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Week 6 – February 13–17, 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/WASA/TWIO>.

Today, Friday, February 17, the Legislature’s first, self-imposed [cut-off deadline](#) arrived. All bills must have passed out of their original house policy committee (that is, House bills out of House policy committees and Senate bills out of Senate policy committees) by today in order to remain alive. This week, most legislative committees had full agendas with some public hearings, but mostly executive sessions to act on bills previously heard. With today’s deadline, a tremendous number of the current 2,000-plus bills on the docket died—many with no action and some with either courtesy (or perhaps ineffective) public hearings. Some of them were not ranked highly on the priority list and simply died for lack of time. Regardless of why the bills died, this automatic weeding-out process will allow legislators to narrow their focus on bills they truly prioritize. Legislators’ attention will now quickly shift to budget-related matters in an effort to act on priority bills prior to the next, rapidly approaching cut-off deadline. All budget-related bills must be passed out of their original house fiscal committee (that is, House bills out of the House Appropriations, Finance, Capital Budget or Transportation Committees and Senate bills out of the Senate Ways & Means or Transportation Committees) by next Friday, February 24, in order to remain alive. After that, most of the action shifts to the House and Senate chambers, as each body will hold lengthy floor sessions to move bills out of their original house before legislative committees resume meeting—this time taking public testimony and acting on opposite house bills.

With the arrival of this first cut-off date, it is important to remember that budget-related bills and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) are exempt from these early cut-off dates. Additionally, there are multiple procedural maneuvers available to revive “dead” bills; no bill is truly dead until the final gavel falls on the last day of session.

2017 Legislative Conference

This past weekend, almost 500 school directors and school administrators from across the state convened at the Olympia Campus of the South Puget Sound Community College for the 2017 WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference. Sunday’s powerful program armed attendees with the information necessary to make a successful march on the Capitol for Monday’s annual “Day on the Hill.”

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The conference opened with an address from our new State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chris Reykdal. Superintendent Reykdal outlined his priorities for the session, but also provided his own insights into the legislative and political process as the 2017 Legislature grapples with a final solution to *McCleary*. He noted that one of his first goals was to show the public that K–12 is not a system in conflict, but a system working together. His very first effort in this regard was to pull OSPI out of the local levy lawsuit that was filed last year by then-Superintendent Randy Dorn. Another goal is to put OSPI in a position for educators across the state to say, “They are a champion for us.” OSPI must show that, in addition to its constitutional oversight of the K–12 system, the organization is working hard for our school districts, students, school directors, administrators, and other partners. Reykdal urged attendees, as they met with legislators on Monday and throughout the session, to “never let them make K–12 a political object that they throw back-and-forth.” He said, “It’s your job as education advocates to turn the conversation toward the purpose of public education.”

The focus of the next presentation was exclusively *McCleary*-related. We were pleased to have Tom Ahearne, lead counsel for the plaintiffs (Network for Excellence in Washington Schools – NEWS) in the case, return to our conference. Ahearne provided an [update on *McCleary*](#) and walked through the constitutional provisions and the Court’s decision and orders to clarify the focus of the case on “ample” funding, noting that legislative questions of “uniform” funding (or “equity”) dilute the constitutional mandate that the Legislature provide “considerably more than adequate” funding to schools. Ahearne discussed the updated, statewide [“Ample Funding Progress” chart](#) produced by NEWS to show the State’s consistent lack of compliance. As the Legislature continues to be held in Contempt of Court, Ahearne reminded attendees about some of the options the Court has at their disposal if the Legislature fails to meet their mandate to fully fund basic education by the Court-ordered September 1, 2018 deadline.

At the end of Ahearne’s presentation, he was joined by Dr. Michael Dunn, NEWESD 101 superintendent and NEWS president. Dunn provided an encouragement to directors and administrators to consider being a member of NEWS to ensure there is an ongoing, active oversight of the continuing case. In addition, he noted that recently superintendents of NEWS member school districts were recently sent Ample Funding Progress charts reflecting the Legislature’s progress in funding their own districts, compared to the ample funding assured by the State. If your district is a NEWS member, but you did not receive your school district chart—or if you district is not a NEWS member and you would like information about becoming a member—please contact NEWS at: news@waschoolexcellence.org or 253.765.7043.

Next, a panel of school business officials who serve on the WASA/WASBO Local Funding Workgroup provided attendees with their perspectives on what they believe are the required elements of a successful *McCleary* funding plan from the Legislature this year. Stephen Nielsen, Deputy Superintendent, Seattle Public Schools, Corine Pennington, Chief Financial Officer, Puyallup School District, and Cory Plager, Director, School Financial Services, NEWESD 101 discussed the recently released plans from the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus ([SB 5607](#)) and the House/Senate Democrats ([HB 1843/SB 5623](#)). As we’ve discussed in recent *TWIOs*, the plans have good points and bad points and these business officials told attendees some of their “stories” about the impacts these plans would have on their respective districts.

