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## Week 13 – April 3-7, 2017

### This Week in Review

#### 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>.

On Tuesday, April 4, the Legislature passed another milestone and [cut-off deadline](#). All bills in their opposite house fiscal committees needed to be adopted by those committees by Tuesday night in order to remain alive. The next cut-off is on April 12 (5:00 p.m.); next Wednesday is the last day for non-budget related bills to be adopted by the opposite house (that is, House bills out of the Senate; Senate bills out of the House). After that, the Legislature has 11 days remaining to: reconcile differences in bills (including the 2017–19 Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets—and let's not forget, a final Education Funding Plan) between the two houses; and adopt necessary budget-related legislation (bills that are "Necessary to Implement the Budget").

Even though we are nearing the end of the Regular Session and most of the Legislature's self-imposed cut-off dates have come and gone, the caveat remains: no bill is truly dead until the final gavel falls on the final day of the final session. A great example is [HB 2200](#), dealing with internet privacy. The bill was just introduced this past Wednesday, well-after multiple deadlines have already passed and, according to the Rules, is technically dead already. Even though it is not budget-related or deemed "Necessary to Implement the Budget," it appears it will quickly move. It is scheduled for a public hearing next week and will likely be adopted by its original house committee (or be pulled straight to the House Floor) in short order. Once there, the full House will likely adopt it quickly (it doesn't hurt that it is sponsored by 74 of the House's 98 members). It would be a good bet to believe the Senate would also promptly act and send the bill to the governor for his signature. Perhaps the only reason the Senate would not adopt the bill is because they have their own version, [SB 5919](#), also just introduced on Wednesday and sponsored by 35 of the Senate's 49 members. These bills are also examples of how quickly the Legislature can become distracted and lose focus on the main priority of the 2017 Session: a *McCleary* "fix" and an Operating Budget that amply funds K–12 Education. Among other things, HB 2200 and SB 5919 would require internet providers and telecommunications companies to get the consent of customers before collecting or using their personal information. The reason for the rapid movement of this issue is the recent repeal of current federal internet privacy rules.

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As the Legislature moves to the final stage of session, remember, in order for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form in both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor). If a bill is amended by the opposite house, it is sent back to the first house for “concurrence.” If the original house accepts the amendments, they will take final action on the amended bill and send it to the governor for action. Often, however, the original house will reject the amendments and “refuse to concur.” The bill is then considered to be “in dispute.” The original house can send the bill back to the opposite house and request the body “recede” from its amendments. The opposite house, then, has basically three options: (1) The opposite house can drop its amendments, repass the original bill, and send it directly to the governor; (2) The opposite house can “insist on its position” and, again, send it back to the original house for action; or (3) The opposite house can adopt new amendments and send the new bill back to the original house for action. Some bills can ping-pong back and forth between the houses multiple times in an effort to craft an agreed upon compromise. This can be dangerous for the bill’s survival given the imminent closing of the session. Many of these bills will get lost in the shuffle and die due to a lack of agreement. At any point in the process, if it appears an agreement cannot be hammered out, either house may request a “Conference Committee” to formally negotiate on a compromise. Conference Committees are comprised of two majority party members and one minority party member of the Senate, and two majority party members and one minority party member of the House. To adopt a “Conference Report” on a new, negotiated compromise bill, at least two conferees from each house must agree. After conferees sign the report, the bill cannot be further amended and the Conference Report is voted on “up or down” by the full House and Senate. If both houses accept, by a majority vote, the Conference Report, the new bill is adopted and sent to the governor for action. Conference Committees are sometimes referred to as “Free Conference Committees” because the members are “free” to make whatever changes they feel are necessary to resolve their differences. Members can make minor adjustments or make wholesale changes to a bill—or they can start from scratch. The only real limitation: the new language must still fit within the title (or “scope”) of the original bill.

Historically, disputes over the three budgets—Operating, Capital, and Transportation—were routinely resolved by Conference Committees. In recent years, however, it has become rare to call for formal Conference Committees on the budgets because of a rule change in the early 90’s ([Rule 17, Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives](#)). All Conference Committee meetings must provide notice of times and locations and those meetings are open to the public (and on TVW). This rule change was made to open the process and make the Legislature more transparent. Unfortunately, all this has done is to drive the process further underground. Now, budget negotiators will meet informally, behind-the-scenes, to hammer out deals. When a compromise is reached, the new budget is usually sent straight to the House or Senate floor as a Substitute Bill. Sometimes, just to keep up appearances, a Conference Committee will be established; however, the six members quickly meet to sign an already agreed-to compromise.

During the previous two weeks, we have seen the release and adoption of the Senate Republican’s 2017–19 Operating Budget ([Week 11](#)) and the release and adoption of the House Democratic 2017–19 Operating Budget ([Week 12](#)). Last week, the Senate unveiled, heard, and quickly adopted its 2017–19 Capital Construction Budget, followed by action on the House Capital Budget this week (details below). Also, this week, one of the final pieces of the budget puzzle was put on the table: movement of the House’s revenue package necessary to fund its budget proposal (more information below).

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## Budget Update

### Capital Construction Budget—Senate

Last Tuesday, the Senate Republicans released their proposed 2017–19 Capital Construction Budget, a Proposed Substitute of [SB 5086](#). At the same time, the necessary bond package, a Proposed Substitute of [SB 5090](#), was released. The bill would authorize the State Treasurer to issue General Obligation bonds to finance the budget. The total package would spend \$3.99 billion, comprised of \$2.54 billion of bonds and \$1.46 billion from Certificates of Participation or other funds. Education (both K–12 and Higher Education combined) would receive approximately half (\$1.95 billion) of the overall appropriations. Unfortunately, due to the state’s constitutional and statutory debt limit, the remaining bond capacity for any 2018 Supplemental Capital Budget next session is around \$45 million.

Immediately following the release of the budget proposal, a public hearing was held in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Executive action was taken by the Committee last Wednesday and the full Senate debated and adopted the Capital Budget on Thursday. The budget passed the full Senate with a unanimous 49–0 vote.

The majority of the K–12 portion of the budget, totaling \$1.09 billion, would fund the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP). Resources provided would be expected to “fully fund” anticipated requests for K–12 construction in the biennium; however, because construction formulas remain unchanged, the funding provided would continue to fall well-short of adequately funding school districts’ actual costs, and also fail to adequately address current educational standards and space needs. SCAP would receive \$965.4 million, funded with \$779.1 million in bonds and \$186.3 million from the Common School Construction Account. The remaining funding would be allocated as described below. Additional details, including a summary, a statewide project list and the actual budget and bond bills, are available on the [Washington State Fiscal Information website](#).

- **K–3 Class Size Reduction Grants – \$17.5 million**

The 2015–17 Capital Budget provided \$200 million to fund a new K–3 Class Size Reduction Construction Pilot Grant Program to provide additional state assistance for school facilities necessary to support K–3 class size. The 2016 Supplemental Capital Budget provided an additional \$34.0 million for the Program. The new Senate proposal would continue the Program with an additional \$17.5 million; however, the grants would be only available to school districts that applied in 2015–17 and were prioritized by OSPI.

