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Week 10 – March 13-17, 2017

About TWIO

This Week in Olympia is emailed to active WASA and AEA members each Friday during the Legislative Session and is posted on WASA's website at <https://wasa-oly.org/TWIO>.

This Week in Review

Following a week-and-a-half of action, mostly in the respective House and Senate Chambers, most of the activity returned to legislative committees. With the house of origin cut-off passed, committees resumed meetings to hear and act on opposite house bills.

On Tuesday, the House Capital Budget Committee held a public hearing on three education construction bills. First up was [SB 5644](#), which would require a host district of a Skills Center cooperative to maintain a separate capital account for minor repair and maintenance costs of the Skills Center. Additionally, it would require participating school districts to make annual deposits into the separate capital account. It is clarified that the annual deposits may be a per-pupil facility fee charged by the host district.

A bill introduced to assist small school districts, [SB 5453](#) would create a new Small, Rural District School Construction Assistance Program for school districts that, because of low assessed property values or high indebtedness, are not eligible for School Construction Assistance Program modernization grants. Eligibility would be limited to schools with less than one thousand students.

[SB 5702](#), the third bill on the list, is a follow-up to the interim activities of the School Construction Technical Work Group. The bill would provide for a comprehensive update of the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP). It would expand the role and membership of the School Facilities Citizens Advisory Committee; establish four new, specific components of SCAP; positively amend and extend the K-3 Class Size Reduction Grant Program; and establish a Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving State Funding for School Construction to provide recommendations for further formula enhancements and funding of SCAP.

All three bills were positively received by the Committee and is another good indication that legislators intend on following through on their commitments to revise SCAP. Additionally, it continues to appear that both houses are again prioritizing school construction. Capital Budget proposals should be introduced with—or shortly

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after—Operating Budget proposals. Those proposals will tell the true tale of how much of a priority K–12 construction will receive.

This week, in addition to hearing several House bills, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee took the opportunity to hold a series of work sessions. On Monday, the Committee received a briefing on the [state’s plan to implement the Every Student Succeeds Act \(ESSA\)](#) from OSPI. On Tuesday, the Committee reviewed professional educator certification requirements. Staff from the Professional Educator Standards Board provided a review of [Second Tier Certification](#) and also shared a packet of information entitled [“Who Can Teach in Washington State.”](#) The comprehensive document describes the requirements of certification, and provides a defense of ProTeach. The Committee closed out the week on Thursday with a review of [Educational Service Districts](#) provided by John Welch (PSESD) and Dana Anderson (Capital Region ESD 113), who were representing AESD.

Levy Cliff Update

As we reported last week, the Senate and House adopted legislation to delay the Levy Cliff. On Wednesday, Governor Inslee sealed the deal by signing [SB 5023](#) into law. During the bill signing ceremony, the governor reminded everyone that this bill “provides school districts, families, and students the certainty they deserve and need as districts prepare their budgets for the next school year.” Throughout the session, Senate Republicans said they were reluctant to adopt a Levy Cliff delay because they feared it would “take their foot off the gas pedal” to solve the overall *McCleary* problem. We argued that the Levy Cliff was an avoidable distraction and the delay will allow legislators—and educators—to focus on an Education Funding Plan. Inslee relayed the same message, saying “This clears the way to focus on the larger task ahead, fully funding education this year,” adding that adoption of the bill “does not remove the motivation to fulfill the constitutional obligation to our students.”

March 15 was a good day for schools—even with continuing questions about the adopted version of SB 5023 and concerns about how districts would implement the added provisions in the bill. Remember, in order to secure a compromise deal in the Senate allowing the bill to be passed, two provisions were added to the bill. Both provisions mirrored language contained in [SB 5607](#), the Senate Republican Education Funding Plan. The first, an accounting provision, requires, levy collections to be deposited into a local revenue “subfund” of the general fund, beginning with levies collected in Calendar Year 2018. The purpose is to “allow for a detailed accounting of the amount and object of expenditures from the levy collections.” OSPI and the State Auditor’s Office must develop guidance for districts to carry out this requirement.

The second provision, addressing accountability, requires districts, beginning with ballot propositions submitted to the voters in Calendar Year 2018, to provide a report to OSPI detailing the programs and activities to be funded through the M&O levy and OSPI must review and approve the district’s report prior to the M&O election. This is intended to ensure that M&O levy funds are not used for basic education programs. Language in the bill clarifies that using M&O levy funds for “enrichment” beyond the state-provided funding in the state Operating Budget for basic education program components is allowed.

Originally it was hoped that OSPI would provide some prompt guidance to school districts regarding these new provisions to help alleviate concerns. Superintendent Reykdal did respond promptly, but in a [note to school administrators](#) he stated: “For now, you shouldn’t expect guidance from OSPI.” He said the Levy Cliff is only one part of a larger conversation, noting the real task for this Legislature is to adopt a final *McCleary* funding package. He did add that if the Legislature fails to adopt a solution in a timely fashion, his office would have to provide necessary guidance.