Governor Jay Inslee was our final guest on Sunday evening. He provided one of the hardest hitting, K–12 supporting presentations he has ever given to our members. Even though much of his messages—to previous Legislative Conferences, at the WASA/ASWP Summer Conference, or at the WSSDA Annual Conference—have been “preaching to the choir,” he often missed opportunities to take a leadership position and remind attendees how important it is to focus on the paramount duty. In his message this past Sunday, however,

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he clearly encouraged attendees to stand tall with legislators and push them to complete the task of complying with the Supreme Court's orders and fulfill their constitutional duty by fully funding basic education. Inslee discussed his bold budget proposal to start the discussion in the Legislature and touched on the Education Funding Plans that have been introduced by legislators. Inslee called on attendees to encourage legislators to keep open minds and to "be courageous." He also noted, however, that "you can't ask legislators to be courageous alone" and called on attendees to tell legislators that you will stand with them. Inslee reminded everyone that whatever solution legislators land on will be tough, and they need to know when they make hard decisions, they won't be doing it alone.

Sunday's program ended with the traditional review of Hot Topics—the issues our joined associations agreed to address with legislators on the "Day on the Hill." Three issues were on the list:

Basic Education Funding, requesting the Legislature to adopt an Education Funding Plan to meet its paramount duty to fully fund basic education, including basic education salaries, and end the over reliance on local levies. Legislators are urged to adopt a plan that:

- Funds the actual cost of basic education salaries—before any reduction to levy lids or Local Effort Assistance (or "levy equalization");
- Limits locally bargained compensation to time worked outside the program of basic education;
- Provides a careful transition that holds districts harmless, ensuring they do not lose funding as they move to a new system;
- Provides sufficient revenues to ensure that basic education (including salaries) is amply funded, as required by the constitution. Any "levy swap" proposal that does not include new funding cannot be supported;
- Maintains and updates the Prototypical School Funding Model; and
- Establishes a regular review of the new system to ensure it continues to comply with the state constitution.

Levy Cliff, requesting the Legislature to quickly adopt legislation to protect districts from falling over the "Levy Cliff."

School Facilities, requesting the Legislature to support: bills that address enhancing K–12 capital construction funding for all districts; bills that will alleviate the challenges school districts face regarding school siting; and the advancement of a constitutional amendment to the people authorizing school district bond issues to be approved with a simple majority vote.

Hot Topic forms are available on the WASA website. Both Hot Topics documents are available: the more detailed [legislator contact form](#) and the smaller ["leave behind"](#) with talking points.

Our members were unleashed on Monday and approached the Capitol en masse. For the most part, Monday's meetings were productive. If you have not done so already, be sure to drop your legislators a quick note thanking them for their time—and be sure to include any information that you may have promised them. If you were not able to meet with your legislators, use this as an excuse to make contact, reminding them of your priorities. Also, please remember to complete the short [online evaluation survey](#). Your feedback is always valuable as we prepare for the next Conference. NOTE: Presentations and materials (including videos) from the conference are posted on the WASA website under [Professional Development Conference Resources](#).

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Education Funding Plans

The focus of legislators, as well as WASA and most of the education community, continues to be fixed on the development of an Education Funding Plan to ensure the State meets its obligation to appropriately fund educator compensation and reduce the current over-reliance on school district levies. The ultimate plan must be able to be adopted by a divided Legislature, accepted by the Supreme Court, and most importantly work for our state's students and school districts. As the weeks roll by, it's clear this task is just as difficult and complicated as everyone assumed it would be. In addition to Governor Inslee's 2017–19 Operating Budget request and proposed implementing legislation, there are three legislative plans on the table, as described below.

Senate Republicans

The Senate Majority Coalition Caucus (that is, the Senate Republicans plus one Democratic defector) were first out of the gate in the Education Funding Plan game—although it is curious how they had no interesting in discussing their plan when recommendations were to be adopted by the Education Funding Task Force. Just another indication that the Senate Republicans not only must move a plan that can pass the House, but must first get the plan approved by 25 diverse members in its own Caucus.

When the plan ([SB 5607](#)) was released, it was fast-tracked through the process. An outline of the plan was released on a Friday, the actual bill released on Saturday, heard by the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Monday, quickly adopted by the Committee on Tuesday, and just as quickly passed by the full Senate (along party lines) on Wednesday. The most important (and most complicated and detailed) education bill the Legislature has dealt with in years was introduced and rammed through the Senate in six days, with little opportunity for legislators, the education community, or the public to read or understand the plan.

As we discussed in *TWIO* ([Week 4](#)), it was clear political circumstances dictated the timing of the plan's release. It also seemed apparent that the plan was released prematurely. Now we have some pretty clear evidence the plan was not ready for "primetime." We have discussed in previous *TWIOs* the numerous and conflicting spreadsheets floating around which indicate state and district-by-district impacts of SB 5607. The simple difference was the set of assumptions and variables used to calculate those impacts. Well, another major difference was some of the numbers were flat wrong. Mistakes are made, but what makes this a "story" is that the non-partisan staff of the Ways & Means Committee were likely rushed to prepare their analysis when the Republicans flipped the switch and decided to run with their plan prematurely. That may or may not be the case, but the larger story is that it has been confirmed Committee staff found errors in their calculations and informed Senator John Braun (R-Centralia), Senate Ways & Means Committee Chair and sponsor/lead author of SB 5607. Braun then proceeded to publicly support his bill in the House Appropriations Committee, but failed to inform the public, the press, or his fellow legislators that the numbers he and his Caucus had been touting were wrong. The Democrats are now furious, saying that Braun had deceived them—and the public. Correct or not, it does not really matter. The point of telling this soap opera (if only it were that fun) is to provide another example of how the two parties (and the two houses), that must come to a major and difficult compromise on an Education Funding Plan (plus budgets and a whole host of other issues), are further dividing themselves rather than coming together. It's already been a long session and the light at the end of the tunnel seems to be moving farther away each time one of these episodes occur.