- **Small, Rural School District Grants – \$40.0 million**

Funding would be provided for grants, as established in [SB 5453](#), to assist small, rural school districts, with less than 1,000 students, with school facilities with significant building systems deficiencies and with such low property values that replacing or modernizing the school facility through SCAP would present an extraordinary tax burden on property owners or would exceed allowable debt for the district. \$16.2 million of the appropriation would be exclusively for small, rural districts that do not need to replace or extensively modernize school facilities, but does have significant building system deficiencies. The remaining \$23.8 million provided would be used to assist projects in three specified school districts: Mount Adams (\$14.3 million); South Bend (\$7.7 million); and Lopez Island (\$1.8 million)

- **Skills Centers – \$25.9 million**

The budget would provide funding for: Tri-Tech Skills Center (\$10.8 million); Cascadia Tech Academy (\$11.9 million); Skills Centers Minor Works (\$3.0 million); and West Sound Technical Skills Center (\$185,000).

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- **Distressed Schools – \$21.2 million**  
Funding is provided to: Seattle School District to address challenges related to extraordinary growth and to maintain and repair existing buildings (\$20.1 million); and to assist Black Diamond Elementary School in the Enumclaw School District (\$1.1 million).
- **Emergency Repairs & Equal Access Grants – \$6.0 million**  
Funding is provided specifically for Emergency Repair grants to address unexpected and imminent health and safety hazards at public schools (\$2.0 million). Additional funding is provided specifically for Urgent Repair grants to address non-reoccurring urgent small repair projects at public schools that could impact the health and safety of students and staff if not completed (\$3.0 million). Additional funding is provided specifically for Equal Access grants for facility repairs and alterations at public schools to improve compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (\$1.0 million). OSPI would be required to notify the Office of Financial Management, the Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program Committee, the House Capital Budget Committee, and the Senate Ways & Means Committee as projects are approved for funding.
- **Capital Program Administration – \$4.7 million**  
Funding is provided to OSPI to administer the School Capital Program.
- **Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools – \$3.0 million**  
Funding would be provided to assist with projects that are consistent with the [Healthiest Next Generation](#) Priorities. Up to \$1.0 million is provided for the replacement of lead-contaminated drinking water fixtures; up to \$1.0 million is provided to purchase equipment or make repairs related to improving children's nutrition; and up to \$1.0 million is provided to purchase equipment or make repairs related to children's physical health.
- **Everett Pathways to Medical Education – \$2.0 million**  
Funding is provided to Everett School District to modernize the Everett High School vocational building in order to house the Pathway to Medical Professions Program.
- **Agricultural Science in Schools – \$1.8 million**  
Funding is provided to support an Agricultural Science in Schools grant to the Future Farmers of America (FFA) Foundation.

**Other Details**

- **SCAP Provisos**
  - Funding is provided (\$918,000) for mapping the design of new facilities and remapping the design of facilities to be remodeled, for school construction projects funded through SCAP. OSPI is required to contract with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs to complete the mapping.
  - OSPI is provided with funding (\$1.0 million) for study and survey grants for all public school districts.
  - All public school districts will be required to provide a study and survey or building conditions assessment every six years, prioritized based on age of last information provided to OSPI.
  - OSPI is provided with funding (\$500,000) to provide grants for completing inventory and building condition assessments for all public school districts every six years for districts not applying for study and surveys or construction assistance.

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- **Early Learning Projects**

The Department of Commerce is provided funding (\$18.0 million) for Early Learning Facility Grants. Two specific projects are funded: Franklin Pierce Early Learning Center in the Franklin Pierce School District (\$980,000); and the Pasco Early Learning Center (\$1.0 million). The remaining funds must be managed as directed in [SB 5753/HB 1777](#).

### **Capital Construction Budget–House**

On Wednesday, the House released their proposed 2017–19 Capital Construction Budget, a Proposed Substitute of [HB 1075](#), along with the necessary bond package, a Proposed Substitute of [HB 1080](#). The House Capital Budget Committee held a public hearing on the proposal yesterday and was adopted by the Committee this morning. When the bill moves to the House Floor, it appears the Senate’s SB 5086 will be the vehicle for action, having been moved to Second Reading immediately upon arriving in the House. Similar to what the House did with the Senate Operating Budget, a striking amendment, mirroring the amended HB 1075, will be used to amend SB 5086.

The House’s budget would spend a total of \$4.15 billion, which is comprised of \$2.46 billion of bonds and \$1.68 billion from other funds, along with \$16.8 million from existing bond authority. Education (both K–12 and Higher Education combined) would receive \$1.9 billion of the overall appropriations. Similar to the Senate’s budget, there is limited remaining bond capacity; however, due to the way the House structures their budget, they are able to secure \$105 million for next year’s Supplemental Capital Budget.

The majority of the K–12 portion of the budget, totaling \$1.1 billion, would fund the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP). SCAP would receive \$1.033 billion, funded with \$851.2 million in bonds and \$179 million from the Common School Construction Account. The funding provided would be expected to “fully fund” anticipated requests for K–12 construction in the biennium. Construction formulas in the House budget remain inadequate; however, the House funding for SCAP would raise the Student Space Allocation (square foot per student) for each funded elementary school (K–6) from 90 square feet per student to 110 square feet per student. While the House provides at least a partial enhancement in construction formulas, the House fails to provide additional funding to continue the K–3 Class Size Reduction Grant Program.

Additional K–12 construction funding is described below. Additional details, including a summary, a statewide project list, and the actual budget and bond bills, are available on the [Washington State Fiscal Information website](#).

- **Small, Rural School District Grants – \$15.0 million**

The House budget provides funding to implement [SB 5453](#), providing assistance for modernizing public school facilities for school districts with less than 1,000 students. The House provides significantly less funding than the Senate for these grants (\$15.0 million versus \$40.0 million).

- **Distressed Schools – \$15.0 million**

Funding is provided for renovations of no more than three elementary schools in Seattle School District. This is less money than the Senate provides to Seattle. Additionally, the House budget does not provide assistance to any additional school districts.

- **STEM Classrooms and Labs – \$15.0 million**

Funding is provided to: Everett School District to modernize the Everett High School vocational building to house the Pathway to Medical Professions

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Program (\$2.0 million); Federal Way School District to merge STEM facilities (\$2.8 million); and OSPI to contract with a statewide STEM organization (\$200,000). The remaining funds (\$10.0 million) would be used to provide STEM Classrooms and Labs Grants to school districts for public school facilities serving students in grades 9–12, to construct classrooms or labs as additions to existing school buildings or to modernize specialized STEM facilities.