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We will continue to urge legislators to resolve these issues by adopting amendatory language as a part of any final Education Funding Plan. The task for school administrators, in particular school business managers, is to determine what kind of clarification is necessary. Knowing that, we can incorporate those necessary clarifications into our advocacy efforts on education funding.

Education Funding Plans

The Education Funding Plans are essentially in a holding pattern. As we reported in the last two *TWIOs*, a “reconstituted” Education Funding Task Force (EFTF) is meeting and has scheduled regular meetings through the end of the Regular Session. It is our understanding, however, that they have not tackled any of the major issues, yet, and have not even really begun to negotiate. Apparently, during their initial meetings they have talked in very general terms about how they should proceed. Soon, they are anticipated to start working through the major provisions of the Education Funding Plans, one by one. Likely this will be a long and drawn out process.

As these discussions continue behind-the-scenes, we will continue to try and provide influence however we can. Because the eight members comprising the EFTF likely will not be given authority to speak for their respective caucuses, touching every legislator continues to be important. It is incumbent on us to remind legislators of those issues that are “must haves” in any plan, as well as those issues that are non-starters and cannot be supported. WASA and WASBO, along with other members of the [Local Funding Workgroup](#), are currently in the process of developing a unified list of those issues. Stay tuned. As this list is built, **we continue to encourage you to familiarize yourself with the current plans and provide your input to us.**

Budget Update

With the imminent release of Operating Budget proposals, the focus in Olympia will quickly shift away from the Education Funding Plans. A solution to *McCleary* won’t be overshadowed for long, however, given that a major emphasis of budget proposals and a final 2017–19 Operating Budget will be funding to implement an Education Funding Plan. On Thursday, the last puzzle piece to start the budget process was in place. The [Economic & Revenue Forecast Council](#) released its quarterly update of the state [Revenue Forecast](#). Projected revenues for 2017–19 are up approximately \$303 million over the November forecast. If you include the projected increase in the current 2015–17 biennium of \$247 million, the total available new money is over \$550 million. (Note: this presumes a 2017 Supplemental Budget is minimal. Any added funding in the Supplemental Budget will lower this total; however, the Legislature will certainly have at least the \$300+ million to use next biennium.)

While this is good news, the additional revenues still fall short of what is necessary to support an AMPLY funded education system. Senate Republicans continue to argue they can fund their Education Funding Plan and other necessary state services without any new revenues. Following the release of the Revenue Forecast, one of the first questions to the Senate and House budget-writers, Senator John Braun (R-Centralia) and Timm Ormsby (D-Spokane), was “What effect will the new forecast have on the soon-to-be-released budget proposals?” Sen. Braun quickly responded, saying the new revenue would “allow us to look for additional investments and look for tax relief and opens up additional options as we develop our final proposed budget.” Rep. Ormsby was more circumspect and simply said the new numbers would allow his caucus to finalize the development of a budget. Later, Braun added that he has always believed that the revenue available under current law was enough “to meet our requirements for funding public education, and for providing the basic social safety net,” noting he remains “confident that we don’t need additional revenue.” Asked

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if he shares the same view, Ormsby simply replied, “I do not,” adding additional revenues will be necessary to meet “our obligations through Court orders, *McCleary* being primary, and the pace at which we satisfy our constitutional obligations in education, mental health, foster kids, and improvements in the gaps remaining from the recession in the delivery of critical government services.” Ormsby was unwilling to address where additional revenue would/could come from, other than to say “We have a lot of options,” indicating some of those ideas would be a part of the House’s Operating Budget proposal.

Senate Republicans, who start the budget process this year, originally were expected to release their proposal early next week. In recent days, there have been rumblings that they may need to delay that release, by perhaps as much as two weeks. Regardless of when budget proposals are released, we will provide a prompt review in Special Editions of *TWIO*. With the huge philosophical divide between the House and Senate regarding revenue needs (among other things), the negotiations on a new two-year budget will be a difficult and potentially protracted process—especially given the necessary simultaneous negotiations on an Education Funding Plan. The 2017 Regular Session is scheduled to end on April 23. Few Olympia observers, however, have any hope the Legislature will complete its business by then.

Federal Budget Update

As we await budget proposals from the Legislature, the federal budget is a major topic of conversation in the other Washington. On Thursday morning, President Trump released his preliminary [Fiscal Year 2018 \(FY18\) budget proposal](#). The proposal only includes discretionary, not mandatory, spending. Mandatory spending, which includes Medicare, Social Security, and debt interest, comprises approximately 73 percent of the budget. The remaining 27 percent of the overall federal budget is considered discretionary spending. The budget would make major reductions in 15 federal agencies (from a 31 percent reduction in the Environmental Protection Agency down to a one percent cut in NASA), while another 19 agencies would be completely eliminated. Three agencies would receive increases (Defense Department, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Veterans Affairs).

