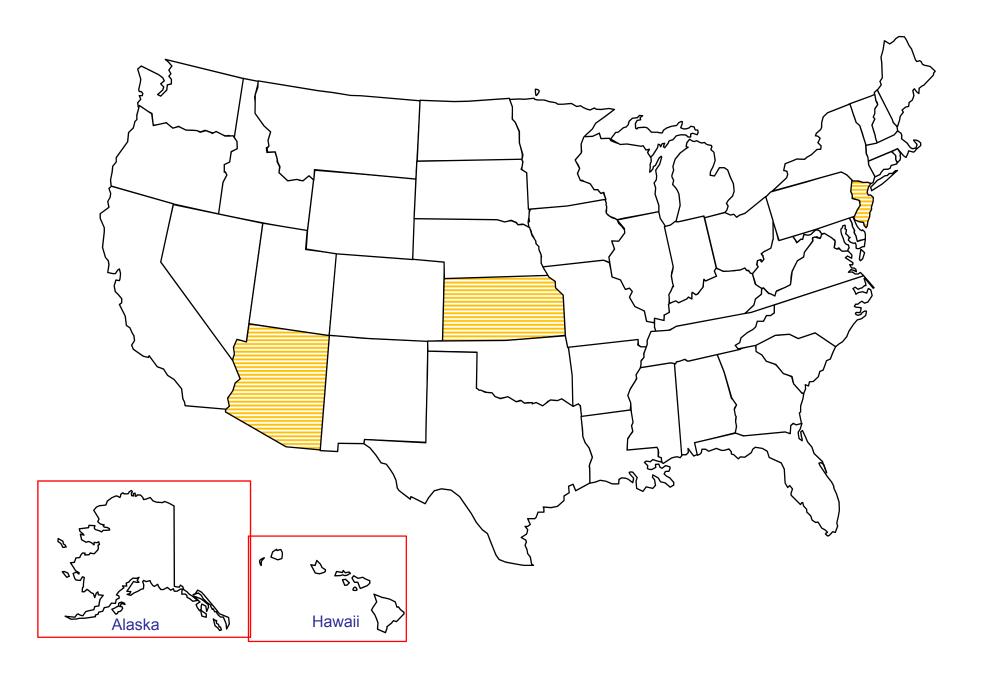
(1) choose to comply with the Constitution (update the State funding formulas to amply fund school districts' actual cost of implementing the State's basic education program),

or

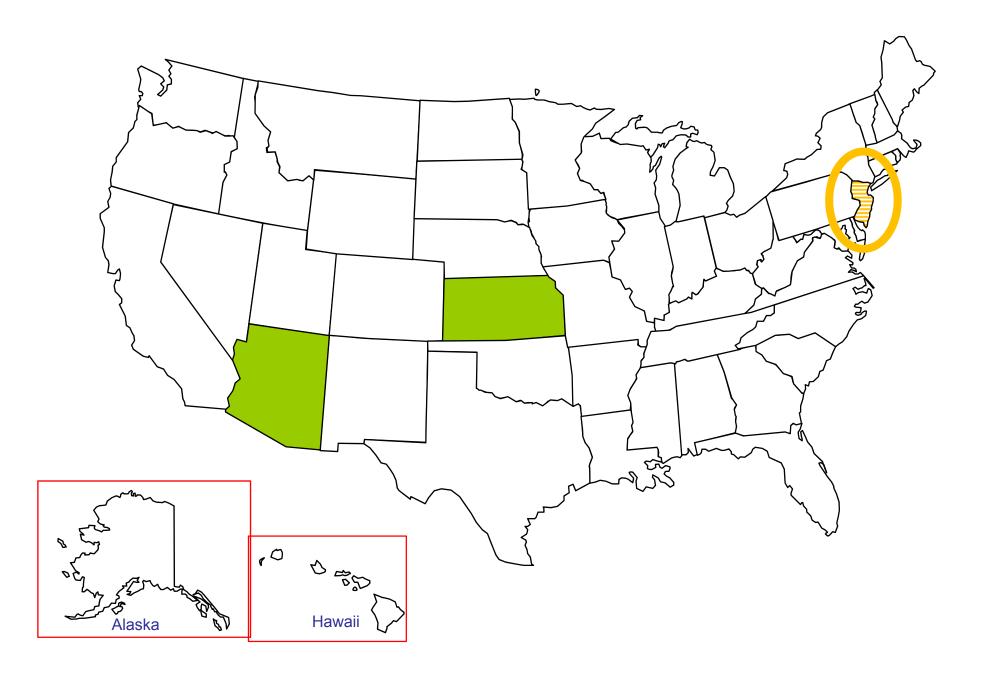
(2) choose to have the State's unconstitutionally funded school statutes suspended or struck down on the first day of the ensuing school year.

It's entirely the <u>legislature's</u> choice.