- **Emergency Repairs & Equal Access Grants – \$6.0 million**  
House and Senate funding for these grants is identical. Funding is provided specifically for Emergency Repair grants to address unexpected and imminent health and safety hazards at public schools (\$2.0 million). Additional funding is provided specifically for Urgent Repair grants to address non-reoccurring urgent small repair projects at public schools that could impact the health and safety of students and staff if not completed (\$3.0 million). Additional funding is provided specifically for Equal Access grants for facility repairs and alterations at public schools to improve compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (\$1.0 million). OSPI would be required to notify the Office of Financial Management, the Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program Committee, the House Capital Budget Committee, and the Senate Ways & Means Committee as projects are approved for funding.
- **Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools – \$3.3 million**  
Funding for Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools is somewhat similar to the Senate’s proposal. Funding would be provided to assist with projects that are consistent with the [Healthiest Next Generation](#) Priorities. Up to \$1.0 million is provided for the replacement of lead-contaminated drinking water fixtures (same as Senate); up to \$1.0 million is provided to purchase equipment or make repairs related to children’s physical health (same as Senate); and up to \$250,000 is provided to purchase equipment or make repairs related to improving children’s awareness and participation in sustaining efficient schools, including dashboards showing energy savings, composting systems, and recycling stations (different funding and focus than Senate). The remaining funding (\$1.0 million) is provided to implement the Apple a Day Grant program established by [HB 1551](#) (not funded in Senate). If the bill is not adopted, the funding provided would be used to purchase equipment or make repairs related to improving children’s nutrition (funded in Senate).
- **Capital Program Administration – \$3.1 million**  
Funding is provided (less than the Senate) to OSPI to administer the School Capital Program.
- **Skills Centers Minor Works – \$3.0 million**  
Funding is provided for minor works projects at Skills Centers. Unlike the Senate proposal, the House has no funding for individual Skills Centers projects.
- **CTE Equipment Grants – \$1.0 million**  
Funding is provided to: Bellevue School District for CTE equipment (\$72,000); and Issaquah School District for CTE equipment (\$50,000). The remaining funding (\$878,000) is provided to OSPI for Career & Technical Education Equipment Grants to school districts.

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### Other Details

- **SCAP Provisos**  
 Funding is provided (\$1.0 million) for study and survey grants and for completing inventory and building condition assessments for all public school districts every six years.
- **Early Learning Projects**  
 The Department of Commerce is provided funding (\$15.5 million) for Early Learning Facility Grants. Multiple projects are funded, including: Franklin Pierce Early Learning Center in the Franklin Pierce School District (\$2.0 million); and the Pasco Early Learning Center (\$1.0 million). The remaining funds (\$13.0 million) must be used for early learning facility grants and loans as specified in [HB 1777](#) to provide state assistance for designing, constructing, or modernizing public or private early learning education facilities for eligible organizations or school districts.

### Operating Budgets

The Senate has adopted its 2017–19 Operating Budget, [SB 5048](#). The House responded by adopting its own 2017–19 Operating Budget, a striking amendment to SB 5048. Both sides have adopted budgets, so negotiations can begin! Well, not so fast. The Senate Republicans continue to publicly say they will refuse to negotiate with the House until they act on a revenue bill to fund their budget. Representative Dan Kristiansen (R-Snohomish), House Republican Minority Leader, stated if the House Democrats can't prove they have the resources to pay for the budget, "it's a pretend budget." (I suppose that is nicer than Senator Mark Schoesler (R-Ritzville), Senate Majority Leader, saying the House budget is paid for with "unicorn gold.")

House Democrats, however, say that the Senate budget, which contains a new statewide property tax (via a "levy swap"), never got a vote in the House—and it won't be any different with a Democrat tax bill in the Senate. Representative Pat Sullivan (D-Covington), House Majority Leader, has flatly stated, "A vote on the revenue bill is a political red herring that distracts from the votes that fundamentally matter: Can the Senate budget as it stands now pass in the House, and can the House proposal pass in the Senate? The answer is 'no' to both." Representative Larry Springer (D-Kirkland) had a similar take, and argued that negotiating on a final budget should come first to determine how much new funding, if any, is needed. He simply said that the content of a final budget agreement "will dictate what the final version of a tax package looks like."

We could talk about the many differences between the House and Senate plans—and there are many significant differences (review the [March 22](#) and [March 28](#) Special Editions of *TWIO* for a reminder)—however, at this point it does not matter much WHAT needs to be negotiated if neither side is even willing to actually sit down and start negotiating.

### Revenue Package

On Monday, the House Finance Committee held a public hearing on [HB 2186](#), the House's long-awaited revenue package. The hearing started with a briefing by staff, followed by a vigorous debate about the bill (disguised as Q&A with the Committee staff). The omnibus bill makes many tax changes, but the major impacts would be the following:

- Restrict or eliminate a series of tax loopholes (raising \$137 million in 2017–19);
- Modify the 1 percent levy growth limit to allow property tax revenues to keep better pace with economic drivers (\$128 million);
- Implement a high-end Capital Gains Tax (\$715 million);

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- Impose a Business & Occupation Tax surcharge and eliminate tax liability for small businesses (\$1.2 billion);
- Modify the Real Estate Excise Tax to make it more progressive by implementing a graduated tax (\$420 million); and
- Implement Marketplace Fairness in Washington—that is, collect sales tax from out-of-state retailers (\$340 million)

A more detailed [review of tax changes and fiscal impacts](#) was provided by staff.

Among the many questions about the bill and impacts of the bill—mostly from Republican members on the Committee—were specific questions about the constitutionality of a Capital Gains Tax and the legality of imposing sales tax on out-of-state retailers (implementing Marketplace Fairness). Anticipating the questions, staff prepared a detailed legal analysis of both the [Capital Gains](#) issue and the [Marketplace Fairness](#) issue.

WASA testified in support of the bill, arguing that the state’s current budget structure cannot fully support K–12 education and other government programs that have direct impacts on K–12 education. This has consistently been a part of WASA’s Legislative Platforms. Understanding that 2017 was THE crucial year to implement a final *McCleary* solution—and understanding that would be impossible without adequate revenues—the Legislation & Finance Committee took a stand last fall. The Committee developed a specific [position on enhanced state revenues](#) and forwarded the recommendations to the WASA Board of Directors. Prior to the session, on December 13, 2016, the Board took action to approve the position. The position outlines criteria by which WASA would support proposals to enhance revenue or restructure Washington’s tax system. Supported proposals must be: Ample, Sustainable, and Equitable. In testimony, we noted these specific criteria necessary for our support and noted that we believed the revenue package met the mark.

On Tuesday, the House Finance Committee took executive action on the HB 2186, adopting it on a straight party-line vote. It was sent to the House Rules Committee and now awaits action by the full House. Given the current state of budget negotiations (that is, the stalemate on whether to negotiate or not), it is unclear when (or if) the House will act on the bill.