The Department of Education would receive an almost 14 percent cut (\$9.2 billion), but the proposal also includes a significant increase for “school choice” programs. It would provide a \$1 billion increase for Title I; however, the increase is for states and districts to use for portability and choice. Additionally, \$250 million would be provided for a new school choice/voucher program and a \$168 million increase would be provided for charters, bringing the total amount of NEW funding in the President’s budget for choice to \$1.4 billion.

Other changes in education funding from FY17 are following:

PROGRAM	CHANGE FROM 2017
Grants to states for teacher training	(\$2.4 billion)
Grants to colleges for teacher preparation	(\$43 million)
Impact Aid	(\$66 million)
Special Education	No Change
College Work-Study	Reduce “significantly”
Upward Bound & Related TRIO Programs	(\$200 million)
SEOG program for low-income college students	(\$732 million)
Pell Grants	No Change
Pell Reserves	(\$3.9 billion)

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In addition to the cuts above, a series of education programs are also proposed for elimination, including: Title II, Part A; 21st Century Learning Communities; and Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program. Another twenty categorical programs would be eliminated, including: Striving Readers; Teacher Quality Partnership; Impact Aid Support Payments for Federal Property; and International Education programs.

AASA Executive Director Dan Domenech provided a statement critical of the budget, noting the proposal doesn't prioritize investment in the key federal programs that support our nation's public schools. His statement is available [here](#).

AEA

By Mitch Denning

As the regular session enters its final five weeks, the scope of bills alive is narrowing, and this process allows us to focus on educating opposite house members on the importance of these bills to our K–12 students. It's also a time to band together with our coalition partners and make a concerted effort in helping urge our lawmakers to pass bills which promote effective K–12 fiscal and program policy.

On Monday, WSNA was invited, along with other student nutrition, non-K–12 advocates, to help plan strategy in the Senate for [ESHB 1508](#), WA Kids Ready to Learn Act of 2017. This was a unique opportunity as we were invited to attend the planning meeting by Rep. Monica Stonier (D-Vancouver), prime sponsor of the bill. Along with her in attendance were Rep. Mia Gregerson (D-SeaTac) and Rep. Zack Huggins (D-Tukwila). Led by Rep. Stonier, we strategized salient points of the bill and precisely how to educate our colleagues in the Senate on how their Yes vote would directly benefit our students.

Our WSNA AEA board members then developed some talking points on the bill. Yesterday I met with Sens. Mark Mullet (D-Issaquah) and Christine Rolfe (D-Bainbridge Island) who welcomed the opportunity not only to help hungry kids become more ready to learn by having breakfast in the classroom, but also the opportunity for secondary students to participate in dropout prevention programs available through the Farm-to-School section of ESHB 1508. The bill will be heard in Senate Early Learning/K–12 on Tuesday, March 21.

On Tuesday, WAMOA testified in support of [SSB 5702](#), improving state funding for school construction, modernization and asset preservation, in House Capital Budget. The bill had previously passed out of the Senate by a 49–0 vote, so we urged strong support of this bill. Again, WAMOA has championed the formation of a Joint Task Force on School Construction Funding for the last two sessions, and hopes that it will soon become a reality. Our position is that with all the data gathered on various aspects of the School Construction Assistance Program and related topics by the School Construction Technical Working Group during the 2016 interim, a legislative group beyond House Capital Budget and Senate Ways & Means needs to guide the process of improving state funding for K–12 school construction during the 2017 interim.

Other AEA bills we're continuing to watch include,

1. [SB 5664](#), federal forest land basic education funding, which eliminates the reduction of a district's basic education allocation due to receipt of federal forest revenue, was heard in House Appropriations on March 13;

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2. [ESHB 1017](#), school siting, which allows schools to be sited outside the urban growth area, will be heard in Senate Early Learning/K–12 on March 23;
3. [SSB 5453](#), School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) modernization grants for small, rural districts, designed for districts that due to low assessed valuations or high indebtedness, aren't eligible for the regular SCAP program, would become eligible for the small, rural district SCAP, was heard in House Capital Budget on March 14;
4. [SSB 5644](#), skill center facility maintenance, which provides for a separate account to be set up by the host district in skill center district cooperatives, where member districts would contribute funds for minor repair and maintenance, was also heard in House Capital Budget on March 14, and is scheduled to move out during an executive session on March 21; and
5. [SHB 1551](#), Apple-A-Day Program, which would provide grant funding for kitchen equipment and repairs which when completed, thereby enhancing school nutrition programs for districts, will be heard in Senate Early Learning/K–12 on March 21.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

“Vision without Execution
 Is Just
 Hallucination”
 Anonymous

The wait is on, as legislators hold committee hearings and begin to move bills from the opposite house.

