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Week 9 – March 6-10, 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 Wednesday, the Legislature's house of origin cut-off arrived. Any House bill that failed to be adopted by the full House and any Senate bill that failed to be adopted by the full Senate by Wednesday night's deadline is technically dead. Budget bills and bills deemed as "Necessary to Implement the Budget" remain exempt from these early cut-off dates. With a week-and-a-half of floor action completed, most of the legislative action returns to House and Senate committees, as they begin to hear and act on bills from the opposite house. The Education Funding Plans and the Levy Cliff are major priorities in this legislative session and we have used these weekly newsletters to keep you up-to-date on the progress (or lack thereof) of these issues (with new updates on this week's happenings below); however, there are literally thousands (2,666 to be exact) of other bills moving through the Legislature. Of course, a massive amount of those bills are now dead (at least technically), having failed to move past one of the cut-off deadlines that have already occurred. Many, many bills remain alive and are moving, including numerous education-related bills. Following are some of the key education bills that remain alive. Please note that this is not a comprehensive list. For status of all the K-12 bills WASA is tracking, see the list at the end of this *TWIO* or [online](#). We also track a list of bills with broad titles that may eventually have impacts on education, especially if they are amended. This [Comprehensive Bill Watch](#) is also available online.

K-12 Bills of Interest—Alive

- **[HB 1017](#) – School siting.** This bill would allow, under certain specific conditions, school districts to build school facilities outside of a county's Urban Growth Area under the Growth Management Act. Multiple versions of this bill have been introduced, most with little success, in the past decade. This year the issue appears to have some momentum, with key legislators in both houses committed to adopting a fix. Similar legislation, [SB 5651](#), got hung up on the Senate Floor Calendar and is technically dead.
- **[HB 1046](#) – Graduation requirements.** Would "decouple" high school graduation requirements from the Certificate of Academic Assessment (CAA). Both the CAA and the Certificate of Individual Achievement would be discontinued. To meet federal accountability provisions, a statewide assessment system for students would still be required in reading, writing, mathematics, and science. This is

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another perennial issue that has caught some fire this year, passing the House with a vote of 92–6. The bill contains an emergency clause and, if adopted, would apply to the graduating class of 2017 and subsequent graduating classes.

- **[HB 1060](#) – Medical marijuana for students.** Would require school districts to allow students to consume marijuana for medical purposes on school grounds, aboard a school bus, or while attending a school-sponsored event.
- **[HB 1115](#) – Paraeducators.** A returning bill of concern would: require paraeducators to meet certain minimum employment standards; and require districts to provide paraeducators with access to a course of study on the state standards of practice. Unlike previous versions of this bill, amendments have made this training—and a number of other requirements—subject to funding by the Legislature. A companion bill adopted by the Senate, [SB 5070](#), includes similar requirements; however, most would be required to be implemented regardless of whether state funding is provided or not. Similar language in this bill was tacked onto the Senate Republican’s Education Funding Plan bill, [SB 5607](#).
- **[HB 1170](#) – Truancy.** This bill would make a series of changes to truancy provisions, both for school districts and courts. Most of the changes would somewhat loosen tight constraints implemented in the 2016 session. Similar legislation, [SB 5293](#), has been adopted by the Senate.
- **[HB 1235](#) – Physical education.** Would require all school districts to conduct an annual review of their physical education programs and submit the results of the review to OSPI for analysis and posting on the OSPI’s website.
- **[HB 1279](#) – School safety drills.** Would revise the current list of required annual safety-related drills, requiring the practice of three functional drills: shelter-in-place, lockdown, and evacuation. Additionally, the drills must incorporate an earthquake drill, a drill that makes use of school mapping information and an evacuation drill for schools in tsunami hazard zones.
- **[HB 1319](#) – Educator evaluations.** Would reduce the frequency that classroom teachers with a Washington professional teacher certificate or a National Board Certificate, and principals with a Washington professional principal certificate, who previously received a comprehensive performance rating of level 3 or above must receive a comprehensive performance evaluation from every four years to every six years.
- **[HB 1341](#) – Professional certification.** Would require the PESB to: provide teachers with a credit-based option to become professionally certified; and provide administrators with a similar professional development credit option for administrator certification. Would also establish a Professional Certification Collaborative to review the integration of, and smooth the transitions between, educator certificates, and to make recommendations on how to improve and strengthen the pathways that lead to highly effective educators at each level of the public school system.
- **[HB 1444](#) – Facilitating graduation.** Would require school districts to help facilitate on-time grade level progression and graduation for homeless children, at-risk youth, and children in need of services; and require school districts to waive their local graduation requirements and ensure the receipt of a diploma for dependent children, homeless children, at-risk youth, and children in need of services if the student has enrolled in three or more districts as a high school student and has met state graduation requirements.

