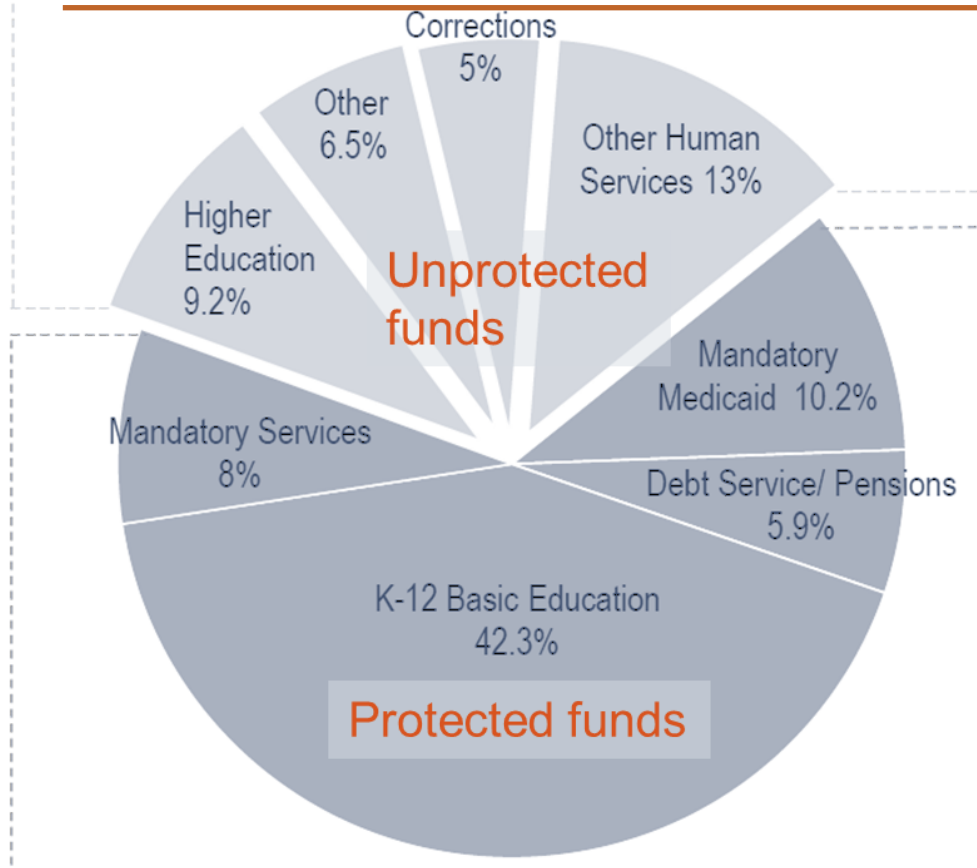


Washington's financial challenge



Almost 2/3 of state budget is constitutionally protected and federally restricted.

The remaining 1/3 helps meet the needs of the communities' most



The fastest population growth is in the district's central and southern areas. The rate of growth is slower in the north. However, by 2022, there will be a shortage of more than 1,100 seats for students K-12.

By 2022, without other changes, 12 of the district's 17 elementary schools will be over capacity. Elementary students will be attending classes in 50 portables.

By 2022, without other changes, Henry M. Jackson High will have 26 portables; Cascade High will have seven.

Infrastructure matters
Woodside Elementary's cafeteria was built in 1981 for fewer students. Today, students eat lunch in six shifts, starting at 10:25 a.m. Because there is not enough space, some students eat lunch on the stage steps. **Woodside now has 10 portable classrooms and one portable bathroom.**

How does this year's enrollment compare to last year?

Today, the district has more than 400 students over the number enrolled at this time in 2013.

Most of those 400+ students are elementary school students.

Elementary schools are usually built for approximately 560 students.

Today's enrollment of more students this year — and the majority of them being at elementary school — is consistent with the district's prior planning and projections about the need for an elementary school in the southern portion of the district.

The 2014 bond proposal also included funding for additional classroom space for high school students and expansions and improvements of elementary schools across the district, including North Middle School in the northern portion of the district.



CONVERSATIONS ABOUT STUDENT MATTERS

**Talking and working together
Locally, regionally & state-wide**

Thank you for coming

Tonight's meeting

- 1. Introductions**
Superintendent Cohn
- 2. Welcome**
Mayor Stepanson
- 3. Challenges and celebrations**
John Aultman, Brian Day, Dr. Joyce Stewart
- 4. Legislative priorities**
Jeff More
- 5. Directors' questions**
- 6. Economic development**
Troy McClelland
- 7. Community conversation**
Visit with school board members, elected officials, district staff and students



If you have questions or suggestions, you can also leave them in writing. As you are leaving, please feel free to drop your comment card in the basket by the door.