Interesting trivia: Senators sponsored 1,245 bills; Representatives, 1,421. Out of these gross numbers, 283 passed the Senate (23%) and 376 passed the House (26%). These are the bills over which the respective bodies are currently holding hearings. These figures represent an uncharacteristically low number of bills passed by either house.

Consequently, some committees have already concluded their hearings on bills before them. And all attention moves to the upcoming unveiling of Senate and House budget proposals as early as next week (Senate) and the following week (House).

Although, the final biennial budget is unknown, of greater importance may be what other bills/proposals will be held hostage in order to get agreement and move to adjournment. This is where some bills presumed ‘dead’ may well come back to life. Stay tuned.

Pension Related Proposals

[SB 5833](#) – Addressing the minimum retirement allowance under the teachers’ retirement system, Plan 1.

This bill provides a 4.5% increase to the TRS 1 Basic Minimum Benefit and 4.5% increase to the TRS 1 Alternative Minimum Benefit. It passed out of the Senate

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49–0. Without this bill, TRS 1 and PERS 1 minimum benefits will increase by 3% automatically. Fiscal impact is \$4-9 million dollars.

Status: The House Appropriations Committee held a hearing March 15. The Chair has indicated he would not be moving the bill out of committee. (It appears that any bill with a fiscal impact will not be moved.) This bill is still being worked and is NTIB.

HB 1560 – Addressing plan membership default provisions in the public employees’ retirement system, the teachers’ retirement system, and the school employees’ retirement system.

If new employees make no pension plan choice, they are defaulted/enrolled in Plan 3 (a hybrid defined contribution/ defined benefit plan). This bill would make Plan 2 (a full defined benefit plan) the default plan if they make no selection.

Status: The bill was voted out of the House, 91–7, and has been passed to the Senate Ways & Means Committee. No hearing has yet to be scheduled. Yet, according to the State Actuary, it saves the State money over time (\$25 million) due to the increased enrollment and contributions into Plan 2. It is NTIB.

Health Benefit Related Proposals

SB 5726 – Addressing public school employee benefits.

This bill’s intent is to provide public school employees with equitable access to quality and affordable health benefits through the state health care authority (HCA). The standard employee benefit plans would be only those available through the HCA/ Public Employee Benefit Board (PEEB).

This bill is NTIB and may be part of the final *McCleary* solution.

Status: This bill did not move beyond Rules, but is NTIB.

As an aside: WEA went through a procurement process seeking re-bids on member benefit offerings. Premera chose not to participate after serving WEA for over 50 years. WEA selected Aetna and United Health Care as the plans to be offered next year to the 109,000 WEA members. Premium setting will occur over the summer. Proposals for the state offerings through the Public Employee Benefit Board (PEBB) are due in April.

The “they’ll fly; they’ll not fly” predictions regarding replacing the Affordable Care Act with a new Trump Care model have sown confusion in this whole health insurance arena. The net effect on any future premiums is unknown.

Meanwhile, school districts should not expect any substantial increase, if at all, in the benefit dollars paid to districts by the state.

Family and Medical Leave

SHB 1116 – Implementing Family and Medical Leave Insurance.

This bill would grant new leaves from a newly established account funded by a charge paid by both employers and employees.

Status: This bill is presumed ‘dead’.

SB 5829 – Addressing paid family leave.

This bill declares that it is in the public’s interest to provide reasonable paid family leave. Its sponsors are Senators Fain (R), Keiser (D), Conway (D), and Hunt (D).

Status: This bill is presumed dead.

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Comment: The above bills represent efforts to add various leaves as employee benefits. The House bill is paid by both employer/employee, while the Senate proposal is paid solely by the employee. Many legislators are sensitive to this issue and it lobbied very hard by various social oriented labor groups. Although 'dead', this issue could be part of the final negotiations toward sine die.

SHB 1434 – The Washington state leave sharing program is modified allow use by a fellow state employee who is sick or temporarily disabled because of pregnancy disability or for the purpose of parental leave.

Status: This bill passed the House, (68–30), and has been referred to the Senate State Government Committee. It is scheduled for a hearing, March 24.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

Legislative Committees Meetings are scheduled to be held at the following times but are subject to change.

Up-to-date meeting schedules and agendas are available on the [State Legislature website](#).

Mondays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Tuesdays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Thursdays

8–9:55 a.m.

House Education
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:25 p.m.

Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

Washington State Government
<http://www.access.wa.gov>

State Legislature
<http://www.leg.wa.gov>

Senate
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/Senate>

House of Representatives
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/House>

Legislative Committees
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/committeelisting.aspx>

Legislative Schedules
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/calendar.aspx>

Office of the Governor
<http://www.governor.wa.gov>

OSPI
<http://www.k12.wa.us>

TVW
<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cutoff Calendar

January 9, 2017

First Day of Session.

February 17, 2017

Last day to read in committee reports in house of origin, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

February 24, 2017

Last day to read in committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees in house of origin.

March 8, 2017

Last day to consider bills in house of origin (5 p.m.).

March 29, 2017

Last day to read in committee reports from opposite house, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

April 4, 2017

Last day to read in opposite house committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

April 12, 2017*

Last day to consider opposite house bills (5 p.m.) (except initiatives and alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session).

April 23, 2017

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

*After the 94th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, messages pertaining to amendments, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session may be considered.

Bill Watch

TWIO tracks critical education bills each week as they are introduced. Detailed bill information can be accessed by clicking on the bill number. The following is a list of the bills of highest interest to school administrators. A more comprehensive bill watch list is located on the [WASA website](#).

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1005	Agency rule-making authority	H State Government	Taylor
HB 1006	The right to work	H Labor & Workplace	Shea
HB 1007	Religious objectors	H Labor & Workplace	Shea
HB 1011	Gender-segregated facilities	H Judiciary	Taylor
HB 1012	High school graduation/science test	H Education	Taylor
HB 1015	Carrying concealed pistols	H Judiciary	Shea
ESHB 1017	School siting	S Early Learning/K–12	McCaslin
HB 1021	Funding education first	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1023	Military students/activities	H Education	MacEwen
HB 1025	Appropriations legislation priorities	H Appropriations	Taylor
HB 1033	Private colleges/need grant	H Higher Education	Manweller
HB 1034	State officials/legal action	H Judiciary	Manweller
HB 1035	Prevailing wage survey data	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
HB 1042	School district/ESD reports	S Early Learning/K–12	Springer
SHB 1046	Certificates of achievement	S Early Learning/K–12	MacEwen
HB 1051	Infrastructure financing	H Capital Budget	DeBolt
SHB 1059	School levy lid revisions/delay	S Ways & Means	Lytton
SHB 1060	Medical marijuana/students	S Early Learning/K–12	Blake
HB 1067	Operating Budget 2017–2019	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1068	Operating Sup Budget 2017	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1072	Constitutionality of acts	H Judiciary	Koster
HB 1075	Capital Budget 2017–2019	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
HB 1080	State general obligation bonds	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
ESHB 1115	Paraeducators	S Early Learning/K–12	Bergquist
HB 1146	Transportation Sup Budget 2015–2017	H Transportation	Clibborn
HB 1147	Transportation Budget 2017–2019	H Transportation	Clibborn
HB 1158	I-200 repeal	H Capital Budget	Santos
HB 1159	Employment after government service	H Rules R	Pellicciotti
SHB 1160	Sunshine committee	S State Government	Springer

2SHB 1169	Student loan assistance	S Higher Education	Orwall
2SHB 1170	Truancy reduction efforts	S Human Services/Mental Health/	Orwall
HB 1174	Firearms/hunting education	H Education	Muri
HB 1203	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1206	State estate tax, repealing	H Finance	Young
HB 1208	Charter schools/athletics	H Education	Johnson
HB 1215	Innovation schools	H Education	Hargrove
HB 1224	Growth management/sup court review	H Environment	Pike
SHB 1235	Physical education assessments	S Early Learning/K-12	Riccelli
HB 1236	Truancy/school assignments	H Judiciary	Klippert
HB 1246	School bus safety	H Education	McCabe
HB 1254	Educational grant program	H Education	Young
HB 1256	School assessment system	H Education	Young
SHB 1279	School safety drills	S Early Learning/K-12	Pettigrew
HB 1282	Career & technical education	H Appropriations	Tarleton
HB 1284	School emergency panic button	H Education	Lovick
HB 1287	Collective bargaining	H Labor & Workplace	Chandler
HB 1294	Model ethnic studies curriculum	H Rules R	Ortiz-Self
HB 1295	Language access/public schools	H Education	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1303	Educational interpreters	H Rules C	Stambaugh
HB 1310	School violence reports	H Education	Manweller
HB 1313	Applied learning	H Education	Pettigrew
SHB 1319	Educators evaluation frequency	H Passed 3rd	McCaslin
2SHB 1341	Professional certification/teachers	S Early Learning/K-12	Bergquist
SHB 1346	Nurse in school setting	S Early Learning/K-12	Springer
HB 1374	Educational staff associate/service years	H Appropriations	Dolan
SHB 1377	Student mental health	S Early Learning/K-12	Ortiz-Self
HB 1393	Federal forestlands/education funding	H Appropriations	Walsh
HB 1412	Academic support	H Education	Sells
HB 1415	High school student assessments	H Education	Taylor
SHB 1417	OPMA/IT security matters	S State Government	Hudgins
SHB 1434	Shared leave/pregnancy	S State Government	Robinson
HB 1438	Balanced budget/education	H Appropriations	Ormsby