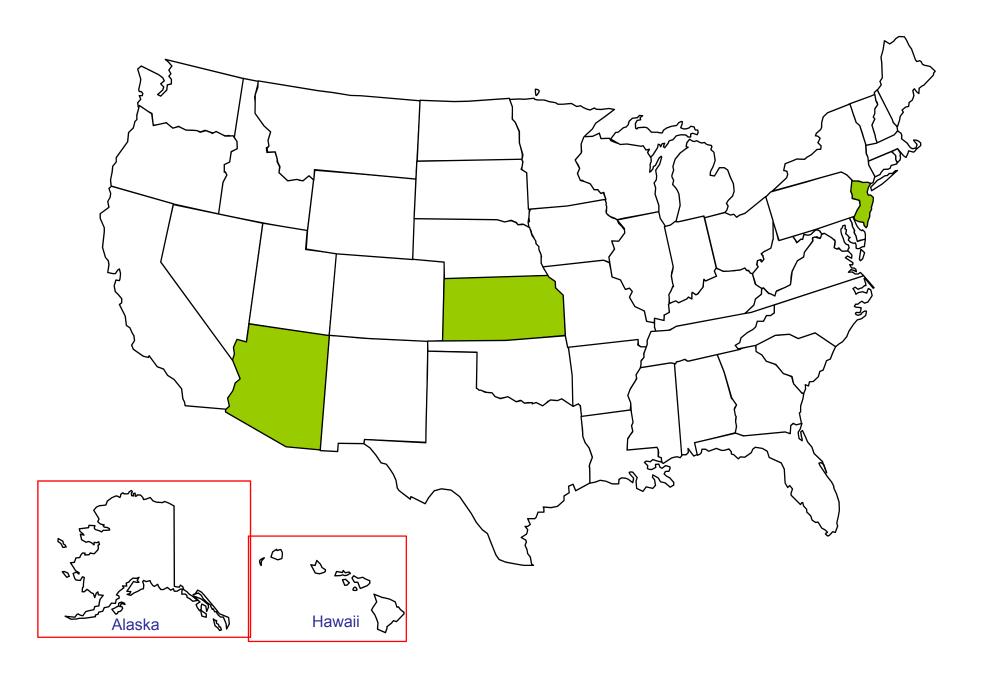
That's what other State Supreme Courts have done



That's what other State Supreme Courts have done



That's what other State Supreme Courts have done



ANOTHER POTENTIAL CONTEMPT SANCTION

Give the legislature two choices:

(1) choose to comply with the Constitution (update the State funding formulas to amply fund school districts' actual cost of implementing the State's basic education program),

or

(2) choose to have all tax exemption statutes passed by the legislature suspended or struck down on the first day of the ensuing school year.

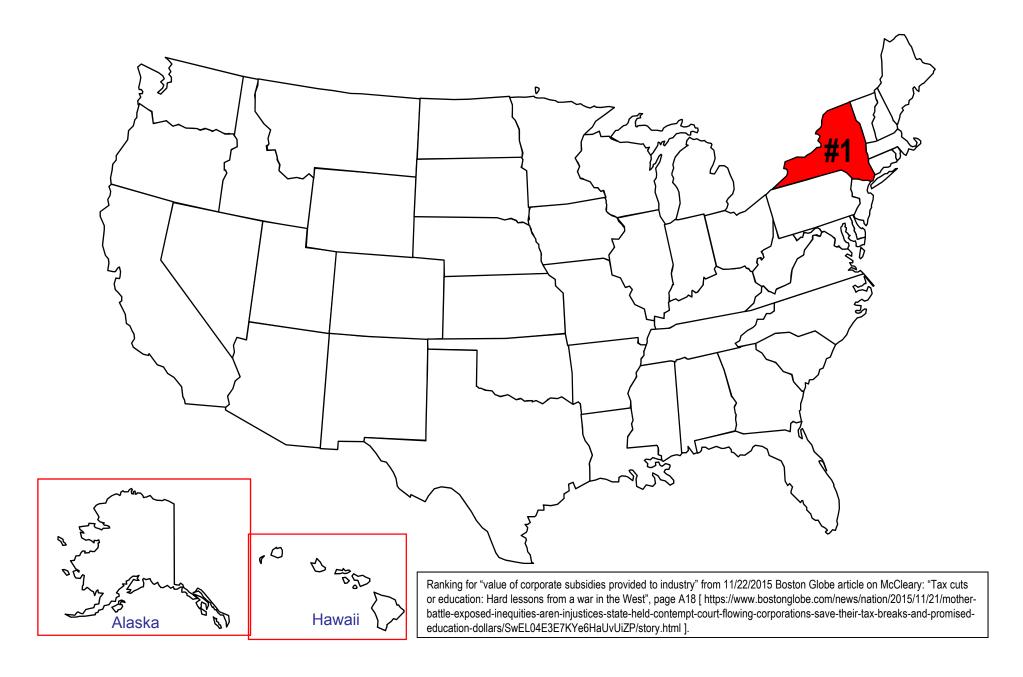
It's entirely the <u>legislature's</u> choice.