House/Senate Democrats

Shortly after the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus released its plan, the House and Senate Democrats jointly released their proposal ([HB 1843](#)) and an identical companion

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[SB 5623](#)). These bills, while newly introduced, were not any surprise, as they followed the proposed recommendations the two Caucuses provided to the Education Funding Task Force on January 4. Compared to the Senate's movement of SB 5607, the House has taken a much more conservative and methodical approach to the movement of HB 1843, allowing for more public review and discourse (there is no belief or indication that the Senate will ever hear or otherwise move SB 5623). The bill was heard last Monday in the House Appropriations Committee, but was not moved to executive session until Thursday to allow ample opportunity for amendments. Minority Republicans, however, introduced no amendments. Two technical amendments were introduced and adopted. Earlier this week the House Rules Committee moved the bill to the Second Reading Floor Calendar (making it eligible for amendment and debate). House Leadership indicated that the bill would not be acted upon until early next week, however—again, providing ample opportunity for amendments to be introduced. So far, Minority Republicans have not taken advantage of this opportunity; no amendments have been introduced yet.

While the House Appropriations Committee non-partisan staff analysis did not contain the same kind of errors that were present in the Senate analysis, Committee staff nevertheless has provided an [update to their spreadsheets](#), released yesterday.

With the Senate's adoption of SB 5607 and the House's imminent adoption of HB 1843, we had hoped negotiations would begin in earnest. Unfortunately, Senate Leadership continues to publicly express their resistance to begin negotiations until the House adopts a "complete" plan. They argue HB 1843 is simply a "spending" plan, with no mechanism to fund it. The House in turn argues that the two houses should negotiate on policy items, then determine how much that would cost and only then decide how to fund it. Nevertheless, the House is poised to begin hearing and moving pieces of its revenue package in the next few weeks. Senate Republicans do not believe the House will be able to find the necessary 50 votes to support any of the proposed revenue enhancements.

Funding on the Senate side, meanwhile, is also concerning. In addition to the Senate's proposed "levy swap," Leadership understands they'll need additional funding to make the package work. They anticipate it would be around \$1.4 billion a biennium (perhaps more, depending on what the new analysis finds). Senate Republicans continue to contend that \$1.4 billion can easily be found in the current budget. They argue that in 2017–19 the state is expected to receive \$2.6 billion in revenue above the current 2015–17 budget. While the Economic & Revenue Forecast Council revenue updates indicate that is true, those forecasts also show the \$2.6 billion in new revenue is more than gobbled up by increasing expected Maintenance Level expenditures. In other words, \$2.6 billion more may be coming in, but all of that new revenue (and more) is already spoken for. While the Senate is pushing the House to explain what they would support in a tax package to fund HB 1843, the House is pushing the Senate to explain what currently funded programs will be reduced or eliminated to fund SB 5607. Negotiations, if they ever begin, will certainly be fascinating.

House Republicans

Proposals released by the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus and the House/Senate Democrats are drastically different—both structurally and philosophically. They are so different, it is difficult to see a path to compromise. The House Republicans have been working on their own plan and it was hoped that this could be a bridge to a compromise between the Senate and the House. We don't know what their proposal would look like, however, it was certain to be different than the Senate's plan. One key difference that has been all-but-confirmed is the funding model. The Senate Republican's plan repeals the Prototypical School Funding Model and replaces it with a weighted per pupil model, while the House Republican proposal would maintain the current Prototypical model.

Whether this potential bridge plan will ever become reality is to be determined. The House Republican budget-writers and education leads were scheduled to meet with Senate

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Leadership and brief them on the proposal last Friday. Then, on Monday or Tuesday, House Republican Leadership was to brief their own Caucus. After those two steps, a bill/proposal was supposed to be unveiled by the end of this week. Apparently that train went off the tracks. While Caucus meetings are private affairs, there is every indication that last Friday's briefing did not go well. Senate Leadership was presumably concerned that another Republican plan could undermine the Senate's position.

Senate Moderate Democrats

With the control of both the Senate and the House so close (25 R's to 24 D's in the Senate; 50 D's to 48 R's in the House), a coalition of moderate legislators could wield a tremendous amount of influence. In previous years, a group of moderate legislators in both houses, affectionately referred to as the "Roadkill Caucus" (that is, "middle of the road" moderates), have forced issues to be advanced or dropped because both parties in both houses needed their votes to win. While we were waiting for news of a House Republican Education Funding Package, we saw the Roadkill Caucus reemerge. A group of moderate Democrats in the Senate, led by Senator Mark Mullet (D-Issaquah), introduced [SB 5825](#), a plan they believe can bring the parties together and resolve *McCleary*. Although the bill is not on next week's Committee hearing schedule, we understand that Mullet has been told it will be heard.