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- [HB 1594](#) – **Public Records Act**. The result of a series of stakeholder discussions during the interim, this bill would make several changes to assist agencies and local governments, including school districts, to comply with the Public Records Act, while also assisting them to manage costs.
- [HB 1595](#) – **Public Records Act costs**. The result of a series of stakeholder discussions during the interim, this bill would update allowable charges for public records, including electronic records, and allow agencies and local governments, including school districts, to deny records requests in certain circumstances.
- [HB 1654](#) – **Alternative routes to certification**. To assist in addressing the teacher shortage, this bill would provide the PESB with rulemaking authority with respect to the design of alternative route to teacher certification programs.
- [HB 1886](#) – **OSPI and SBE**. Would have transferred numerous duties and responsibilities related to accountability, assessments, high school graduation requirements, basic education requirements, and other areas from the State Board of Education to OSPI. As adopted by the House, the bill would establish a Legislative Task Force on K–12 Governance and Responsibilities, charged with providing recommendations regarding the appropriate roles and responsibilities of OSPI and SBE by November 2017.
- [SB 5064](#) – **Student press freedom**. This bill would expand free speech protections for students in public high schools and would prohibit the discipline or termination of student media advisors for failure to suppress school sponsored media.
- [SB 5236](#) – **Civic Learning Partnership**. Would create a Civic Learning Public-Private Partnership, charged with establishing demonstration civic learning partnerships with local communities to assess and implement in-depth civic learning in K–12. Implementation of the bill would be contingent on funding in the Operating Budget.
- [SB 5325](#) – **Nurse’s authority in schools**. Would prohibit school administrators from interfering with nursing care provided by a Registered Nurse or Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner working in a school setting, but would allow administrators to supervise nurses in all other aspects of employment. Companion legislation, [HB 1346](#), has been adopted by the full House.
- [SB 5453](#) – **School construction grants**. Would establish a new school construction grant program to assist small, rural school districts.
- [SB 5639](#) – **Alternative assessments**. Would permit students attending a technical high school on a technical college campus to use an approved alternative assessment to demonstrate that the student has met the state proficiency standard, without having to take the statewide assessment at least one time.
- [SB 5641](#) – **School district nomenclature**. Throughout the RCW’s, this bill would rename First-Class and Second-Class school districts as Class-One and Class-Two school districts.
- [SB 5644](#) – **Skills Center maintenance**. Would require the host district of a Skills Center cooperative to maintain a separate capital account for minor repair and maintenance costs of the Skills Centers.
- [SB 5664](#) – **Forest revenue deduction**. An issue that continues to gain momentum, but has not yet been fully implemented, this bill would eliminate the current deduction of basic education allocations in school districts which receive federal forest revenue.

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- **SB 5702 – School construction funding.** This is a comprehensive update of the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) and is a follow-up to the interim activities of the School Construction Technical Work Group. The bill would expand the role and membership of the School Facilities Citizens Advisory Committee; establish five 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.

Senate Squabbles

As we noted in last week's *TWIO*, numerous bills in both chambers faced little opposition, with many of them being adopted unanimously or with token opposition by just a few legislators. On Tuesday, any thought that senators would hold hands and breakout in singing "Kumbaya" were set aside. Multiple bills were brought to the floor which provided a stark reminder of how divided the Senate has been this session. The Senate adopted nineteen bills on Tuesday. Of those nineteen bills, ten of them passed either unanimously or with just a few 'No' votes. The remaining nine bills were adopted by a straight party-line vote (six of them) or with a near party-line vote (four of them). In addition, a constitutional amendment received near party-line support, but was defeated lacking the necessary 33 votes to be adopted.

The constitutional amendment, [SJR 8204](#), gobbled up almost an hour-and-a-half of precious debate time—and there was no one anywhere near the Capitol that would have taken a bet that the Resolution would be adopted. The Resolution, if approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and the House, and then adopted by a vote of the citizens, would amend the state constitution to prohibit the imposition of a tax on individual income. The Senate Majority Coalition Caucus brought this issue forward with the argument that they needed to ensure the Legislature respected the will of the voters, noting that the voters have rejected income tax proposals nine times since 1934. (This was following the voters' approval of a graduated income tax in 1932—a tax which was subsequently ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.)

