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Week 11 – March 20-24, 2017

About TWIO

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

This Week in Review

The major legislative news this week was the Senate Republicans release—and prompt adoption—of their 2017–19 Operating Budget proposal. More on that below. While the Legislature's focus begins to shift to budget discussions, legislative committees continued to plow through bills as the next [cut-off deadline](#) rapidly approaches. All opposite house policy bills must be out of committee by next Wednesday, March 29, in order to remain alive. The following Tuesday, April 4, is the opposite house fiscal committee cut-off. As always, budgets and bills considered Necessary to Implement the Budget are exempt from these early deadlines.

Rather than roll out a laundry list of bills being heard and/or adopted in committees this week, we will touch on some of the hot issues acted on this week:

School Assessments

On Monday, the Senate Education Committee held a public hearing on [HB 1046](#). This is the bill that would eliminate the high school graduation requirement for students to earn a Certificate of Academic Achievement by meeting standards on state assessments. Students would still be required to take assessments; however, they would no longer be “high stakes” tests, as they assessments would be “de-linked” from graduation. This issue has been around for several years, but has caught a level of momentum it failed to achieve in previous sessions. In fact, when the House adopted the bill, only six legislators voted “No.” Unfortunately, even with the strong support of the House and overwhelmingly positive testimony in the Senate Committee, it appears the bill has stalled.

As a piece of evidence about where the Majority party stands on assessments in the Senate, you need only look at [SB 5891](#). SB 5891 is a late-arriving bill (introduced just last week—although it is a companion to [HB 1012](#), which was pre-filed in December, but failed to move in the House) that, as introduced would have eliminated the use of the high school science assessment as a graduation requirement. The bill was heard on Monday in the Senate Ways & Means Committee and promptly adopted on Wednesday, along with the Senate budget (adoption of the bill is projected to save the budget approximately \$7.2 million). When the bill arrived on the Senate floor last night, however, there was a striking amendment ready to go. The striking

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amendment transformed the bill from an elimination of the graduation requirement to a simple delay. As adopted by the full Senate, SB 5891 now DELAYS the use of the state science assessment until the high school graduating class of 2021. Given this drastic change of position on the science requirement, it appears unlikely the Senate will advance HB 1046 to ELIMINATE each of the assessments (science included) from a graduation requirement.

School Construction

While a package of school construction bills ([SB 5453](#)—small school grants, [SB 5644](#)—Skills Center maintenance, [SB 5702](#)—SCAP revisions and Task Force) continue to await executive action in the House Capital Budget Committee, it was the House Education Committee that held a hearing on school facilities related issues. On Tuesday, the Committee held a work session on school district construction bonds. Led by WASA and WSSDA, along with Jon Gores, DA Davidson, Committee members were briefed on the [history and background of school construction funding](#), focusing on the current super-majority requirement for school district passage of bonds. Data regarding passage and failure rates, along with information about when—and why—districts run their bond issues was reviewed. This work session was the precursor to a following public hearing on legislation to send a constitutional amendment to the people authorizing the simple majority approval of school bonds.

[HJR 4203](#) and its implementing legislation [HB 1778](#) were heard alongside [HJR 4204](#) and its implementing bill [HB 1779](#). HJR 4203 is the constitutional amendment to authorize the simple majority approval of school bonds at any of the current four election opportunities: two spring special election dates, the August primary election, and the November general election. HJR 4204 is the constitutional amendment which would limit a simple majority approval of bonds to the November general election. HJR 4204 (November only) is a compromise position which WASA has argued we could discuss, if necessary. During the last two sessions we have opposed the idea of compromising to this position before we even have an opportunity to advocate for a “full meal deal.” The November-only compromise is considered by some legislators and advocates to be necessary to garner the required two-thirds majority in both the House and Senate. We have not seen any evidence, however, that this “pre-compromise” will move any legislators from an opposing to a supporting position. We continue to seek a “clean” constitutional amendment (simple majority at any election) before we will talk about compromising. (Compromise in Olympia is often necessary, but just like in your local district collective bargaining, if you move to a “compromise” position before bargaining even begins, you have no ability to move. That locks you into a simple ‘yes’ or ‘no’ option and gives the appearance of an unwillingness to compromise—even though you’ve given up on your position before the game began. We want to position ourselves in a way that allows for movement, IF deemed necessary.)