## **Education Funding Plans**

It is difficult for those of us on the outside to fully understand what the budget and/or Education Funding Plans actually do when the analysis continues to change. Remember, shortly after the Senate Republicans released (and quickly rammed through) their Education Funding Plan ([SB 5607](#)), it was determined the analysis of the funding impacts was erroneous—off by more than a billion dollars. The numbers were reworked—and vetted by OFM and House Appropriations staff and at least there was some agreement about impacts. Then the Senate overhauled their plan by adopting [SB 5875](#), which amended their original SB 5607. Again, the impacts were difficult to decipher and the analysis put out by the Senate Republicans and the Senate Ways & Means Committee did not seem to align with what most school district business managers were calculating as impacts.

Well, apparently, our local school district CFO’s were flustered—and concerned—for good reasons. Senate Republicans have consistently stated their budget would provide about \$1.8 billion in new state money into schools in 2017–19. The \$1.8 billion, however, is not all “new” money and does not take into account the reduction in local school district levies. When questioned, Senate budget-writers acknowledged that some of their “new” funding comes from the “levy swap,” but would not provide



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a specific estimate how much “net new money” the Senate plan would provide to schools. Recently, the Office of Financial Management stepped in to assist and projected the net increase in school funding would amount to approximately \$871 million in the next two years—significantly less than the previously reported \$1.8 billion. (This contrasts with the projected \$2.2 billion biennial increase provided in the House plan.)

In an attempt to defend the shifting numbers, Senator John Braun (D-Centralia), Senate Ways & Means Chair and the main architect behind SB 5607/SB 5875 and the Senate budget, noted that “it is normal for numbers to shift as proposals progress in the Legislature,” and added, “This is very complicated to get it right. But we’re getting closer.” Wow, that provides a lot of confidence.

With the inaccuracies coming from the Senate, we have looked to other resources and earlier this week we received a set of updated numbers from OFM and the House Appropriations Committee staff. The link below provides A LOT of information (six comprehensive sets of district-by-district impacts), so as you wade through the data, understand it may be overwhelming. To start you off slowly, review this [Excel spreadsheet](#) first. There are two sheets, summarizing statewide impacts of both the House and Senate plans (you can use the drop-down menu to review your own district). The first sheet shows funding impacts assuming districts adopt levies; the second sheet shows funding impacts assuming districts DO NOT adopt levies after 2019 (remember, the Senate plan repeals M&O levies in CY 2019, with a new levy limited to ten percent instituted in CY 2020). For a simple review, check out the graphs at the bottom of the two pages. Graphically, you can easily see the drop in the Senate plan, followed by essentially flat funding.

Multiple charts with district-by-district impacts can be found [here](#). Please read the background document at the front of the packet, so you can better understand what the charts display before you dive into the numbers.

## **AEA**

By Mitch Denning

All four budgets are moving; fiscal bills are done. This session continues to be a certainly opportunistic one for both WSNA and WAMOA.

On Monday, we testified in favor of [ESHB 1508](#), **WA Kids Ready to Learn Act of 2017**, in Senate Ways & Means. As we’ve reported, WSNA has been a part of an anti-hunger coalition “vote-count,” urging all senators to support the bill. We weren’t sure how it would work out in Ways & Means, but we were successful. A number of associations, including OPSI, testified in support for the bill, and then on Tuesday, Ways & Means voted 20–3 to move the bill out with no amendments. This is a huge victory for the Meals for Kids Coalition, as no Breakfast after the Bell bill in the last four years has made it out of Ways & Means.

Also on Monday, we testified in support of [HB 1551](#), **Apple a Day Program** in Senate Ways & Means. This bill, that had strong bi-partisan support in the House, would provide grant funds for kitchen equipment and expanding kitchen facilities, as well as expand greenhouse and garden operations. The bill didn’t move out of Ways & Means by Tuesday, but the program is funded in the Senate-passed 2017–19 Capital Budget, [SSB 5086](#), as well as in the **House 2017 Capital Budget**, [SHB 1075](#).

Then yesterday, we testified in favor of SHB 1075 in House Capital Budget. Our testimony centered around three points:

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1. **Urgent Repair Grant (\$3M)**, a continuation of a very successful K–12 capital budget program from 2005 through 2013. It would provide grants for small capital projects of \$200,000, the maximum funding for three years, with the grant totaling \$3M. Also, WAMOA would consult with OSPI as part of the grant's administration. Priority would be given to school districts that have (1) limited financial resources; and (2) demonstrate a consistent commitment to address school facility needs. Such projects can deal with failing building systems, abatement of hazardous materials, and safety related structural improvements.
2. **Healthy Kids/ Healthy Schools Grant (\$3.25M)**, also was funded in the 2015–17 Capital Budget where 34 districts received grants totally \$1.8M. A number of grant applications were not approved, and the need still exists for more districts to be funded. These grants are also at \$200,000, and are prioritized for districts that have a similar commitment to addressing facility needs, and based on free/reduced lunch count. There are four grant programs, including (1) replacement of lead contaminated drinking water fixtures (\$1M); (2) physical education equipment and facility expansion (\$1M); (3) composting and recycling (\$250K); and (4) the remainder of the grant (about \$1M) would be used for student nutrition, including, kitchen equipment and expansion, greenhouse expansion, and gardens efforts to grow healthy food. WAMOA would consult with OSPI on all three of these grants.
3. **Small Rural School District School Construction Grants (\$15M)**, are funded for districts not eligible for the SCAP program, and who have an enrollment of 1,000 or less FTE. These districts can apply through OSPI. To fund this grant program, [SSB 5453](#) must pass both houses; it's currently in House Rules.

[SHB 1075](#) also funds (1) **Skill Centers Minor Works** (\$3M), but there is no new money for skill centers; (2) **STEM classrooms and labs** (\$15M); (3) **School Construction Assistance Program** (\$851.157M), with an increase of K–6 per student square footage eligibility from 90 SF per student to 110 SF per student; (4) **CTE equipment grants** (\$1M); and (5) **Distressed Schools** grants for six elementary schools in Seattle SD (\$15M).

One note of interest, there is not specific funding for K–3 class size reduction grants, even though the need still exists. Hopefully, the final conference capital budget will contain that funding, as the Senate capital budget funds these grants at \$17.5M.

## **Pensions/Health Benefits**

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

It doesn't matter how slowly you go, as long as you don't stop.

Confucius

Both legislative houses are moving toward the April 12 deadline for bills to have moved out of their respective chambers. On the big issues, little or no movement is being seen. It's assumed that progress is being made. No one knows for sure.

Negotiators from the 5 corners (Senate R's and D's, House R's and D's, and the Governor's office) are meeting in secret to work out an agreement on the budget and accompanying policy proposals. These will then be released as a fait accompli to the public and moved relatively quickly to their respective floors for approval. Adjournment then follows. That's the theory, at any rate. The timeline is unknown. August?

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At this point there is little to report. However, a few bills and/or policies are worth re-mentioning.

**Pension Related Proposal**

**[SB 5900](#)** – Making expenditures from the budget stabilization account (BSA) for public employer unfunded actuarially accrued liabilities.

This bill proposes to appropriate \$700 million from the BSA to pay down the unfunded liability in PERS 1 from its present 58% fully funded status to a projected 63%.