SHB 1444	Progression and graduation	S Early Learning/K–12	Caldier
SHB 1445	Dual language/early & K–12	S Early Learning/K–12	Ortiz-Self
HB 1451	Language access/students	H Appropriations	Orwall
HB 1453	Agriculture science education	H Education	Blake
HB 1457	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	Irwin
ESHB 1481	Driver education uniformity	S Transportation	Hayes
HB 1500	Tax exemptions	H Finance	Pollet
ESHB 1508	Student meals & nutrition	S Early Learning/K–12	Stonier
HB 1509	Credits for high school graduation	H Appropriations	Stonier
SHB 1511	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Lytton
SHB 1516	Public records storage system	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1517	School construction/lottery	H Capital Budget	MacEwen
SHB 1518	Social emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1539	Sexual abuse of students	H Education	McCabe
HB 1542	Dropout prevention/farming	H Education	Doglio
HB 1549	Tax preferences	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1550	B&O tax/education	H Finance	Lytton
EHB 1551	Student nutrition/grants	S Early Learning/K–12	Riccelli
HB 1555	Carbon pollution tax	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1563	Child abuse hotline/posting	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1564	Pesticide exposure	H Health Care/Wellness	Ortiz-Self
HB 1572	High school assessments	H Education	Dolan
HB 1573	Sunscreen/schools	H Education	Harris
HB 1579	Real estate disclosure/schools	H Business & Finance Services	Kilduff
ESHB 1594	Public records administration	S State Government	McBride
EHB 1595	Public records request costs	S State Government	Nealey
ESHB 1600	Career and college readiness	S Early Learning/K–12	Santos
HB 1601	Beginning educator support	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1602	School sports/rights	H Judiciary	Young
HB 1608	Capital budget resources	H Appropriations	Pike
SHB 1618	Engagement coordinators	S Early Learning/K–12	Ortiz-Self
HB 1621	Social-emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1628	Foster care/education success	H Education	Kagi

HB 1643	Teacher loan forgiveness program	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1644	Teacher shortage	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1645	Educator shortage TO	H Education	Ortiz-Self
EHB 1654	Teacher certification	S Early Learning/K-12	McCaslin
HB 1664	Teaching effectiveness	H Education	Caldier
HB 1666	Tax preferences approval	H Finance	Santos
HB 1684	Innovative supplemental contracts	H Education	Santos
HB 1685	Retired teachers as mentors	H Education	Santos
HB 1686	Bilingual instruction definitions	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1687	Gangs in schools' task force	H Education	Santos
HB 1688	Open education resources project	H Education	Santos
HB 1689	Student transportation allocation	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1690	Bilingual instruction report	H Education	Santos
HB 1691	Teacher & principal evaluation program	H Education	Harris
SHB 1694	Public school construction	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1703	School safety planning	H Education	Pollet
HB 1705	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
HB 1706	Civics test/high school graduation	H Education	Chandler
HB 1730	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Jinkins
HB 1732	Educator professional growth	S Early Learning/K-12	Springer
HB 1734	Substitute teachers/PESB	S Early Learning/K-12	Lovick
SHB 1741	Educator professional data/PESB	S Early Learning/K-12	Slatter
HB 1756	Career & technical education	H Education	Manweller
HB 1764	Property tax revenue limit	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1767	Substitute teacher complaints	H Education	Kraft
HB 1778	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HB 1779	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Muri
HB 1781	Compost & recycling/schools	H Education	Kloba
HB 1788	Psychotropic medication/students	H Education	Hargrove
HB 1793	High school student assessments	H Education	Senn
HB 1800	Voting rights	S State Government	Gregerson
HB 1817	Zero-based budget reviews	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1818	State spending programs review	H Appropriations	Stokesbary