Minority Democrats argued the issue was a disruptive and unnecessary distraction. Senator Christine Rolfes (D-Bainbridge Island) stated in debate, "The biggest task we have in front of us today is funding our schools and balancing our budget and this Resolution is divisive and it's not moving us forward on either of those goals." She noted that debate on this issue "distracts from the \$6.0 billion property tax increase adopted by the Republicans" (in their Education Funding Plan). Democrats also argued that there are no income tax proposals on the table and as the Legislature has grappled with a *McCleary* fix, there has been no consideration of an income tax. Republicans countered that Governor Inslee has proposed a capital gains tax, which is really just a "capital gains income tax." Whether a capital gains tax is an income tax or not, that was irrelevant to the debate because the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus sees the income tax as a "monster lurking" in the darkness, and they have been making the case for months that *McCleary* "isn't about education. It's about the income tax." See the comments from [Senator Tim Sheldon](#) (D/R-Shelton) and [Senator Mark Schoesler](#) (R-Ritzville).

The debate did allow legislators to highlight K–12 funding, the Levy Cliff, and *McCleary* over and over. While it was technically off-subject, multiple comments were made about the need to fully fund education, which will take additional state revenues and many comments were made about the need to address the Levy Cliff. In one exchange, Sen. Schoesler noted how no one is talking about cutting education this session, saying K–12 will see an increase in funding. Sen. Rolfes retorted, absent a Levy Cliff fix, school districts WILL be cut, losing hundreds of millions of dollars. As frustrations rose, Democrats

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resorted to complaints that debate on SJR 8204 was just wasting time on a “political stunt,” a “ploy,” or a “game.” Lt. Governor Habib, presiding over the Senate, had to constantly admonish senators for “impugning the motives” of the other side.

When the debate finally closed, the Resolution received 27 “Yes” votes, with two moderate Democrats joining the Majority Coalition Caucus to support the issue. The remaining 22 Democrats voted “No.” Because this is a constitutional amendment, however, it needed 33 votes to pass—something that was clearly never going to happen.

Continuing the excitement (and divisive activities), immediately after Lt. Governor Habib declared that SJR 8204 had failed to be adopted, Senator John Braun, (R-Centralia), Chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee, attempted to advance [SB 5111](#) to Third Reading. As we discussed last week, Senate Republicans moved a package of tax increase bills out of the Ways & Means Committee, without recommendation, and into the Senate Rules Committee, making them eligible for Floor action. The Rules Committee almost immediately moved the bills to the Senate Floor Calendar, where they sat since last Monday.

The three tax bills, SB 5111 (Capital Gains Tax), [SB 5113](#) (B&O Service Tax), and [SB 5127](#) (Carbon Tax) were requested by Governor Inslee to fund his proposed 2017–19 Operating Budget request. The bills were not moved to the Rules Committee because the Republicans support them, they were advanced in an effort to force their Democratic colleagues to vote on them. Democrats could either oppose the bills and Republicans would accuse them of not being serious about supporting revenue; or they could support the bills (with no possible way to reach the necessary 25 votes for passage) and give the Republicans an opportunity to use the vote against them in the next campaign.

Sen. Braun presented a simple (and standard) parliamentary motion to “bump” SB 5111 from Second Reading to Third Reading. Technically, the motion is to suspend the rules, which is commonplace. Every bill that moves through the Senate (and House) has to go through three readings: On First Reading, the bill is read and referred to a committee; on Second Reading, the bill moves to the Floor and is eligible for amendment; and on Third Reading the bill is debated and eligible for Final Passage. The motion to suspend the rules and move the bill from Second to Third Reading is just standard operating procedure and is as routine as pushing a button. In fact, it is rarely voted on. After the motion is made, the presiding officer repeats the motion and says, “Without objection... so ordered.” Suspending the rules, however, even if it is just a routine motion, requires a two-thirds vote of the body. When Braun made the motion, Senator Marko Lias (D-Lynnwood), Senate Democratic Floor Leader, objected. Sen. Lias clarified for his members, that he was asking for a “No vote” on the procedural motion to suspend the rules. This prompted Senator Joe Fain (R-Auburn), Senate Republican Floor Leader, to speak up. He said he was asking for a “Yes vote” on the motion, and (poking his colleagues across the aisle) noted that a “No vote would signal there is no desire to consider a capital gains tax.” The motion, needing a two-thirds majority, failed with a vote of 25–22. At that point, a motion was made to defer consideration of SB 5111 and have it retain its place on the Second Reading Calendar. This meant it could again be brought up at any time. It never returned.