The bill is complicated and questions abound. In short, the bill would make every local school district levy, at their current rate, permanent. They would become "regular" levies, attempting to address the Court's concern that levy funding is not dependable because they are voted on every two to four years. At the same time, to address the equity question, state funding for Local Effort Assistance would double. Below is a quick review of some of the details of the bill:

- Beginning in 2018, school districts would impose a "regular" property tax levy. The rate would be the lesser of \$5.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value or the tax rate currently imposed in 2017. School districts would be required to use these proceeds only for "expenditures related to the school district's program of basic education."
- Other levies, called "Enrichment" levies (replacing the current M&O levies) would be allowed and limited by the district's annual average number of FTE students multiplied by \$1,000. The \$1,000 multiplier would be annually adjusted by the Seattle CPI (the same factor as currently used to calculate Initiative 732 cost of living adjustments). To ensure funds from the new Enrichment levies are not used for basic education, districts would be required to provide OSPI with a report detailing the programs and activities to be funded through the proposed levy. OSPI would have to approve of the report before the proposition could be on the ballot.
- Local Effort Assistance would be provided for districts with an average district excess levy rate above the statewide excess levy rate. Matching funds provided would equal fifty percent of the school district's excess cost multiplied by the Local Effort Factor (a school district's Enrichment levy divided by the sum of the average statewide excess levy rate and the total assessed valuation within the school district).
- Local Effort Assistance matching funds would also be provided for a district's regular levy. Eligible districts would have regular levy rates about the average statewide regular levy rate. Further, additional funds would be provided for those districts which have property tax rates above \$5.00 per \$1,000.
- To ensure fiscal accountability and transparency, school districts would have to create a local revenue subfund to account for financial operations paid from local revenues, except the new regular levy. Expenditures from this fund would have to be tracked separately. Districts would also have to provide separate accounting of state, federal, and local revenues, including identification and separate accounting

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of basic education and nonbasic education expenditures by revenue source. This information would have to be regularly audited.

- School district budgets would have to provide state-funded salary amounts, locally funded salary amounts and total salary amounts for each individual CIS, CAS, and CLS.
- Certificated Instructional Staff salaries, for those providing basic education services, would have to be at the minimum, \$45,000. Additional supplemental contracts would be allowed for nonbasic education activities. The bill provides no limitation, or even any discussion, of collective bargaining.
- The bill would provide for a modified per pupil funding model. Rather than repealing the Prototypical School Funding Model, it is used to derive the per pupil funding. In addition to the per pupil funding, school districts would receive additional per pupil funding for LAP, TBIP, and Highly Capable. For any school district, the bill provides that the minimum total allocation per annual average FTE student for all allocations must be at least \$11,500.
- There is a hold harmless provision that protects school districts from receiving less funding than the district would receive under the current system (laws in effect January 1, 2017). If less money were projected, OSPI would have to increase that districts apportionment payments.

Sen. Mullet argues this bill would allow wealthier districts to “gain additional flexibility to raise money ... with the assurance that their tax dollars stay local.” But at the same time, “for rural areas, state support will be doubled so they are better able to provide a high-quality learning environment and offer competitive salaries to hire more teachers.” It will be interesting to see if the projected funding matches this belief.

OFM Analysis

As discussed above, the Senate Ways & Means Committee staff provided erroneous numbers in the analysis of SB 5607 and the House Appropriations Committee staff have updated their numbers on HB 1843 and SB 5607, utilizing some additional information. Now, a “neutral” third party has stepped in to provide another analysis. Staff with the Office of Financial Management (some would protest the notion of the agency being neutral) will be working with the two Committees to provide a deeper dive into the numbers and to help ensure all of the numbers are accurate and defensible. You may have read this week (in the Seattle Times, the News Tribune, the Spokesman Review or elsewhere) that OFM has already provided this analysis. In fact, Senate Republicans have been spreading the word that even OFM shows that “everyone wins” in SB 5607. Apparently, OFM released a preliminary analysis of HB 1843 and SB 5607 (we hope unintentionally), which has resulted in several news articles. We have asked for the complete analysis, however, we were told it is not yet complete. As soon as it becomes available, we will relay that information to you for your review.

In addition, OSPI fiscal staff are crunching the numbers. Their traditional pivot tables on SB 5607 and HB 1843 (and hopefully SB 5825) will be available as soon as they complete their analysis, but that is not expected for another week or two. We will keep you posted.

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Levy Cliff Update

Addressing the Levy Cliff continues to be a major priority of WASA and most of the other education organizations this session. We were pleased to see [HB 1059](#) be moved so quickly by the House—only to fall into quicksand in the Senate. The Levy Cliff, as noted above, was one of the key Hot Topics issues for the WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference. While it is clear we did not force the Senate to move on the issue, or probably even change any minds, Senate Republicans were forced to answer questions when they were face-to-face with their constituents. We received word from many of our members that Senate Republicans reiterated that they understood the issue and many of them (including key leaders like Senator Joe Fain (R-Auburn) stated clearly they “did not want school districts to fall off the cliff” and they “would not let school districts fall off the cliff.” That is positive movement. Unfortunately, most of those supportive comments were followed by statements that the issue would be addressed in April. Let’s assume Senate Republicans understand the issue and want to address the issue. That’s great. However, they obviously do NOT understand (or maybe they just don’t care) that waiting until April is just too late. They state they won’t let school districts fall of the cliff; however, if they wait until April to solve the problem, many districts will be at the bottom of the ravine.

In addition to requesting the Legislature to solve the Levy Cliff problem, there also needs to be a sense of urgency. Explain to your legislators the additional work it takes to draft two budgets; explain to them the difficulty of trying to make staffing decisions with funding blanks; explain to them the turmoil this is beginning to cause staff as they fear for their jobs. Please continue to “tell your stories” to your legislators. And please know that we continue to hear from legislators that they have not been hearing from their educators about this issue. We don’t believe that is true; however, this perception among many legislators is just another reason to contact them. Or contact them again if you’ve already done it.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

As the last week of moving house of origin committee policy bills is always a busy one, this week was certainly no different. Our WSNA team is watching the progress of [SHB 1508](#), **WA Kids Ready to Learn Act of 2017**, as it was amended last Thursday in House Education. We are pleased that Rep. Monica Stonier (D-Vancouver) and the members of the House Education Committee accepted our two amendments on the bill. One deals with making the use of Washington grown food, when feasible, in a breakfast after the bell program.