We appreciated the ability to fully review these constitutional amendments, even with the understanding they are technically dead because they were heard following the cut-off deadline. This provided us the opportunity to educate a set of legislators (many of them new to the Legislature and/or this issue) and puts us in a position to advocate for the issue in the interim and hopefully next session.

School Siting

The lingering issue of authorizing school districts to site schools outside of Urban Growth Areas (UGA), under the state’s Growth Management Act, continues to move—and has more momentum (and optimism) than ever seen before. [HB 1017](#) was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Thursday. The bill has been through various transformations as it moved through the House—and will likely continue to be “tweaked” as it moves through the Senate; however, the underlying

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theme remains consistent: providing a process to allow school districts, under specific circumstances, to site schools outside of UGAs. For the nearly 30 school districts where this is a major concern, having this bill signed into law will be a huge win, a long time in coming. Certainly, in the legislative world it is a big mistake to count your chickens before they hatch, but key leaders in both houses are assisting in shepherding this bill through the process and success seems to be a viable bet.

Budget Update

On Tuesday, the Senate Republicans unveiled their 2017–19 Operating Budget proposal, a Proposed Substitute of [SB 5048](#). For information, see the [March 22 Special Edition of TWIO](#). For more details, including the actual budget bill, see the [Washington State Fiscal Information website](#).

The Senate Ways & Means Committee moved the new proposal to a public hearing on Tuesday afternoon. While the budget provides additional investments in K–12 education (the level of “new” money continues to be debated), [WASA testified in opposition](#) to the budget. Contrary to multiple press reports (and the Senate Republican press releases), the budget proposal falls far short of “full funding” or providing “ample funding” of K–12 education. And what additional funding is provided to K–12, comes from current local school district levies (via a levy swap) and other state services, which will have a detrimental impact on school districts. The House Democrats are set to release their own proposal on Monday, March 27. We hope their plan will be more acceptable.

On Wednesday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee promptly moved the new budget to executive action. After lingering in caucus for several hours, pouring over amendments, Committee members returned to take action. They reviewed, debated, and voted on over 70 amendments, including a package of technical amendments. Two amendments, both adopted, address K–12 funding: [Amendment 46](#) to provide funding (\$180,000) for the Nonviolence and Leadership Training Program provided by the Institute for Community Leadership; and [Amendment 47](#) to provide one-time funding (\$590,000) to develop a data system that would interconnect the entire education system. The funding would also be used to implement a state-wide “accountability and data system” intended to improve graduation rates. The bill was adopted by the Committee along a straight party-line vote, with Majority Republicans supporting and Minority Democrats opposing.

Wasting no time, the budget was moved to the Senate Floor on Thursday. Members stayed in their respective party Caucus rooms for most of the afternoon and early evening, finally moving to the Floor for debate well after dinnertime. Before moving to the budget bill, the Senate acted on a series of budget-related bills which were also heard in the Ways & Means Committee this week, and adopted by the Committee on Wednesday. Two education bills were included: [SB 5891](#) (high school science assessment), discussed above; and [SB 5875](#). An amended SB 5891 was adopted by the Senate with a unanimous vote. SB 5875 was a wee bit more contentious.

As described in the [March 22 Special Edition of TWIO](#), SB 5875 is a “trailer bill” which amends [SB 5607](#), the Senate Republican’s Education Funding Plan. The new bill, as adopted by Ways & Means, would make the following changes to the Senate-adopted SB 5607:

- Reduces the basic per pupil guarantee from \$10,000 to \$9,200 in school year 2018–19. In future school years, the basic per pupil guarantee remains at \$10,000.
- Lowers the maximum Local Effort Levy tax rate from \$1.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value to \$1.55 per \$1,000 of assessed value in Calendar Year 2019

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and thereafter. (Note: the initial Local Effort Levy rate in Calendar Year 2018 of \$0.45 per \$1,000 of assessed value is unchanged.)

- Specifies that local taxing districts are guaranteed full reimbursement for any negative fiscal impacts to their levy authority due to the Local Effort Levy. (Note: SB 5607 stated a process for local taxing districts to be reimbursed was “authorized” and funds were subject to appropriation in the state Operating Budget, while the amendment guarantees this reimbursement.)
- Modifies the \$12,500 minimum total per pupil funding threshold calculation: Local revenues are entirely excluded from the calculation; the federal revenue contribution towards the \$12,500 minimum is fixed in time to those federal revenues received by school districts in the 2017–18 school year; and state revenues are defined to mean the total state revenues appropriated to school districts under the state Operating Budget.
- Modifies provisions related to extended-year supplemental contracts. State funding for the contracts is subject to appropriation in the state Operating Budget. Additionally, the state funds, if appropriated, must be distributed to each Educational Service District in proportion to the enrollment of students served by the ESD as a percentage of statewide enrollment.