Committee Action

Following Wednesday’s house of origin cut-off, legislative committees resumed meeting. On Thursday, both of the education committees met. In the morning, the House Education Committee held a work session on Alternative Education Options and Committee staff briefed the members on currently offered [non-traditional education programs](#).

Continuing the discussion of educational options, the Committee also held a public hearing on two House bills: [HB 1215](#), Innovation Schools; and [HB 1705](#), Flexibility Schools. Both bills have been referred to as “charter-lite” because of the similarity with

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charter school legislation. HB 1215 would allow school boards to authorize one or more innovation schools or zones within their district. Plans to convert schools into innovation schools must be developed by teachers and parents of the potential innovation school. Additionally, a majority of the school's teachers and a majority of parents of students attending the school must approve of the plan. Innovation schools could request to be waived from a series of education rules and laws—similar to the rules and laws from which charter schools are exempt. HB 1705, very similar to HB 1215, would establish an application process for the designation and operation of flexibility schools and flexibility zones. Flexibility schools and schools in flexibility zones would be required to comply with specified laws and directives, but would be exempted from most statutes and rules applicable to other schools and districts. Both bills are technically dead and are unlikely to move, but could set up further discussions for the interim and/or next session.

On Thursday afternoon, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a work session on K–12 School Funding. OSPI fiscal staff provided members with an [overview of Washington's K–12 funding system](#), providing a historical perspective and discussing the state's current funding model. A representative from the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education then briefed the Committee on the [Massachusetts School Funding Model](#). Senate Republicans continue to say they modelled their Education Funding Plan (SB 5607) on the Massachusetts Model, so it was interesting for legislators to actually see how Massachusetts funds its schools. The first slide of the presentation tells a huge tale, as it notes “Education is mostly a local enterprise in Massachusetts.” Fully 61 percent of education funding comes from local revenues, while only 34 percent comes from state resources. Massachusetts, of course, does not have a paramount duty clause in its constitution. In Washington, the state is responsible for funding the K–12 education “foundation” (what we refer to as “basic education”). Shifting this burden to local districts, through a 5607-type levy swap or some other mechanism may work in another state; however, it remains questionable whether it would work (or be constitutional) in Washington.

Levy Cliff Update

For about a week or so, while local school administrators were publicly agitating for the Legislature to address the Levy Cliff, a handful of senators were working behind the scenes to craft a deal to advance the issue through the Senate. Rumbblings of potential compromises surfaced early this week, but it was unclear how much, if any, real progress was being made. Senate Republicans were using [HB 1059](#) as trade-bait, offering to adopt the bill, if Senate Democrats agreed to advance other, unrelated legislation. Offers and counter offers were passed back-and-forth until [SB 5023](#), the Senate companion bill to HB 1059, popped onto the Senate Floor on Wednesday night. It was made the “last order of business” just a few minutes before the 5:00 cut-off, prompting a whirlwind of activity. As a Senate clerk read the bill (the FULL bill) into the record, Republicans and Democrats retreated to their respective, private caucus rooms to be briefed on the new deal and to prepare for the coming debate. Often on cut-off night, debate on one controversial “last order of business” bill (usually referred to as the “5:00 bill”) spills over the 5:00 deadline, but seldom does debate on the final bill wait for 90 minutes of caucusing. (Note: rules allow debate to continue past 5:00, but no bill may be brought up after the deadline. Procedurally, the final bill is tagged as the “last order of business” and takes its place on the bar until debate on the last pre-5:00 bill is finalized and voted on.) Shortly after 6:30, senators returned to the Floor and debated SB 5023. First, a [striking amendment](#) was introduced and adopted. At this point it was fairly clear that the final deal between Republicans and Democrats was not a trade on other legislation, but simply the approval of additional language on the bill.