The other deals with the order of the implementation of the elimination of the reduced price lunch copay for pre-K and 4–12 students. The original bill called for the implementation to begin with the highest need school, and be fully implemented by SY 2020-21. Our amendment begins the implementation in elementary schools, including pre-K, in 2017–19, and concludes with all secondary schools in 2019–21.

At press time, the bill had not been scheduled for a public hearing in House Appropriations.

On Thursday, WSNA member Sandy Conradi, director, food service, Yelm SD, and I met with Rep. Michelle Caldier (R-Port Orchard) re: our concerns about her amendment to [SHB 1508](#). The House Education Committee approved her amendment last Thursday, which would require all school nutrition staff serving breakfast after the bell to ensure that each food item served contains less than 25%, by weight, added sugar. WSNA does not agree with this amendment, and Sandy expressed concern with the difficulty of calculating the amount of added sugar, as nutrition labels don’t have added sugar

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separated from other sugars such as naturally occurring sugars in food. She also said that breakfast is already listed to specific calorie levels, and with these requirements, it's difficult to offer added sugars to keep the meal within the calorie limits.

Also, on Thursday, WSNA testified in support of **SSB 5696, Student Participation in Breakfast After the Beginning of the School Day**, sponsored by Sen. Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island). Originally a breakfast after the bell bill, it now states that any school in which all students have the opportunity to engage in an educational activity planned by and under the direction of school staff concurrently with the consumption of breakfast, the period of time designated for student participation in breakfast after the beginning of the school day shall be considered instructional hours.

This is WSNA's top priority for the 2017 session as there is no state funding required. If passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, school districts that wish to serve locally-funded breakfast in the classroom could do so and count the time as instructional hours.

Finally on Thursday, WAMOA testified in support of **SB 5702, Improving State Funding for School Construction, Modernization and Asset Preservation**. Sponsored by Sen. Karen Keiser (D-Kent), this bill does four things:

- (a) sets a framework for the whole issue of state funding support for K–12 school construction;
- (b) establishes five components of the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP):
 - (1) Pre–2017 SCAP;
 - (2) School Modernization SCAP;
 - (3) SCAP for Preservation and Renewal;
 - (4) SCAP for Enrollment Growth; and
 - (5) SCAP for Small, Rural Districts.
- (c) makes the following changes in the K–3 class size reduction grant program, including
 - (1) clarifies that portables installed after 1989 and meet building code requirements may be considered classrooms;
 - (2) adds to the classroom exclusion 75% of the classrooms in elementary schools that are regularly used for English Language Learner (ELL) programs;
 - (3) allows districts that applied but did not receive a 2015–17 grant to be considered for a future grant by updating their grant application; and
 - (4) extends the grant program from 2017 to 2021.

Finally, the bill (d) establishes the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving State Funding for School Construction to be established by July 1, 2018, whose charge is to recommend to the Legislature specific formula enhancements and funding for the five SCAP program components; the task force is to report its findings to the Legislature by December 1, 2018.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

When you're going around in circles, it is not progress to report a sharp increase in circles completed.

Robert Brault

The legislature is marching onward as various deadlines are approaching. Even though some bills will not survive these cut off dates, if it is determined they are necessary to implement the budget (NTIB), then they live until the end of session. So the term “dead” really doesn't mean “dead.”

So breaking with tradition, the status of the following bills will be reported as “dead” if likely to not reappear but still breathing. NTIB means clearly in play till the end of session, “limbo” if they may be deemed NTIB, and “kaput” if no further movement is expected.

Pension Related Proposals

[SB 5833](#) Addressing the minimum retirement allowance under the teachers' retirement system, Plan 1. Sponsors: [Honeyford](#), [Frocket](#), [Braun](#), [Fain](#), [Angel](#), [Hunt](#)

This bill would increase the lowest monthly pensions for those in TRS 1. The minimum pension that anyone with 30 years' service would receive is \$1,725/month versus the current \$1,650. This base will increase 3% year forward (technically, the increase is to \$57.53/month per year of service). For those receiving the alternative minimum benefit (currently \$1,791), they will receive an increase to \$1,872.48 with annual 3% increase in the following years. The alternative benefit is for those who have been retired for 20–25 years.

This bill has been referred to the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

NTIB. (Note Sponsors)

[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. The cost is \$35 million dollars/biennium.

It has not yet been scheduled for Executive Session and passed to the Rules Committee for possible action on the floor.

Limbo.

Its companion bill is **[SB 5556](#)**, signed by Senators Hunt, Miloscia (R), Hawkins (R), Palumbo, Zeiger (R), Walsh (R) and Liias.

Kaput.

[HB 1560](#) Addressing plan membership default provisions in the public employees' retirement system, the teachers' retirement system, and the school employees' retirement system.

The bill was heard and passed out of the House Appropriations Committee. It is awaiting action by the Rules Committee.

Limbo.

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Health Benefit Related Proposals

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

This bill transfers the administration of the Public Employees Benefit Board to the Department of Retirement Systems. This bill had a public hearing on February 7th before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

Dead.