SHB 1827	Educator workforce supply	H Rules R	Santos
HB 1842	Lead in drinking water	H Environment	Pollet
ESHB 1843	Basic education program	S Ways & Means	Sullivan
HB 1878	Allergen info in public schools	H Education	Stanford
ESHB 1886	OSPI & state board of education	S Early Learning/K-12	Harris
SHB 1896	Civics education	H Education	Dolan
HB 1898	Middle school CTE	H Education	McCaslin
HB 1901	Month of the kindergartener	H Rules R	Griffey
EHB 1913	Schools/leasehold excise tax	H Higher Education	Dolan
HB 1923	School construction grants	H Rules R	Blake
HB 1925	Schools/lead in water	H Environment	Pollet
HB 1926	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Pollet
HB 1934	Voting rights	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Haler
HB 1948	OPMA/subgroups	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Harmsworth
HB 1951	Public employees bargaining/OPMA	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
HB 1982	School safety	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1989	OPMA/advisory boards	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Pollet
HB 2034	Native American curriculum	H Education	Lovick
HB 2050	Classroom support	H Appropriations	McCaslin
HB 2053	Foster children/homeschool	H Early Learning/Human Services	Young
HB 2054	Foster license/homeschooling	H Early Learning/Human Services	Young
HB 2075	College and career readiness	H Appropriations	Pettigrew
HB 2083	Special election dates	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Hudgins
HB 2110	School district health plans	H Education	Caldier
HB 2152	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2153	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2161	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2162	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2163	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Ormsby
HB 2164	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Ormsby
HJM 4001	Occupational portability	H Rules R	Sawyer
HJR 4200	Debt guarantee/infrastructure	H Capital Budget	DeBolt
HJR 4203	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier

HJR 4204	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Muri
HJR 4205	Operating budget timeliness	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HJR 4207	Individual income tax prohibit	H Finance	Manweller
HJR 4208	Property tax homestead exempt	H Finance	Stanford
SB 5013	Tenant property, disposition	H Judiciary	Warnick
SB 5017	Student loan information	S Higher Education	Bailey
SSB 5019	Ballots, prepaid postage	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SSB 5022	Education loan information	H Higher Education	Bailey
ESB 5023	School levy lid revisions/delay	C6 L17	Wellman
SB 5028	Native American curriculum	S 2nd Reading	McCoy
SSB 5031	Uniform money services act	H Rules R	Angel
SB 5047	Operating Supplemental Budget 2017	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5048	Operating Budget 2017–2019	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5054	Safety belts in school buses	S Transportation	Dansel
SSB 5064	Student freedom of expression	H Education	Fain
SB 5066	Zero-based budget reviews	H Appropriations	Miloscia
SB 5067	Voting rights	S State Government	Miloscia
SB 5068	District-based elections	H State Government, Elections	Miloscia
SB 5070	Paraeducators	H Education	Rivers
SB 5076	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5086	Capital Budget 2017–2019	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5090	State general obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5095	Transportation Sup Budget 2015–2017	S Transportation	King
SB 5096	Transportation Budget 2017–2019	S Transportation	King
2SSB 5107	Early learning opportunities	H Early Learning/Human Serv.	Billig
SB 5111	Capital gains excise tax	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SB 5112	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5113	B&O tax/education	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SB 5114	Quarterly revenue forecasts	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SB 5115	School director compensation	S Early Learning/K–12	Carlyle
SB 5117	Military students/extracurricular	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
SSB 5120	Employment after government service	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
SB 5127	Carbon pollution tax	S 2nd Reading	Braun

SB 5129	Charter schools/athletics	H Education	Hunt
SSB 5142	Educational interpreters	H Education	Kuderer
SB 5149	Paid family leave	S Com/Labor/Sports	Fain
SB 5151	Ballot measure committees	S Rules 2	Fain
SSB 5155	K–2 suspension and expulsion	S 2nd Reading	Billig
SB 5166	Sales tax/indebtedness	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 5183	Career & technical education	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5202	High school assessments	S Early Learning/K–12	Baumgartner
SSB 5203	Transit infrastructure/youth court	S Rules 2	Wilson
SB 5206	Career & tech education/elementary school	S Early Learning/K–12	Chase
SB 5216	Firearms/hunting education	S Early Learning/K–12	O’Ban
SB 5217	Teacher certification	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5226	School district liability	S Law & Justice	Zeiger
2SSB 5236	Civic learning partnership	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5238	Teaching cursive in schools	S Rules 2	Warnick
SSB 5241	Foster care/education success	H Education	Carlyle
2SSB 5258	Washington AIM program	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5267	Voting rights	S State Government	Hunt
SB 5283	Educational staff associate/service years	S Ways & Means	Warnick
SB 5290	Medical marijuana/students	S Early Learning/K–12	Hobbs
SB 5291	Academic support	S Early Learning/K–12	Pearson
ESSB 5293	Truancy reduction	H Judiciary	Darneille
SB 5297	Educational employees’ compensation	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5298	Levy authority/local effort assistance	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5310	Retired teachers/coaches	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SSB 5313	Civics education & campaign compliance	S Ways & Means	Fain
SB 5318	Agriculture science education	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5325	Nurse in school setting	H Education	Zeiger
SSB 5348	Special ed./cert of individual achievement	S Ways & Means	Fain
SB 5367	Pupil transportation funding	S Ways & Means	Becker
SB 5379	Cross-laminated timber	S State Government	McCoy
SSB 5404	Sunscreen/schools	H Education	Rivers
SB 5417	ASB food & beverage sales	S Early Learning/K–12	Chase