Five amendments to SB 5875 were introduced on the Floor:

- **[Amendment 158](#)**: This amendment would have reduced the Local Effort Levy (property tax) by 16 cents from \$1.55 to \$1.39. The funding would have been made up from additional retail sales nexus standards that will require retail sales tax collection by remote sellers making sales into Washington (this is a similar funding proposal proposed by Senator Mullet in the Moderate Senate Democrat’s Education Funding Plan, **[SB 5825](#)**). The two provisions would have offset each other, meaning there would be no fiscal impact. The amendment failed.
- **[Amendment 146](#)**: This “truth in advertising” amendment would have simply renamed the proposed new “Local Effort Levy” as a “New State Property Tax.” The amendment failed.
- **[Amendment 144](#)**: This is a somewhat of a technical amendment that would clarify that only the portion of Calendar Year 2018 local M&O levies attributable to School Year 2018–19 are included in the \$12,500 minimum per pupil calculation for the 2018–19 school year. Additionally, it would eliminate the expiration date for the local taxing district reimbursement program. Proposed by the bill’s sponsor, this amendment was adopted.
- **[Amendment 159](#)**: This amendment would have eliminated the one-year termination of all local M&O levies. Further it would have eliminated the levy lid law for school districts beginning in Calendar Year 2019. The proising senator tried to make the case that if the state really provides the necessary funding to fully fund K–12 education, a levy lid is unnecessary. School district constituents should be allowed to support their schools to whatever level they choose. It was pointed out the underlying bill requires levies to be certified by OSPI to ensure M&O proceeds are not used for basic education programs. The amendment failed.
- **[Amendment 160](#)**: The proposed property tax increase/reduction that would result from the adoption of SB 5607/SB 5875 also applies to commercial property. This amendment would have multiple impacts: First, the senior and disabled veteran property tax exemption program income qualification thresholds would be increased to \$57,000 from \$40,000. The resulting losses to school districts would be reimbursed from a new tax, as follows—

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businesses which own parcels of property valued at \$5 million or more (think Microsoft, Amazon, Costco, Walmart, etc.) which would have any property tax reduction as a result of SB 5607/SB 5875 would be required to pay a new tax equal to the reduced property tax. Proceeds from this new tax would be deposited into an Education Levy Contingency Account. Funds from this account would be used to reimburse local school districts for losses due to the increase in the senior and disabled veterans property tax program, with any remaining funds distributed to the school districts based on the number of students. The amendment failed.

After the one adopted amendment was added to the bill, it was moved to Third Reading for final debate and passage.

After the one adopted amendment was added to the bill, it was moved to Third Reading for final debate and passage. The debate was a rehash of the tough debate over SB 5607. Both sides made claims about the number of districts receiving new dollars or the number of districts receiving cuts. The heat of the debate was turned up a couple of times due to external influences. In the midst of debate, many senators were off the Floor...watching the Gonzaga NCAA Tournament game. At one point Senator Kevin Ranker (D-Orcas Island) was passionately making a point, stopped his speech and admonished his colleagues for focusing on a basketball game more than a serious debate on one of the most crucial legislative decisions legislators have ever had to make. Simply being distracted by a basketball game in the Caucus room probably would not have annoyed senators, but the cheering and clapping from the wings certainly angered some members.

As we mentioned in the [March 22 Special Edition of TWIO](#), because SB 5875 makes adjustments to the Local Effort Levy rates (and other changes), the school district impact charts had to be adjusted (the full list of available tables are linked in the [March 22 TWIO](#)). The original numbers for SB 5607 were erroneous and had to be corrected. It appears there may be some discrepancies with the new numbers on SB 5875 as well. We have heard from multiple districts that the projected enrollment numbers used in calculations are drastically off from their own estimates. Impact charts used by the Democratic Caucus have disparate results. Essentially the difference between the numbers the Senate Democrats are using and what the Senate Republicans are using is that the D's say, "let's compare the full phase-in amount of new money in 2021 to a base funding amount that reflects what districts are receiving right now and adjusted for caseload and inflation out to 2021." That would be an amount with the higher local levy amounts you are all collecting now—not the "current law" amount after the levy cliff happens in a year and your levy lids all drop four percent. The first chart is a [statewide summary](#) which shows a net school district funding loss after Fiscal Year 2019. The second chart is a more [comprehensive district-by-district impact](#) of SB 5607/SB 5875. These comprehensive charts compare the "current base" (i.e., current funding formulas adjusted for inflation and caseload) to a base that includes no levy cliff ever happening, inflating that number for inflation out to 2020–21.