**Status:** The Senate has not acted on this bill. However, the fiscal note has been released. Senator Braun indicated that this bill would generate savings for the state. That is true to a degree. The fiscal note prepared by the state actuary projects total employer savings of \$621+ million over a 25-year period. Furthermore, the unfunded liability currently projected to be paid off in 25 years, would be paid off two years earlier.

All this sounds positive, but the devil is always in the details. For example, although there would be employer cost savings, they would be offset by a surcharge assessed to each employer to pay the state back for the ‘loan’ of \$700 million. As the actuary states further in the note, “...the reduction in future UAAL (unfunded liability) rates will be offset by the surcharge...in all years except 2030. As such we do not expect any costs or savings for ...local employers until FY 2030.”

**Comment:** This is a good example of a bill touted as ‘positive’, ‘great’, ‘employer friendly’, etc. when the details really don’t support the sound bite. This is just one instance of the current style in presenting information. The initial release of the Senate *McCleary* fix is another good example of this approach. Positive claims that don’t hold up upon further analysis. The details often prove a more complex, less laudatory reality.

**Health Benefit Related Proposals**

**[SB 5726/SB 5727](#)** – Addressing public school employee benefits.

Many legislators from parties, employers and employees realize that the cost of employee health insurance is too high, particularly for those purchasing full-family coverage. Two bills have been introduced and discussed in earlier *TWIO*’s addressing these concerns.

Their intent is to have family premium rates no greater than three times the individual rate.

**Status:** There is no change in status for either of these bills from last week’s report. They are NTIB. **[SB 5607](#)**, the Senate education funding bill, however, includes language that the difference in premiums cannot exceed a 3:1 ratio. (This is just one example of a policy contained within a budget that will need a bill to pass in order to be in effect.)

**Comment:** Insurance costs/rates for the 2017–2018 school year have yet to be set. The new insurance rates for United Health Care/Aetna and for policies offered through the Public Employee Benefit Board (PEBB) will be renegotiated and set this summer. Currently, the present PEBB rates meet this 3:1 ratio test. Whether the United/Aetna rates will be still to be determined. There is a chance that the only way a district can meet this 3:1 ratio is through a mandatory switch to the PEBB for employee benefit plans. Stay tuned.

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*This Week in Olympia:*

**Week 13,**

**April 3-7, 2017**

*continued*

## Family and Medical Leave

**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.

The fiscal note states regarding cost projections, “non-zero indeterminate cost”. For school districts, the unknowns are not only who would make use of such leave, but the resulting costs in electing to use substitutes to cover the employee’s absence.

**Status:** This bill passed the House, (68–30). It passed out of the Senate Ways & Means Committee and is now in Rules awaiting further action.

Comment: This bill stands a strong chance of passing perhaps as a policy bill attached to the eventual passage of the budget.

**ESHB 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:** Although previously this bill was presumed ‘dead’, an \$82 million appropriation appears in the House Budget for implementing this bill. It has not yet passed out of the House Rules Committee but continues to be lobbied very hard by various advocacy groups. It is NTIB.

Comment: This is an example of a bill that because of the continued strong support and lobbying by labor and social issue groups, may be part of the end game in negotiating a final settlement.

Summary: At this point in the process, the key question becomes, “What bills/policies are the bottom line, non-negotiable wants of either party/house?” Unfortunately, aside from rumors and snippets of information that slowly leak out, no one will know until the final release of the ‘settlement’. Only the Shadow knows.

# 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
<a href="#">HB 1005</a>	Agency rule-making authority	H State Government	Taylor
<a href="#">HB 1006</a>	The right to work	H Labor & Workplace	Shea
<a href="#">HB 1007</a>	Religious objectors	H Labor & Workplace	Shea
<a href="#">HB 1011</a>	Gender-segregated facilities	H Judiciary	Taylor
<a href="#">HB 1012</a>	High school graduation/science test	H Education	Taylor
<a href="#">HB 1015</a>	Carrying concealed pistols	H Judiciary	Shea
<a href="#">ESHB 1017</a>	School siting	S 2nd Reading	McCaslin
<a href="#">HB 1021</a>	Funding education first	H Appropriations	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1023</a>	Military students/activities	H Education	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1025</a>	Appropriations legislation priorities	H Appropriations	Taylor
<a href="#">HB 1033</a>	Private colleges/need grant	H Higher Education	Manweller
<a href="#">HB 1034</a>	State officials/legal action	H Judiciary	Manweller
<a href="#">HB 1035</a>	Prevailing wage survey data	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
<a href="#">HB 1042</a>	School district/ESD reports	S Ways & Means	Springer
<a href="#">SHB 1046</a>	Certificates of achievement	S Early Learning/K–12	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1051</a>	Infrastructure financing	H Capital Budget	DeBolt
<a href="#">SHB 1059</a>	School levy lid revisions/delay	S Ways & Means	Lytton
<a href="#">SHB 1060</a>	Medical marijuana/students	S Rules 2	Blake
<a href="#">SHB 1067</a>	Operating Budget 2017–2019	H Rules R	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 1068</a>	Operating Sup Budget 2017	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 1072</a>	Constitutionality of acts	H Judiciary	Koster
<a href="#">HB 1075</a>	Capital Budget 2017–2019	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
<a href="#">HB 1080</a>	State general obligation bonds	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
<a href="#">ESHB 1115</a>	Paraeducators	S 2nd Reading	Bergquist
<a href="#">HB 1146</a>	Transportation Sup Budget 2015–2017	H Transportation	Clibborn
<a href="#">SHB 1147</a>	Transportation Budget 2017–2019	H 2nd Reading	Clibborn
<a href="#">HB 1158</a>	I-200 repeal	H Capital Budget	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1159</a>	Employment after government service	H Rules R	Pellicciotti