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The language contained in the striking amendment added accounting and accountability provisions that mirrored similar provisions contained in SB 5607, the Senate Republican Education Funding Plan. First, for levies collected in Calendar Year 2018 and beyond, levy collections will be required to be deposited into a local revenue subfund of the general fund to allow for a detailed accounting of the amount and object of expenditures from the levy collections (the Accounting provisions). OSPI and the State Auditor's Office must develop guidance for districts to carry out the requirement. Second, to ensure that M&O levy funds are not used for basic education programs, beginning with ballot propositions submitted to the voters in Calendar Year 2018, districts must provide a report to OSPI detailing the programs and activities to be funded through the M&O levy. Enrichment beyond the state-provided funding in the state Operating Budget for basic education program components is specifically allowed. Prior to the M&O election, OSPI must review the district's levy report and approve it (Accountability provisions). After the striking amendment was adopted, the bill was moved to Third Reading and Final Passage. Following a short debate, the amended bill was adopted with a 48–1 vote (Senator Michael Baumgartner (R-Spokane) was the lone "No" vote).

The bill was immediately transmitted to the House, which pulled the bill straight to the Floor on Thursday morning and promptly adopted the bill, with an 87–10 vote. It has now been sent to the governor for his action. He is expected to sign it quickly. Crisis averted.

Even though we are very pleased the bill has been adopted, make no mistake there are some concerns about both the Accounting and the Accountability provisions added to the bill. First, it is important to note, however, both of these provisions (or similar provisions) were very likely to be a part of any final Education Funding Plan, so we would have had to deal with them sooner or later. On the Accounting provisions, districts will likely have difficulty complying with the subfund requirement, at least initially. We don't want to flout the law; however, there are no specific penalties for noncompliance. To be sure, there WILL be penalties added if school districts simply ignore this requirement, but under the tight timeline to comply with the requirement, most districts will no doubt have difficulty.

Regarding the Accountability provisions, it is questionable if OSPI (or SAO) has the capacity to provide the necessary advice to districts or if they have the capacity to review and approve (or reject) all M&O levies. And even if they do, school districts will have difficulty knowing what OSPI will require for an M&O report to be approved. It is our understanding that OSPI will be issuing guidance to districts promptly, hopefully alleviating some concerns.

The governor could strip the new language from the bill; remember, he can sign a bill or veto it in full, but he also has authority to veto sections of bills. The new language added to SB 5023, however, is embedded in sections that delay the Levy Cliff by a year. Vetoing those sections would defeat the purpose of the bill. We have encouraged Governor Inslee to promptly sign the bill; he has said he intends to do that. The other way "around" the new provisions is to amend them in other legislation. We strongly encourage you (especially business managers) to review the new language and determine if the provisions really do need to be adjusted (simply eliminating the provisions seems highly unlikely). If so, attempts could be made to amend language in a final, compromise Education Funding Plan that must be adopted by the Legislature.

NOTE: For those of you interested, there have been some questions raised about why SB 5023 was adopted and not HB 1059. The agreed upon amendments added provisions beyond a delay of the levy revisions, which are technically beyond the scope of either bill's title. If the amendments were added to HB 1059, it was likely they would have been ruled out of order and the deal would have fallen apart. The amendments on SB 5023 were also beyond the scope of the bill's title (the identical companion bill had an identical title); however, Senate rules allow for title amendments, while they are prohibited in the

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House. Rather than risk a procedural battle over HB 1059, it was simply safer and easier to amend and adopt SB 5023. Either bill would have still been required to be sent to the House, so timing was not an issue, either.

Education Funding Plans

As we discussed last week, members of the Education Funding Task Force (EFTF) have begun regular meetings to begin the potentially long process of negotiating a final, compromise Education Funding Plan. Although they are meeting privately, some things about the group are beginning to come into focus. The composition of the group is somewhat different than the original EFTF. Continuing to represent the House Democrats are Pat Sullivan (D-Covington) and Kris Lytton (D-Anacortes). Andy Billig (D-Spokane) and Christine Rolfes (D-Bainbridge Island) continue to represent the Senate Democrats. Representing the Senate Republicans are original EFTF member Ann Rivers (R-La Center) and new representative Dino Rossi (R-Sammamish). Paul Harris (R-Vancouver), who took over for Chad Magendanz after the November election and participated in the last few EFTF meetings, and David Taylor (R-Moxee) are representing the House Republicans.