[SB 5726](#) Addressing public school employee benefits.

Sponsors: [Hobbs](#), [Rivers](#), [Mullet](#), [Takko](#), [Keiser](#)

This bipartisan bill is an outgrowth of SSB 5640 (2012) which directed a study on consolidating health care benefits. See SB 5727 below which is connected to this same study and its recommendations. 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). If implemented it would ensure an orderly transition for the impacted districts, employees, and the state HCA by providing a transition period of up to three years. Districts should make progress to adjusting premium costs to a 3:1 ratio. (See SB 5727 below.) There is no fiscal note yet available that outlines the projected costs to implement this bill.

A public hearing was held February 14th before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. WASA testified in support of the bill.

NTIB.

A few facts, just for the heck of it: There are currently 764 health plans/options. Components within thirty-one school districts/ESD bargaining units are accessing PEEB benefits. The current ratio between the individual rate and family rate is less than 3:1.

Testimony by WASA, WSSDA, PSE, and numerous school employees testified in favor of this proposal. WEA and Premera testified opposed.

It was suggested that some tweaks needed to be done. Under the proposal working 630 hours/school year would qualify an employee for benefits. It was suggested that this be increased to at least half-time. Benefit dollars to districts should be increased to the state rate. Currently, districts get \$780/FTE and the State gets \$888/FTE.

NTIB.

[SB 5727](#) Addressing public school employee benefits.

Sponsors: [Hobbs](#), [Rivers](#), [Mullet](#), [Takko](#), [Palumbo](#), [Keiser](#)

This bipartisan bill requires basic health benefits offered by a school district or educational service district to be designed to incorporate premiums for full family coverage that are: (1) No more than five times the premiums for single coverage, beginning with the 2018–19 school year; (2) No more than four times the premiums for single coverage, beginning with the 2019–20 school year; and (3) No more than three times the premiums for single coverage, beginning with the 2020–21 school year.

A public hearing was held February 14th before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. WASA testified "Other". It was pointed out the districts cannot control premium costs. So, hypothetically, if the ratio of current costs is in excess of the mandated ratio, does

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a district then pay the difference out of its general funds? A key question, put before the committee and privately to its prime sponsor.

NTIB.

SB 2110 Addressing school district employer-sponsored health benefit plans.

Sponsor: [Caldier](#)

This is a late entry (introduced Feb. 15th) addressing public school employee benefits. No staff member has yet to fully explain what it means and there is no bill report available. I am, frankly, in the dark here. More information will follow next week.

The bill digest reads, “Ensures that school district employees covering spouses and family members through school district employer-sponsored health benefit plans pay equitable employee premiums as compared to employees choosing to cover fewer people. Requires school districts to provide for the same percentage of total cost for district employees enrolled in a health plan of substantially equivalent actuarial value. Requires collective bargaining agreements between school district employers and employees to be consistent with RCW 28A.400.275 and 28A.400.280 (sections 3 and 4 of this act).”

The link to the bill is:

<http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2017-18/Pdf/Bills/House%20Bills/2110.pdf>

Limbo.

Family and Medical Leave

SB 5149 Addressing paid family leave.

Sponsors: [Fain](#), [Hobbs](#), [Braun](#), [Palumbo](#), [Baumgartner](#), [Warnick](#), [Walsh](#), [Miloscia](#), [Zeiger](#), [Rivers](#)

This bill would provide benefits for individuals on paid family leave, including a family member’s serious health condition, an individual’s own serious health condition, a child’s birth or placement of a child, or a military exigency. It provides a phased-in schedule of paid family leave with up to eight weeks beginning 1/1/2020 and reaching up to 12 weeks starting 1/1/2023. It would pay benefits of up to 50% of the individual’s salary capped at 50% of the state average wage starting 1/1/2020. The benefits would increase over time to reach 67%. The state’s average wage for 2015 was \$1,082/week. The Employment Security Department would set the premium level. The employee would pay the premiums.

This bill is awaiting a public hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Senator Fain is confident it will be passed.

NTIB.

SB 5829 Addressing paid family leave.

Sponsors: [Fain](#), [Keiser](#), [Conway](#), [Hunt](#)

This bill is a simple declaration that it is in everyone’s best interest to provide reasonable paid family leave.

Dead.

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[HB 1116/SB 5032](#) Implementing Family and Medical Leave Insurance.

Sponsors: [Robinson](#), [Doglio](#), [Senn](#), [Reeves](#), [Gregerson](#), [Frame](#), [Lytton](#), [Kagi](#), [Stonier](#), [Tarleton](#), [Jinkins](#), [Ortiz-Self](#), [Ormsby](#), [Macri](#), [Riccelli](#), [Tharinger](#), [Appleton](#), [Stanford](#), [Peterson](#), [McBride](#), [Kloba](#), [Kirby](#), [Dolan](#), [Hudgins](#), [Wyllie](#), [Slatter](#), [Santos](#), [Pollet](#), [Farrell](#), [Bergquist](#), [Goodman](#), [Sells](#)

This is the House Democrat proposal to address such leaves. This bill has been covered in previous reports outlining the projected costs based on the final fiscal note before the committee. Briefly, it would allow workers to care for family members with a serious health condition, to recover from their own serious health condition and/or to deal with exigencies arising out of the military service of a family member. It would require the employment security department to establish and administer a family and medical leave insurance program funded by a charge paid by both employers and employees in order to pay family and medical leave insurance benefits.