<a href="#">SHB 1160</a>	Sunshine committee	S State Government	Springer
<a href="#">2SHB 1169</a>	Student loan assistance	S Ways & Means	Orwall
<a href="#">2SHB 1170</a>	Truancy reduction efforts	S Rules 2	Orwall
<a href="#">HB 1174</a>	Firearms/hunting education	H Education	Muri
<a href="#">HB 1203</a>	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
<a href="#">HB 1206</a>	State estate tax, repealing	H Finance	Young
<a href="#">HB 1208</a>	Charter schools/athletics	H Education	Johnson
<a href="#">HB 1215</a>	Innovation schools	H Education	Hargrove
<a href="#">HB 1224</a>	Growth management/sup court review	H Environment	Pike
<a href="#">SHB 1235</a>	Physical education assessments	S Passed 3rd	Riccelli
<a href="#">HB 1236</a>	Truancy/school assignments	H Judiciary	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 1246</a>	School bus safety	H Education	McCabe
<a href="#">HB 1254</a>	Educational grant program	H Education	Young
<a href="#">HB 1256</a>	School assessment system	H Education	Young
<a href="#">SHB 1279</a>	School safety drills	S Rules 2	Pettigrew
<a href="#">HB 1282</a>	Career & technical education	H Appropriations	Tarleton
<a href="#">HB 1284</a>	School emergency panic button	H Education	Lovick
<a href="#">HB 1287</a>	Collective bargaining	H Labor & Workplace	Chandler
<a href="#">HB 1294</a>	Model ethnic studies curriculum	H Rules R	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1295</a>	Language access/public schools	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">SHB 1303</a>	Educational interpreters	H Rules C	Stambaugh
<a href="#">HB 1310</a>	School violence reports	H Education	Manweller
<a href="#">HB 1313</a>	Applied learning	H Education	Pettigrew
<a href="#">SHB 1319</a>	Educators evaluation frequency	H Passed 3rd	McCaslin
<a href="#">2SHB 1341</a>	Professional certification/teachers	S 2nd Reading	Bergquist
<a href="#">SHB 1346</a>	Nurse in school setting	S 2nd Reading	Springer
<a href="#">HB 1374</a>	Educational staff associate/service years	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">SHB 1377</a>	Student mental health	S Ways & Means	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1393</a>	Federal forestlands/education funding	H Appropriations	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1412</a>	Academic support	H Education	Sells
<a href="#">HB 1415</a>	High school student assessments	H Education	Taylor
<a href="#">SHB 1417</a>	OPMA/IT security matters	S Rules 2	Hudgins
<a href="#">SHB 1434</a>	Shared leave/pregnancy	S Rules 2	Robinson

<a href="#">HB 1438</a>	Balanced budget/education	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">SHB 1444</a>	Progression and graduation	S 2nd Reading	Galdier
<a href="#">SHB 1445</a>	Dual language/early & K-12	S 2nd Reading	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1451</a>	Language access/students	H Appropriations	Orwall
<a href="#">HB 1453</a>	Agriculture science education	H Education	Blake
<a href="#">HB 1457</a>	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	Irwin
<a href="#">ESHB 1481</a>	Driver education uniformity	S 2nd Reading	Hayes
<a href="#">HB 1500</a>	Tax exemptions	H Finance	Pollet
<a href="#">ESHB 1508</a>	Student meals & nutrition	S Rules 2	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1509</a>	Credits for high school graduation	H Appropriations	Stonier
<a href="#">SHB 1511</a>	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Lytton
<a href="#">SHB 1516</a>	Public records storage system	H Appropriations	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1517</a>	School construction/lottery	H Capital Budget	MacEwen
<a href="#">SHB 1518</a>	Social emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn
<a href="#">HB 1539</a>	Sexual abuse of students	H Education	McCabe
<a href="#">HB 1542</a>	Dropout prevention/farming	H Education	Doglio
<a href="#">HB 1549</a>	Tax preferences	H Finance	Lytton
<a href="#">HB 1550</a>	B&O tax/education	H Finance	Lytton
<a href="#">EHB 1551</a>	Student nutrition/grants	S Ways & Means	Riccelli
<a href="#">HB 1555</a>	Carbon pollution tax	H Finance	Lytton
<a href="#">HB 1563</a>	Child abuse hotline/posting	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1564</a>	Pesticide exposure	H Health Care/Wellness	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1572</a>	High school assessments	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1573</a>	Sunscreen/schools	H Education	Harris
<a href="#">HB 1579</a>	Real estate disclosure/schools	H Business & Finance Services	Kilduff
<a href="#">ESHB 1594</a>	Public records administration	S Rules 2	McBride
<a href="#">EHB 1595</a>	Public records request costs	S 2nd Reading	Nealey
<a href="#">ESHB 1600</a>	Career and college readiness	S 2nd Reading	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1601</a>	Beginning educator support	H Appropriations	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1602</a>	School sports/rights	H Judiciary	Young
<a href="#">HB 1608</a>	Capital budget resources	H Appropriations	Pike
<a href="#">SHB 1618</a>	Engagement coordinators	S Ways & Means	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1621</a>	Social-emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn



<a href="#">HB 1628</a>	Foster care/education success	H Education	Kagi
<a href="#">HB 1643</a>	Teacher loan forgiveness program	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1644</a>	Teacher shortage	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1645</a>	Educator shortage TO	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">EHB 1654</a>	Teacher certification	S Passed 3rd	McCaslin
<a href="#">HB 1664</a>	Teaching effectiveness	H Education	Caldier
<a href="#">HB 1666</a>	Tax preferences approval	H Finance	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1684</a>	Innovative supplemental contracts	H Education	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1685</a>	Retired teachers as mentors	H Education	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1686</a>	Bilingual instruction definitions	H Appropriations	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1687</a>	Gangs in schools' task force	H Education	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1688</a>	Open education resources project	H Education	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1689</a>	Student transportation allocation	H Appropriations	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1690</a>	Bilingual instruction report	H Education	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1691</a>	Teacher & principal evaluation program	H Education	Harris
<a href="#">SHB 1694</a>	Public school construction	H Appropriations	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1703</a>	School safety planning	H Education	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1705</a>	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
<a href="#">HB 1706</a>	Civics test/high school graduation	H Education	Chandler
<a href="#">HB 1730</a>	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Jinkins
<a href="#">HB 1732</a>	Educator professional growth	S Passed 3rd	Springer
<a href="#">HB 1734</a>	Substitute teachers/PESB	S Passed 3rd	Lovick
<a href="#">SHB 1741</a>	Educator professional data/PESB	S Rules 2	Slatter
<a href="#">HB 1756</a>	Career & technical education	H Education	Manweller
<a href="#">HB 1764</a>	Property tax revenue limit	H Rules R	Lytton
<a href="#">HB 1767</a>	Substitute teacher complaints	H Education	Kraft
<a href="#">HB 1778</a>	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1779</a>	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Muri
<a href="#">HB 1781</a>	Compost & recycling/schools	H Education	Kloba
<a href="#">HB 1788</a>	Psychotropic medication/students	H Education	Hargrove
<a href="#">HB 1793</a>	High school student assessments	H Education	Senn
<a href="#">HB 1800</a>	Voting rights	S State Government	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1817</a>	Zero-based budget reviews	H Appropriations	Stokesbary