Having the four caucuses talking is certainly positive; however, it is unclear exactly how far negotiations can go because the two houses still have drastically different philosophies about the path to completion. Revenue continues to be one of the major differences. Senate Republicans are still pushing for a revenue package from the House to fund the plan they adopted. The House, while leadership says they will start moving revenue bills soon, still contends that agreeing on education funding policies is the first step, as agreed upon policy issues will determine the ultimate cost of any plan. The reformed EFTF will hopefully begin to hammer out policy items that can be agreed upon, while the overall funding/revenue question can be addressed elsewhere.

Now that discussions have begun about a final Education Funding Plan, we are starting to hear more about the House Republican's position. As anticipated, they have developed a plan; however, a specific bill is not anticipated to be released. And, they apparently are not prepared to unveil any specific details of their plan unless their ideas are needed to break any stalemate in negotiations. The foundation of the plan is a mixture of the Senate Republican package and the House Democrat package, along with a peppering of "new" ideas. House Republicans would love to ride into town, broker a deal and be the heroes. At the same time, they do not want to cross their colleagues in the Senate Republican caucus, so they are more than hesitant to wade into negotiations too far. (This prompts a reminder that often the nastiest battles in Olympia are not between Democrats and Republicans, but between the House and Senate.)

WASA and WASBO, along with other members of the [Local Funding Workgroup](#), continue to meet in an effort to analyze the current Education Funding Plans and provide expert opinions to legislators about what a plan should look like—what it should include and what it should NOT include. As that input is developed, we will keep you apprised. At the same time, we continue to encourage you to familiarize yourself with the current plans and provide your input to us.

Budget Update

While most budget talk in Olympia has focused almost exclusively on potential costs of the Education Funding Plans, that discussion will quickly expand. Next Thursday, March 16, the [Economic & Revenue Forecast Council](#) will issue its quarterly update of the state Revenue Forecast. Early predictions are that revenue will again be up above the forecasted revenue in November; however, no one expects a major windfall. Once this forecast is released, available revenues will come more into focus—and the biennial budget battles will begin.

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By tradition, each biennium the House and Senate alternate as the body to release the first budget proposal. This year, the Senate will begin the budget process. While it has not yet been confirmed, it is expected Senate Republican budget-writers will unveil their two-year budget plan on Monday or Tuesday, March 20 or 21. If tradition holds, they will hold a public hearing on the proposal, with Committee approval the next day and adoption by the full Senate by the end of the week. Budget-writers in the House will follow a similar process with their budget, assumed to be released March 27 or 28.

It is unclear what either budget will look like; however, we continue to hear that Senate Republicans are likely to release an extremely draconian “all cuts” budget. Given their continued insistence that no new revenues are needed (to support their Education Funding Plan or any other priority), it would make sense that their only option is to reduce programs outside the K–12 budget.

Regardless of what is in or out of either budget, WASA will provide a review of each proposal as promptly as possible in Special Editions of *TWIO*. Stay tuned.

Town Hall Days

Many questions remain regarding the timing and rationale for the Senate Republicans finally acting on a Levy Cliff bill. Some believe the timing is no accident, with the Legislature’s annual Town Hall Days, set for this weekend, March 11. We strongly encourage you to attend your legislator’s Town Hall, if they will be hosting one. With talk of an Education Funding Plan heating up and with budget proposals about to be released, these meetings will be an excellent opportunity to positively influence your elected officials.

Updated lists of Town Halls have been posted on the House Democratic Caucus [webpage](#) and the Senate Democratic Caucus [webpage](#). Many Republican legislators will also be hosting Town Halls; however, Republicans have not provided a comprehensive listing of their meetings.

The [Paramount Duty Coalition](#) has also posted a Town Hall meeting schedule, listed below. We appreciate their assistance:

Legislative Town Halls

Legislative District: 1

Date: Sunday, March 12

Time: 2:30–4:00 p.m.

Location: Cascadia College (Mobius Hall)

18345 Campus Way NE, Bothell, WA

Legislative District: 3

Date: Saturday, March 11

Time: 9:30–11:00 a.m.

Location: WA Cracker Building

304 W Pacific, Spokane, WA

Legislative District: 5

(Note: There are 3 Town Halls on the same day for LD 5)

1) Date: Saturday, March 11

Time: 10:00–11:00 a.m.