This bill is awaiting executive action from the House Appropriations Committee. The Senate companion (SB 5032) is kaput.

NTIB.

[SHB 1434/SB 5295](#): This bill would allow agency heads to grant shared leave for parental leave or temporary pregnancy disability. State employees may access shared leave for these conditions prior to depleting leave reserves.

An all too common statement on the fiscal note reads: “Non-zero but indeterminate cost.” This means it probably costs something, but we have no idea. Meanwhile, school districts would still have the additional costs of substitutes when employees take such leave. The total cost impact is unknown.

This bill is scheduled for public hearing before the Appropriations Committee on Feb. 20th and executive action on Feb. 21st. SB 5295 is kaput.

NTIB.

[HB 1447](#) Addressing Equal Pay has also been introduced. The short summary is that equal positions are required to have equal pay, although factors like seniority and job descriptions can come into play to create differences. Another aspect of the bill is that employees have the right to ask other employees how much they are making.

This bill was heard and has not yet been scheduled for Executive Action.

Kaput.

Extending Teachers’ Postretirement Options

Three bills have been proposed to allow some other work options for retirees who have chosen to retire using the early retirement factors. The same limit of 867 maximum hours and requirement to pay at least 85% of the state substitute rate remain in place.

[HB1685/SB 5497](#) would allow retired teachers to be hired as mentors. The Senate bill (SB 5497) and the following three bills had a public hearing on February 9th before the Senate Education Committee and all have passed out of committee. HB 1685 is kaput.

Limbo.

[SB 5601](#) would expand employment options for teacher early retirees. The previous restriction for use of such retirees solely in classrooms would be lifted. According to the bill, a teacher is defined as any person qualified/credentialed who is engaged by a

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public school in an instructional, administrative, supervisory capacity, and/or educational staff associates including school counselors, psychologists, social workers, nurses, PT's, OT's, and speech pathologists. The term includes state, ESD, and school district superintendents and their assistants.

WASA and AWSP testified in support of both Senate bills. AWSP asked that "principals" also be added to the permissive list.

Senator Darneille mentioned that she had been told that opening up increased opportunities for further work by retirees was "going down a slippery slope" but a convincing case was made by those that testified about the value to districts and students by using experienced persons to fill critical shortages.

Limbo.

SB 5283 This bill would eliminate the current limitation on the number of non-school service years that can be counted toward years of service for state salary allocation purposes by ESA's. Currently only two years of experience can be credited for ESA's. This would remove that restriction. Costs are indeterminate although the "average" is around 9 years.

Limbo.

SB 5310 would allow retired teachers to be hired as coaches. This bill is still waiting scheduling before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

Kaput.

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
HB 1017	School siting	H Environment	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 Appropriations	Springer
SHB 1046	Certificates of achievement	H Appropriations	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	H Appropriations	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
SHB 1115	Paraeducators	H Appropriations	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
SHB 1169	Student loan assistance	H HEDPS	Orwall
HB 1170	Truancy reduction efforts	H Appropriations	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	H 2nd Reading	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	H 2nd Reading	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 EDDP	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 2nd Reading	McCaslin
HB 1341	Professional certification/teachers	H Education	Bergquist
SHB 1346	Nurse in school setting	H Rules	Springer
HB 1374	Educational staff associate/service years	H Appropriations	Dolan
SHB 1377	Student mental health	H Appropriations	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	H Rules R	Hudgins
HB 1434	Shared leave/pregnancy	H Appropriations	Robinson

HB 1438	Balanced budget/education	H Appropriations	Ormsby
SHB 1444	Progression and graduation	H Rules R	Caldier
HB 1445	Dual language/early & K-12	H Appropriations	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
HB 1481	Driver education uniformity	H Transportation	Hayes
HB 1500	Tax exemptions	H Finance	Pollet
HB 1508	Student meals & nutrition	H Appropriations	Stonier
HB 1509	Credits for high school graduation	H Education	Stonier
HB 1511	Learning assistance program	H Education	Lytton
HB 1516	Public records storage system	H State Government	MacEwen
HB 1517	School construction/lottery	H Capital Budget	MacEwen
HB 1518	Social emotional learning	H Education	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
HB 1551	Student nutrition/grants	H Rules R	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
HB 1594	Public records administration	H State Government	McBride
HB 1595	Public records request costs	H State Government	Nealey
HB 1600	Career and college readiness	H Education	Santos
HB 1601	Beginning educator support	H EDDP	Santos
HB 1602	School sports/rights	H Judiciary	Young
HB 1608	Capital budget resources	H Appropriations	Pike
SHB 1618	Engagement coordinators	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1621	Social-emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn

HB 1628	Foster care/education success	H EDDPS	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	H EDDP	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 EDDP	Santos
HB 1687	Gangs in schools' task force	H Education	Santos
HB 1688	Open education resources project	H Education	Santos
HB 1689	Student transportation allocation	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1690	Bilingual instruction report	H Education	Santos
HB 1691	Teacher & principal evaluation program	H Education	Harris
SHB 1694	Public school construction	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1703	School safety planning	H Education	Pollet
HB 1705	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
HB 1706	Civics test/high school graduation	H Education	Chandler
HB 1730	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Jinkins
HB 1732	Educator professional growth	H EDDP	Springer
HB 1734	Substitute teachers/PESB	H EDDP	Lovick
HB 1741	Educator professional data/PESB	H Appropriations	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	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Gregerson
HB 1817	Zero-based budget reviews	H Appropriations	Stokesbary