<a href="#">HB 1818</a>	State spending programs review	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
<a href="#">SHB 1827</a>	Educator workforce supply	H Rules R	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1842</a>	Lead in drinking water	H Environment	Pollet
<a href="#">ESHB 1843</a>	Basic education program	S Ways & Means	Sullivan
<a href="#">HB 1878</a>	Allergen info in public schools	H Education	Stanford
<a href="#">ESHB 1886</a>	OSPI & state board of education	S Passed 3rd	Harris
<a href="#">HB 1896</a>	Civics education	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1898</a>	Middle school CTE	H Education	McCaslin
<a href="#">HB 1901</a>	Month of the kindergartener	H Rules R	Griffey
<a href="#">EHB 1913</a>	Schools/leasehold excise tax	S Ways & Means	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1923</a>	School construction grants	H Rules R	Blake
<a href="#">HB 1925</a>	Schools/lead in water	H Environment	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1926</a>	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1934</a>	Voting rights	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Haler
<a href="#">HB 1948</a>	OPMA/subgroups	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Harmsworth
<a href="#">HB 1951</a>	Public employees bargaining/OPMA	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
<a href="#">HB 1982</a>	School safety	H Education	Sullivan
<a href="#">HB 1989</a>	OPMA/advisory boards	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 2034</a>	Native American curriculum	H Education	Lovick
<a href="#">HB 2050</a>	Classroom support	H Appropriations	McCaslin
<a href="#">HB 2053</a>	Foster children/homeschool	H Early Learning/Human Services	Young
<a href="#">HB 2054</a>	Foster license/homeschooling	H Early Learning/Human Services	Young
<a href="#">HB 2075</a>	College and career readiness	H Appropriations	Pettigrew
<a href="#">HB 2083</a>	Special election dates	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Hudgins
<a href="#">HB 2110</a>	School district health plans	H Education	Caldier
<a href="#">HB 2152</a>	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 2153</a>	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 2161</a>	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 2162</a>	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 2163</a>	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 2164</a>	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 2170</a>	Capital budget T.O.	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
<a href="#">HB 2171</a>	General obligation bonds T.O.	H Capital Budget	Tharinger

<a href="#">HB 2185</a>	Basic education program	H Appropriations	Lytton
<a href="#">HB 2186</a>	Taxes	H Rules R	Lytton
<a href="#">HB 2190</a>	Budget stabilization transfers	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 2191</a>	Budget stabilization appropriations	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 2192</a>	Public works account taxes	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 2194</a>	Public works/material source	H Capital Budget	Maycumber
<a href="#">HJM 4001</a>	Occupational portability	H Rules R	Sawyer
<a href="#">HJR 4200</a>	Debt guarantee/infrastructure	H Capital Budget	DeBolt
<a href="#">HJR 4203</a>	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">HJR 4204</a>	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Muri
<a href="#">HJR 4205</a>	Operating budget timeliness	H Appropriations	MacEwen
<a href="#">HJR 4207</a>	Individual income tax prohibit	H Finance	Manweller
<a href="#">HJR 4208</a>	Property tax homestead exempt	H Finance	Stanford
<a href="#">HJR 4209</a>	Balanced budget	H Appropriations	Young
<a href="#">SB 5013</a>	Tenant property, disposition	H Rules R	Warnick
<a href="#">SB 5017</a>	Student loan information	S Higher Education	Bailey
<a href="#">SSB 5019</a>	Ballots, prepaid postage	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SSB 5022</a>	Education loan information	H Rules R	Bailey
<a href="#">ESB 5023</a>	School levy lid revisions/delay	C6 L17	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5028</a>	Native American curriculum	S Rules X	McCoy
<a href="#">SSB 5031</a>	Uniform money services act	H Rules R	Angel
<a href="#">SB 5047</a>	Operating Supplemental Budget 2017	S Ways & Means	Braun
<a href="#">ESSB 5048</a>	Operating Budget 2017–2019	H Passed 3rd	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5054</a>	Safety belts in school buses	S Transportation	Dansel
<a href="#">SSB 5064</a>	Student freedom of expression	H Education	Fain
<a href="#">SB 5066</a>	Zero-based budget reviews	H Appropriations	Miloscia
<a href="#">SB 5067</a>	Voting rights	S State Government	Miloscia
<a href="#">SB 5068</a>	District-based elections	H State Government, Elections	Miloscia
<a href="#">SB 5070</a>	Paraeducators	H Rules R	Rivers
<a href="#">SB 5076</a>	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
<a href="#">ESSB 5086</a>	Capital Budget 2017–2019	H 2nd Reading	Honeyford
<a href="#">SSB 5090</a>	State general obligation bonds	S 2nd Reading	Honeyford
<a href="#">SB 5095</a>	Transportation Sup Budget 2015–2017	S Transportation	King

<a href="#">SSB 5096</a>	Transportation Budget 2017–2019	S 2nd Reading	King
<a href="#">2SSB 5107</a>	Early learning opportunities	H Rules R	Billig
<a href="#">SB 5111</a>	Capital gains excise tax	S 2nd Reading	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5112</a>	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5113</a>	B&O tax/education	S 2nd Reading	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5114</a>	Quarterly revenue forecasts	S Rules X	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5115</a>	School director compensation	S Early Learning/K–12	Carlyle
<a href="#">SB 5117</a>	Military students/extracurricular	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
<a href="#">SSB 5120</a>	Employment after government service	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
<a href="#">SB 5127</a>	Carbon pollution tax	S 2nd Reading	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5129</a>	Charter schools/athletics	H 2nd Reading	Hunt
<a href="#">SSB 5142</a>	Educational interpreters	H Passed 3rd	Kuderer
<a href="#">SB 5149</a>	Paid family leave	S Com/Labor/Sports	Fain
<a href="#">SB 5151</a>	Ballot measure committees	S Rules X	Fain
<a href="#">SSB 5155</a>	K–2 suspension and expulsion	S Rules X	Billig
<a href="#">SB 5166</a>	Sales tax/indebtedness	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
<a href="#">SB 5183</a>	Career & technical education	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5202</a>	High school assessments	S Early Learning/K–12	Baumgartner
<a href="#">SSB 5203</a>	Transit infrastructure/youth court	S Rules X	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5206</a>	Career & tech education/elementary school	S Early Learning/K–12	Chase
<a href="#">SB 5216</a>	Firearms/hunting education	S Early Learning/K–12	O’Ban
<a href="#">SB 5217</a>	Teacher certification	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5226</a>	School district liability	S Law & Justice	Zeiger
<a href="#">2SSB 5236</a>	Civic learning partnership	H Education	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5238</a>	Teaching cursive in schools	S Rules X	Warnick
<a href="#">SSB 5241</a>	Foster care/education success	H Passed 3rd	Carlyle
<a href="#">2SSB 5258</a>	Washington AIM program	H Rules R	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5267</a>	Voting rights	S State Government	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5283</a>	Educational staff associate/service years	S Ways & Means	Warnick
<a href="#">SB 5290</a>	Medical marijuana/students	S Early Learning/K–12	Hobbs
<a href="#">SB 5291</a>	Academic support	S Early Learning/K–12	Pearson
<a href="#">ESSB 5293</a>	Truancy reduction	H Rules R	Darneille
<a href="#">SB 5297</a>	Educational employees’ compensation	S Ways & Means	Ranker