(Does not affect sales tax exemption on food because it was passed by I-345 voters instead of legislature)

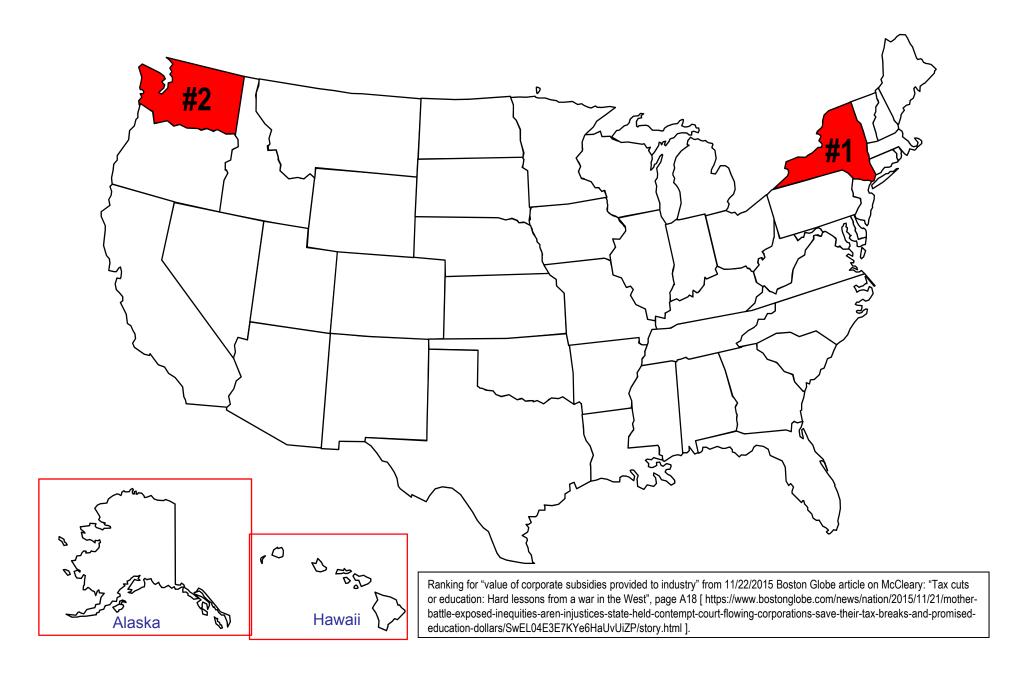
Washington State Gives Out Lots of Tax Breaks



Washington State Gives Out Lots of Tax Breaks



Washington State Gives Out Lots of Tax Breaks



Final steps on the McCleary road

(October 2016 Order)

1. Regular 2017 Legislative Session:

State must enact appropriations to achieve full constitutional compliance by September 1, 2018.

2. 30 days after Governor signs the biennial budget:

State must file report & legal briefing on the State's constitutional compliance.

3. 30 days after State's filing:

Plaintiffs file a response to State's filings.

4. After reviewing the parties' filings:

Supreme Court decides what it will do.







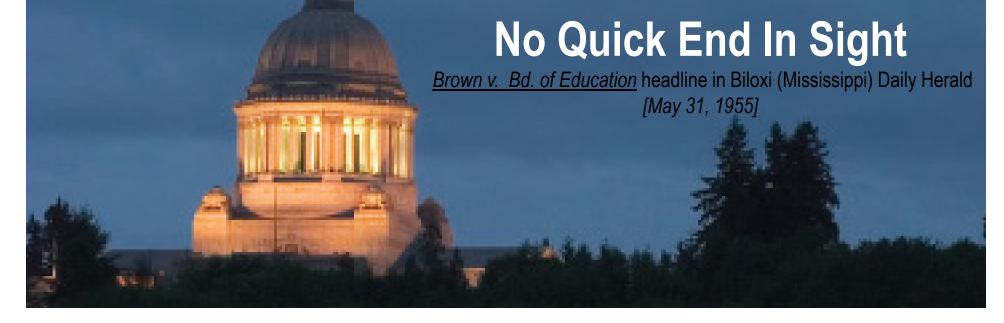
Brown v. Bd. of Education response in Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle [June 1, 1955]

State officials say "We cannot levy taxes to pay for what the Supreme Court's ruling would require"

Brown v. Bd. of Education response in Atlanta (Georgia) Constitution [June 1, 1955]

Elected officials say they will not approve school budget that complies with Supreme Court's ruling

Brown v. Bd. of Education response in The Aiken (South Carolina) Standard & Review [June 1, 1955]



McCleary v. State background information



Trial Court's February 2010 final judgment against the State: http://waschoolexcellence.org/the-mccleary-case/the-trial/

Daily summaries of the trial:

http://waschoolexcellence.org/the-mccleary-case/the-trial/daily-trial-reports/

Supreme Court Briefs, etc.:

http://www.courts.wa.gov/appellate_trial_courts/SupremeCourt/? fa=supremecourt.McCleary Education

Supreme Court's 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, & 2016 Rulings:

http://waschoolexcellence.org/the-mccleary-case/the-supreme-court/