How to stay involved in the discussions

Today's students will enter careers that do not exist today. How can we work together to prepare them for tomorrow's world and build and maintain high quality learning spaces?

Stay in touch with all school board meeting topics.

Subscribe to the *InTouch* email newsletter. Click on the logo at the bottom of the district website at

www.everettsd.org.

That newsletter includes links to the board's annual meeting plan.



School board members

Pam LeSesne, President
Carol Andrews, Vice President
Ted Wenta, Legislative Rep.
Caroline Mason
Traci Mitchell





Everett Public Schools 2015 Legislative Platform

Board of Directors

Pam LeSesne
President

Carol Andrews
Vice President

Ted Wenta
Legislative Representative

Caroline Mason
Board Member

Traci Mitchell
Board Member

Superintendent

Dr. Gary Cohn

Core Values

Learning

Equity

Passion

Respect

Diversity

Collaboration

Our students will lead and shape the future.

Our Mission

Inspire, educate, and prepare each student to achieve to high standards, contribute to our community, and thrive in a global society.



Everett Public Schools 2015 Legislative Priorities

Paramount duty - full funding for basic education

- ▶ We ask the Legislature to comply with its “paramount duty” to provide ample funding for K-12 education. We ask for full enactment of the new basic education finance system adopted in ESHB 2261 (2009) and SHB 2776 (2010).
- ▶ We ask the Legislature to avoid negative local impacts by careful, thoughtful, and timely implementation of MSOC, K-3 class size reduction, Full Day Kindergarten, and market rate state compensation.

Fully fund equitable and competitive state compensation and preserve local levy authority

- ▶ We ask the Legislature to fully fund equitable and competitive state compensation in Basic Education funding BEFORE any reduction in local levy authority.
- ▶ We ask that potential local levy reductions safeguard local school districts' abilities to fund locally-driven enrichment programs in addition to Basic Education.

School construction funding and bond approval requirements

- ▶ We ask the Legislature to fund school construction on par with smaller class size requirements defined in the McCleary ruling.
- ▶ We ask the Legislature to enact a constitutional amendment changing the bond approval percentage from a 60 percent super-majority to simple-majority of 50 percent plus one.

What is STEM, and why is it important?

“STEM” is shorthand for “Science, Technology, Engineering and Math.” Bundling those subjects into one short word is more than a memory gimmick. Students fluidly explore and apply STEM knowledge to learn even more, solve problems and store and categorize information to use in new ways.

STEM-literate students think critically, communicate effectively, solve problems and are creative.

Repeatedly, today’s colleges and

universities, training schools and employers report seeking employees who are STEM-capable, who can apply their knowledge creatively to solve problems, and who can work collaboratively with others.

In the past 10 years, STEM-related careers have increased three times faster than non-STEM jobs. That rate is expected to increase. Students in U.S. schools today who are not STEM-skilled when they graduate from high school, will be at a great disadvantage.

By 2018, the U.S. is expected to have 1.8 million STEM-related job openings.

Washington state ranks #1 in the nation in concentration of STEM-related jobs.

Did you know kindergarten students are learning about engineering?

Everett Public Schools is a STEM district. Starting in kindergarten, students are steeped in science and immersed in a curriculum called *Engineering is Elementary*. Each year, through grade 12, STEM concepts build upon each other to ensure that each student graduates with STEM knowledge to prepare them for

college, career and life in an increasingly scientific and “tech” world.

Students tackle such problems as cleaning up oil spills, designing a model maglev transportation system or building a strong, stable bridge.



Poverty, why does it matter?

Half of all poor students of color drop out of school

7 out of 10 non-graduates have spent at least a year in poverty

Dropout rate of students of low-income families was about **five times greater** than students from high-income families

Academic gaps exist for Everett Public Schools students of poverty

What is the McKinney-Vento act? Who benefits?

McKinney-Vento is a federal law that recognizes schools may be the only “stable” part of a homeless student’s life. Without the McKinney-Vento law, homeless students might shift schools multiple times in a year. Research shows the more students change schools, the more likely they are to drop out.

Everett Public Schools works in partnership with other districts to transport students to a stable school, no matter where the family might be sheltered at the time.

As of Nov. 1, the district had served 507 homeless students. Four years ago, that number was 268.