<a href="#">SB 5298</a>	Levy authority/local effort assistance	S Ways & Means	Ranker
<a href="#">SB 5310</a>	Retired teachers/coaches	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<a href="#">SSB 5313</a>	Civics education & campaign compliance	S Ways & Means	Fain
<a href="#">SB 5318</a>	Agriculture science education	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5325</a>	Nurse in school setting	H Rules R	Zeiger
<a href="#">SSB 5348</a>	Special ed./cert of individual achievement	S Ways & Means	Fain
<a href="#">SB 5367</a>	Pupil transportation funding	S Ways & Means	Becker
<a href="#">SB 5379</a>	Cross-laminated timber	S State Government	McCoy
<a href="#">SSB 5404</a>	Sunscreen/schools	H Rules R	Rivers
<a href="#">SB 5417</a>	ASB food & beverage sales	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
<a href="#">SB 5420</a>	Declaration of Human Rights	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
<a href="#">SB 5432</a>	Special education funding allocation	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
<a href="#">SSB 5443</a>	Fiscal notes	H Appropriations	Brown
<a href="#">SB 5448</a>	Psychotropic medication/students	H Education	Rivers
<a href="#">ESSB 5449</a>	Digital citizenship	H 2nd Reading	Liias
<a href="#">SB 5450</a>	Cross-laminated timber	S Local Government	Liias
<a href="#">SSB 5453</a>	School construction grants	H Rules R	Honeyford
<a href="#">SB 5459</a>	Beginning educator support	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5484</a>	Early learning facilities fund program	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
<a href="#">SB 5486</a>	Innovative supplemental contracts	S Early Learning/K-12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SSB 5487</a>	Retired teachers as mentors	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5488</a>	Bilingual instruction report	H Rules R	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5489</a>	Bilingual instruction definitions	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
<a href="#">SSB 5503</a>	Safety belts on school buses	S Ways & Means	Baumgartner
<a href="#">SB 5505</a>	School district liability	S Law & Justice	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5526</a>	Educator preparation data/PESB	S Early Learning/K-12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SSB 5529</a>	Dual language/early & K-12	S Rules X	Rolfes
<a href="#">SSB 5534</a>	Housing allowance/schools	S Rules X	Fortunato
<a href="#">SSB 5545</a>	Public employee bargaining/OPMA	S Rules X	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5547</a>	Educator professional growth	S Rules X	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5548</a>	Substitute teachers/PESB	S Early Learning/K-12	Rivers
<a href="#">SB 5556</a>	PERS 1 & TRS 1/added benefit	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5562</a>	School district waivers	S Early Learning/K-12	Fortunato

<a href="#">SB 5563</a>	Truancy law costs	S Human Services/Mental Health	Fortunato
<a href="#">SB 5567</a>	Education sector excellence	S Early Learning/K–12	Miloscia
<a href="#">SB 5571</a>	Compost & recycling/schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Palumbo
<a href="#">SB 5583</a>	WIAA rules and policies	S Rules X	Baumgartner
<a href="#">SB 5585</a>	Future teachers' conditional scholarship	S Ways & Means	Ranker
<a href="#">SSB 5588</a>	Racial disproportionality	S Rules X	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5601</a>	Teacher postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	Darneille
<a href="#">SSB 5605</a>	OSPI background checks	S Ways & Means	Walsh
<a href="#">SSB 5607</a>	Education	H Appropriations	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5622</a>	Career readiness education	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5623</a>	Basic education program	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5639</a>	Alternative student assessments	H Rules R	Conway
<a href="#">SSB 5641</a>	School district class naming	H Rules R	Keiser
<a href="#">SSB 5644</a>	Skill center facility maintenance	H 2nd Reading	Honeyford
<a href="#">SSB 5651</a>	Siting of schools	S Rules X	Conway
<a href="#">SB 5662</a>	Professional educator standards board	H Rules R	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5664</a>	Federal forestlands/education funding	H Appropriations	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5668</a>	Civics education	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5673</a>	OSPI & state board of education	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5677</a>	Schools/leasehold excise tax	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
<a href="#">SSB 5696</a>	Breakfast after the bell	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">ESSB 5702</a>	School construction funding	H Capital Budget	Keiser
<a href="#">SB 5708</a>	Student nutrition/grants	S Early Learning/K–12	Walsh
<a href="#">SB 5710</a>	Public records act penalties	S State Government	Kuderer
<a href="#">SSB 5712</a>	Bilingual education workforce	H Education	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5714</a>	Social emotional work group	S Early Learning/K–12	McCoy
<a href="#">SSB 5726</a>	Public school employee benefits	S Rules X	Hobbs
<a href="#">SB 5727</a>	Public school employee benefits	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
<a href="#">SB 5733</a>	Summer education programs	S Early Learning/K–12	Walsh
<a href="#">SB 5740</a>	180-day school calendar	S Early Learning/K–12	King
<a href="#">SSB 5753</a>	Early learning financing	S Rules X	Zeiger
<a href="#">SSB 5758</a>	College and career readiness	S Ways & Means	Rivers
<a href="#">SB 5765</a>	Tax exemptions & deductions	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa

<a href="#">SB 5766</a>	Bullying, etc., in schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Liias
<a href="#">SB 5772</a>	Property tax revenue limit	S Local Government	Pedersen
<a href="#">SB 5775</a>	Tax preferences repeal	S Ways & Means	Chase
<a href="#">SB 5802</a>	Feminine hygiene products/schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Saldana
<a href="#">SB 5805</a>	Landmarks/school districts	S Early Learning/K–12	Frockett
<a href="#">SB 5825</a>	K–12 education funding	S Ways & Means	Mullet
<a href="#">SB 5829</a>	Paid family leave	S Ways & Means	Fain
<a href="#">SSB 5833</a>	TRS plan 1 minimum allowance	H Appropriations	Honeyford
<a href="#">SSB 5853</a>	Career & technical education	S Rules 2	Walch
<a href="#">SB 5855</a>	Retail sale nexus	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
<a href="#">SB 5856</a>	Retail sale nexus/safety net	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
<a href="#">SB 5858</a>	Professional certification/teachers	S Early Learning/K–12	Finn
<a href="#">ESSB 5875</a>	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5876</a>	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5877</a>	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5878</a>	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5879</a>	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5882</a>	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5883</a>	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5884</a>	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
<a href="#">SB 5885</a>	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
<a href="#">ESB 5891</a>	High School graduation/science test	H Education	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5895</a>	Budget stabilization appropriations	H Appropriations	Braun
<a href="#">SSB 5896</a>	Claims against public entities	S 2nd Reading	Rossi
<a href="#">SB 5911</a>	Budget stabilization appropriations	S Ways & Means	Nelson
<a href="#">SB 5917</a>	IB exam credit policy	S Higher Education	Mullet
<a href="#">SJM 8000</a>	Free and fair elections	S State Government	Takko
<a href="#">SJM 8001</a>	Elections, money spent on	S State Government	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SJR 8200</a>	Publicly funded schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Baumgartner
<a href="#">SJR 8202</a>	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
<a href="#">SJR 8204</a>	Prohibits individual income tax	S Failed 3rd	Fortunato
<a href="#">SJR 8207</a>	School district levies	S Ways & Means	Mullet
<a href="#">SJR 8208</a>	Four-year balanced budget	S 2nd Reading	Fain