HB 1818	State spending programs review	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1827	Educator workforce supply	H Education	Santos
HB 1842	Lead in drinking water	H Environment	Pollet
SHB 1843	Basic education program	H 2nd Reading	Sullivan
HB 1878	Allergen info in public schools	H Education	Stanford
HB 1886	OSPI & state board of education	H Education	Harris
HB 1896	Civics education	H Education	Dolan
HB 1898	Middle school CTE	H Education	McCaslin
HB 1901	Month of the kindergartener	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Griffey
HB 1913	Schools/leasehold excise tax	H Finance	Dolan
HB 1923	School construction grants	H Capital Budget	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	S Rules 2	Warnick

SB 5017	Student loan information	S Higher Education	Bailey
SSB 5019	Ballots, prepaid postage	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5022	Education loan information	S Ways & Means	Bailey
SB 5023	School levy lid revisions/delay	S Early Learning/K-12	Wellman
SB 5028	Native American curriculum	S Ways & Means	McCoy
SSB 5031	Uniform money services act	H Business & Finance Services	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
SB 5064	Student freedom of expression	S Early Learning/K-12	Fain
SB 5066	Zero-based budget reviews	S WMDP	Miloscia
SB 5067	Voting rights	S State Government	Miloscia
SB 5068	District-based elections	S 2nd Reading	Miloscia
SB 5070	Paraeducators	S Ways & Means	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
SSB 5107	Early learning opportunities	S Ways & Means	Billig
SB 5111	Capital gains excise tax	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5112	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5113	B&O tax/education	S Ways & Means	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
SB 5120	Employment after government service	S State Government	Carlyle
SB 5127	Carbon pollution tax	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5129	Charter schools/athletics	H Education	Hunt
SSB 5142	Educational interpreters	S EDUDPS	Kuderer
SB 5149	Paid family leave	S Com/Labor/Sports	Fain
SB 5151	Ballot measure committees	S SGOVDP	Fain
SSB 5155	K-2 suspension and expulsion	S Early Learning/K-12	Billig

SB 5166	Sales tax/indebtedness	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 5183	Career & technical education	S EDUDP	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
SB 5236	Civic learning partnership	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5238	Teaching cursive in schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Warnick
SSB 5241	Foster care/education success	S Rules 2G	Carlyle
SB 5258	Washington AIM program	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5267	Voting rights	S State Government	Hunt
SB 5283	Educational staff associate/service years	S Early Learning/K–12	Warnick
SB 5290	Medical marijuana/students	S Early Learning/K–12	Hobbs
SB 5291	Academic support	S Early Learning/K–12	Pearson
SB 5293	Truancy reduction	S HSMHDPS	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 EDUDP	Hunt
SB 5325	Nurse in school setting	S EDUDP	Zeiger
SB 5348	Special ed./cert of individual achievement	S EDUDPS	Fain
SB 5367	Pupil transportation funding	S Early Learning/K–12	Becker
SB 5379	Cross-laminated timber	S State Government	McCoy
SSB 5404	Sunscreen/schools	S EDUDPS	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	S WMDPS	Brown
SB 5448	Psychotropic medication/students	S Rules 2	Rivers
SB 5449	Digital citizenship	S Early Learning/K–12	Lias

SB 5450	Cross-laminated timber	S Local Government	Lias
SB 5453	School construction grants	S Ways & Means	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
SB 5487	Retired teachers as mentors	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5488	Bilingual instruction report	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5489	Bilingual instruction definitions	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5503	Safety belts on school buses	S Transportation	Baumgartner
SB 5505	School district liability	S Law & Justice	Zeiger
SB 5526	Educator preparation data/PESB	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5529	Dual language/early & K–12	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
SSB 5534	Housing allowance/schools	S Rules 2	Fortunato
SB 5545	Public employee bargaining/OPMA	S Com/Labor/Sports	Wilson
SB 5547	Educator professional growth	S Early Learning/K–12	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 Com/Labor/Sports	Baumgartner
SB 5585	Future teachers' conditional scholarship	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5588	Racial disproportionality	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5601	Teacher postretirement employment	S Early Learning/K–12	Darneille
SSB 5605	OSPI background checks	S EDUDPS	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	S Early Learning/K–12	Conway
SSB 5641	School district class naming	S EDUDPS	Keiser
SB 5644	Skill center facility maintenance	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5651	Siting of schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Conway

SB 5662	Professional educator standards board	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5664	Federal forestlands/education funding	S Rules 2G	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
SB 5696	Breakfast after the bell	S Early Learning/K–12	Wellman
SB 5702	School construction funding	S Ways & Means	Keiser
SB 5708	Student nutrition/grants	S Early Learning/K–12	Walsh
SB 5710	Public records act penalties	S State Government	Kuderer
SB 5712	Bilingual education workforce	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5714	Social emotional work group	S Early Learning/K–12	McCoy
SB 5726	Public school employee benefits	S Ways & Means	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
SB 5753	Early learning financing	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5758	College and career readiness	S Early Learning/K–12	Rivers
SB 5765	Tax exemptions & deductions	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5766	Bullying, etc., in schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Lias
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	Saldaña
SB 5805	Landmarks/school districts	S Early Learning/K–12	Frocket
SB 5825	K–12 education funding	S Ways & Means	Mullet
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	Individual income tax prohibit	S Ways & Means	Fortunato