Location: Maple Valley Community Center

22010 SE 248th Street, Maple Valley, WA

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2) Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 1:00–2:00 p.m.
 Location: Issaquah Police Station (Eagle Room 130)
 East Sunset Way, Issaquah, WA

3) Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 3:00–4:00 p.m.
 Location: Mt. Si Senior Center
 411 Main Avenue S, North Bend, WA

Legislative District: 8

Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
 Location: ARC of TriCities
 1455 Fowler Street, Richland, WA

Legislative District: 21

Date: Saturday, March 18
 Time: 2:00–4:00 p.m.
 Location: Meadowdale High School (Great Hall)
 6002 168th Street SW, Lynnwood, WA

Legislative District: 22

Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 2:00–4:00 p.m.
 Location: South Puget Sound Community College (Lacey Campus)
 Building 1, Room 194
 420 6th Avenue SE, Lacey, WA

Legislative District: 23

(Note: There are 2 Town Halls on the same day for LD 23)

1) Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 9:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m.
 Location: Eagle's Nest
 1195 Fairgrounds Road NW, Bremerton, WA

2) Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 1:00–2:30 p.m.
 Location: Council Chambers
 280 Madison Avenue N., Bainbridge Island, WA

Legislative District: 25

Date: Saturday, March 18
 Time: 10:00–11:00 a.m.
 Location: Franklin Pierce Early Learning Center
 12223 A Street S, Tacoma, WA

Legislative District: 26

(Note: There are 2 Town Halls on the same day for LD 26)

1) Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 10 am–11:30 a.m.
 Location: Chamber of Commerce
 3125 Judson Street, Gig Harbor, WA

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2) Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 1:00–2:30 p.m.
 Location: Chamber of Commerce
 1014 Bay Street, Port Orchard, WA

Legislative District: 27

Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
 Location: Evergreen State College (Tacoma Campus)
 1210 6th Avenue, Tacoma, WA

Legislative District: 28

Date: Sunday, March 12
 Time: 4:00–6:00 p.m.
 Location: Steilacoom Town Hall
 1717 Lafayette Street, Steilacoom, WA

Legislative District: 29

Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
 Location: Bates Technical College
 2201 S 78th Street, Tacoma, WA

Legislative District: 30

Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
 Location: FW Senior Center
 4016 S 352nd Street, Auburn, WA

Legislative District: 33

Date: Saturday, March 18
 Time: 10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
 Location: Kent City Hall
 400 W Gowe Street, Kent, WA

Legislative District: 36

Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
 Location: Leif Erikson Lodge
 2245 NW 57th Street, Seattle, WA 98107

Legislative District: 37

Date: Saturday, March 11
 Time: 10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
 Location: Rainier Beach Community Center
 8825 Rainier Avenue S, Seattle, WA

Legislative District: 41

Date: Saturday, March 18
 Time: 10:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
 Location: Somerset Elementary (Gym)
 14100 Somerset Boulevard SE, Bellevue, WA

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continued

Legislative District: 43

Date: Saturday, March 11

Time: 1:00–2:30 p.m.

Location: Seattle First Baptist Church
1111 Harvard Avenue, Seattle, WA**Legislative District: 44***(Note: There are 2 Town Halls on the same day for LD 44)***1)** Date: Saturday, March 11

Time: 9:30–11:00 a.m.

Location: Lake Stevens Fire Dist. Conference Center
10518 18th Street SE, Lake Stevens, WA**2)** Date: Saturday, March 11

Time: 2:30–4:00 p.m.

Location: Mill Creek City Hall (S. Council Chambers)
15728 Main Street, Mill Creek, WA**Legislative District: 45**

Date: Saturday, March 11

Time: 12:00–1:30 p.m.

Location: Lake Washington Institute of Technology
West Building, Room 305A
11605 132nd Avenue, Kirkland, WA**Legislative District: 47**

Date: Saturday, March 18

Time: 10:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Location: Golden Steer Restaurant
23826 104th Avenue SE, Kent, WA**Legislative District: 48**

Date: Saturday, March 11

Time: 10:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

Location: Redmond City Hall, Council Chambers
15670 NE 85th Street, Redmond, WA

This Week in Olympia:
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continued

AEA

By Mitch Denning

With the deadline for house of origin bills now passed, our *TWIO* article this week will focus on important AEA bills which have passed their respective houses of origin.

Both associations are directly affected by any reduction in the local levy. WAMOA's funding comes primarily from MSOC and the local levy, so the levy cliff bills are of prime significance. Child nutrition funding comes from federal, state and local sources, and, for those districts whose nutrition program doesn't break even, the levy provides necessary support, as it's not a basic education program.