SB 5420	Declaration of Human Rights	S Early Learning/K–12	Chase
SB 5432	Special education funding allocation	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
SSB 5443	Fiscal notes	H Appropriations	Brown
SB 5448	Psychotropic medication/students	H Education	Rivers
ESSB 5449	Digital citizenship	H Education	Liias
SB 5450	Cross-laminated timber	S Local Government	Liias
SSB 5453	School construction grants	H Capital Budget	Honeyford
SB 5459	Beginning educator support	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
SB 5484	Early learning facilities fund program	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5486	Innovative supplemental contracts	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SSB 5487	Retired teachers as mentors	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5488	Bilingual instruction report	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5489	Bilingual instruction definitions	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5503	Safety belts on school buses	S Ways & Means	Baumgartner
SB 5505	School district liability	S Law & Justice	Zeiger
SB 5526	Educator preparation data/PESB	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SSB 5529	Dual language/early & K–12	S 2nd Reading	Rolfes
SSB 5534	Housing allowance/schools	S Rules 2	Fortunato
SSB 5545	Public employee bargaining/OPMA	S Rules 2	Wilson
SB 5547	Educator professional growth	S 2nd Reading	Rolfes
SB 5548	Substitute teachers/PESB	S Early Learning/K–12	Rivers
SB 5556	PERS 1 & TRS 1/added benefit	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5562	School district waivers	S Early Learning/K–12	Fortunato
SB 5563	Truancy law costs	S Human Services/Mental Health	Fortunato
SB 5567	Education sector excellence	S Early Learning/K–12	Miloscia
SB 5571	Compost & recycling/schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Palumbo
SB 5583	WIAA rules and policies	S Rules 2	Baumgartner
SB 5585	Future teachers' conditional scholarship	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SSB 5588	Racial disproportionality	S 2nd Reading	Hasegawa
SB 5601	Teacher postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	Darneille
SSB 5605	OSPI background checks	S Ways & Means	Walsh
SSB 5607	Education	H Appropriations	Braun
SB 5622	Career readiness education	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes

SB 5623	Basic education program	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5639	Alternative student assessments	H Education	Conway
SSB 5641	School district class naming	H Education	Keiser
SSB 5644	Skill center facility maintenance	H Capital Budget	Honeyford
SSB 5651	Siting of schools	S 2nd Reading	Conway
SB 5662	Professional educator standards board	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5664	Federal forestlands/education funding	H Appropriations	Braun
SB 5668	Civics education	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5673	OSPI & state board of education	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5677	Schools/leasehold excise tax	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5696	Breakfast after the bell	S Ways & Means	Wellman
ESSB 5702	School construction funding	H Capital Budget	Keiser
SB 5708	Student nutrition/grants	S Early Learning/K–12	Walsh
SB 5710	Public records act penalties	S State Government	Kuderer
SSB 5712	Bilingual education workforce	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5714	Social emotional work group	S Early Learning/K–12	McCoy
SSB 5726	Public school employee benefits	S 2nd Reading	Hobbs
SB 5727	Public school employee benefits	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 5733	Summer education programs	S Early Learning/K–12	Walsh
SB 5740	180-day school calendar	S Early Learning/K–12	King
SSB 5753	Early learning financing	S Rules 2	Zeiger
SSB 5758	College and career readiness	S Ways & Means	Rivers
SB 5765	Tax exemptions & deductions	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5766	Bullying, etc., in schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Liias
SB 5772	Property tax revenue limit	S Local Government	Pedersen
SB 5775	Tax preferences repeal	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5802	Feminine hygiene products/schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Saldana
SB 5805	Landmarks/school districts	S Early Learning/K–12	Froct
SB 5825	K–12 education funding	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5829	Paid family leave	S Ways & Means	Fain
SSB 5833	TRS plan 1 minimum allowance	H Appropriations	Honeyford
SB 5853	Career & technical education	S Ways & Means	Walch
SB 5855	Retail sale nexus	S Ways & Means	Hobbs

SB 5856	Retail sale nexus/safety net	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 5858	Professional certification/teachers	S Early Learning/K–12	Finn
SB 5875	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5876	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5877	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5878	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5879	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5882	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5883	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5884	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5885	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5891	High School graduation/science test	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SJM 8000	Free and fair elections	S State Government	Takko
SJM 8001	Elections, money spent on	S State Government	Hasegawa
SJR 8200	Publicly funded schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Baumgartner
SJR 8202	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SJR 8204	Prohibits individual income tax	S Failed 3rd	Fortunato
SJR 8207	School district levies	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SJR 8208	Four-year balanced budget	S 2nd Reading	Fain