So, we are pleased that [ESSB 5023](#), now called Modifying Provisions Relating School Excess Levies, sponsored by Sen. Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island), passed both houses this week. In summary, this bill (1) delays for one calendar year (to 2019), the 4% levy lid reduction, elimination of the "ghost" monies, and the 2% reduction in LEA; (2) requires districts in CY 2018 to deposit their local levy revenues in a local revenue sub-fund of their general fund to track how those funds are spent, with OSPI and the State Auditor's Office setting up procedures; (3) requires districts in CY 2018 to provide a report to OSPI explaining which programs will be served by the local levy to ensure that basic education services are not included; also OSPI must approve the report before a ballot proposition can be submitted for voter approval; and (4) allows enrichment programs, which are beyond the state-funding for basic education in the 2017–19 operating budget for basic education, to be funded through the local levy.

Other AEA bills now in their opposite house 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, has a public hearing in House Appropriations on March 13;
2. [ESHB 1017](#), school siting, which allows schools to be sited outside the urban growth area, is now in Senate Early Learning/K–12;
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, has a public hearing in House Capital Budget on March 14;
4. [ESSB 5702](#), improving state funding for school construction, modernization, and asset preservation, which among other things would establish the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving State Funding for School Construction, also is being heard in House Capital Budget on March 14;
5. [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, also is being heard in House Capital Budget on March 14;
6. [ESHB 1508](#), WA Kids Ready to Learn Act of 2017, awaiting a public hearing in Senate Early Learning/K–12, which would (1) require a breakfast after the bell program in high need schools (over 70% free/reduced) in SY 2018–19; (2) allow districts implementing a breakfast in the classroom program to count instruction during the consumption of breakfast as "instructional hours" as long as the students are provided simultaneously with an instructional activity; and (3) expand the Farm-to-School program; and
7. [SHB 1551](#), Apple-A-Day Program, also awaiting a public hearing in Senate Early Learning/K–12, would provide grant funding for kitchen equipment and repairs which when completed, would enhance school nutrition for districts which are part of the federal breakfast or lunch program.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9,
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Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

“It’s like déjà vu all over again.”

Yogi Berra

The legislative cycle begins anew as committees in each house schedule and hold hearings on bills passed from the other chamber.

Numbers are not readily available, but it appears that this Session had fewer bills adopted by either chamber. That means that committee hearings and agendas on bills will be much shorter.

Attention now focuses on the release of the budget(s). Although, the final budget is unknown, of greater import may be what other bills/proposals will be held in 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.

A summary of the ever-diminishing list of bills.

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 49–0. Without this bill, TRS 1 and PERS 1 minimum benefits will increase by 3% automatically.

Status: The Senate passed SB 5833 (49–0) regarding TRS Plan 1 minimum benefits. It has been sent to the House Appropriations Committee and is waiting scheduling.

[HB 1484](#) – Providing an enhanced retirement benefit for public employees’ and teachers’ retirement system plans 1.

This bill would provide a one-time enhanced retirement benefit for TRS/PERS 1 Plans members to his/her monthly benefit of \$2 per year of earned service credit. As an example, for a retiree with 30 years, the increase would be \$720 or \$60/month.

Status: This bill did not move, but legislators could take action if they desired since it is ‘Necessary to Implement the Budget’ (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.

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).

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

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

[SB 5653](#) – Addressing the administration of the public employees' benefits program.

This bill would transfer the administration of PEBB from the Health Care Authority to the Department of Retirement Systems.

Status: This bill is presumed 'dead'.

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'.

[SHB 1434](#) – The Washington state leave sharing program is modified to 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 has yet to be scheduled for a hearing.

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	H Passed 3rd	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 2nd Reading	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
S2SHB 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
SHB 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
HB 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	Jenkins
HB 1732	Educator professional growth	S Early Learning/K-12	Springer
HB 1734	Substitute teachers/PESB	S Early Learning/K-12	Lovick
HB 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
SHB 1886	OSPI & state board of education	H Passed 3rd	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
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	H Passed 3rd	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	S Passed 3rd	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	S Passed 3rd	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 Bdget	Honeyford
SSB 5651	Siting of schools	S 2nd Reading	Conway
SB 5662	Professional educator standards board	S Rules 2	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	S Passed 3rd	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	S Passed 3rd	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
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 2nd Reading	Fortunato
SJR 8207	School district levies	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SJR 8208	Four-year balanced budget	S 2nd Reading	Fain