After an agonizing debate, the bill was adopted with an expected, party-line 25–24 vote.

Then it was time to debate the budget. This was another grueling fight, which included the debate on 22 amendments. Five were education amendments. Perhaps the most intriguing amendment was [Amendment 154](#). This amendment was very simple. It would have increased the minimum per pupil guarantee (as proposed in SB 5607/SB 5875 and funded in the budget) from \$12,500 to \$14,865 beginning in the 2018–19 school year. The amendment was simple; the argument and rationale for the amendment was more thought out. Senator Marko Lias (D-Mukilteo), who introduced the amendment, argued that the Senate Republicans have consistently stated that their Education Funding Plan, in particular the per pupil funding formula, was modeled after the Massachusetts

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funding formula. The per pupil formula may be taken from Massachusetts, however, the actual FUNDING of the formula is vastly different than the Massachusetts model. Sen. Lias stated that part of the reason the Massachusetts model has worked for that state is the financial backing of the model, and if Washington is to adopt the Massachusetts per pupil formula, Washington should fund the model like Massachusetts. This is an argument WASA has been making since the introduction of SB 5607. The model is not necessary wrong, but it is woefully underfunded (which is the same problem with the current Prototypical model; it doesn't work because it is woefully underfunded). Of course, such a logical and rational argument stands little chance in Olympia. The amendment was defeated.

The second education amendment, [Amendment 155](#), also was consistent with arguments we have been making. This amendment would have changed the calculation for the supplemental per pupil funding of the Learning Assistance Program from the use of US census data to estimate the number of students in poverty to the use of the number of students who are eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Meals (that is, returning to the current basis for calculating poverty). The amendment was defeated.

A third education amendment, [Amendment 163](#) increases appropriations for statewide supervision activities for Career & Technical Education student leadership organizations. The amendment, increasing the budget expenditures by \$200,000, was adopted.

[Amendment 167](#), would have reduced OSPI's assessment system appropriation, reflecting the adoption of a "de-link" bill ([HB 1046](#), as discussed above, or similar legislation). The amendment would have redirected the savings of \$21 million to increase MSOC funding for students in CTE and Skills Center programs.

The final education amendment, [Amendment 171](#), was a technical amendment, providing funding for two amendments (including Amendment 46, discussed above) adopted by the Ways & Means Committee, but inadvertently left out in the engrossing process. The amendment was adopted.

Following the amendment process, the bill was moved to Third Reading and final passage. After impassioned debate, by members of both parties, the newly amended SB 5048 was adopted by an expected straight party-line vote of 25–24. It now moves to the House. If you have the time (and the tolerance) you may be interested in the debate on [TVW](#). The debate on SB 5875 begins at 1:03:51. The debate on SB 5048 begins at 3:49:43.

Because the Senate just can't pass up a good time, the day wasn't over, yet. Immediately following the adoption of the budget, Senate Joe Fain (R-Auburn), Majority Floor Leader, moved to bring SB 5111 to the Floor. Remember, [SB 5111](#) is the governor's Capital Gains Tax proposal—a proposal that Senate Republicans oppose, but want to force Senate Democrats to either: vote in favor, providing campaign fodder; or vote against, providing "evidence" that they are not willing to support revenue after all. For more details and background, see [TWIO, Week 9](#).

The bill has been holding at Second Reading since March 7, the last time Republicans tried to advance the bill. When Sen. Fain moved to advance SB 5111 to Third Reading, Sen. Lias, Minority Floor Leader, moved to excuse 17 of his members who had already walked off the floor (either assuming the Senate's business was done or not wanting to engage in a political trap being set on SB 5111). Sen. Fain objected to excusing the members, which takes a majority vote. The vote was taken and the move to excuse the members was rejected (something that VERY rarely happens). Sen. Fain explained why this bill needed to be moved to Third Reading...and Sen. Lias objected to the motion. A short debate between the two over the motion ensued, then they moved to a vote on the motion. Upon questioning, the President clarified the motion to advance the bill to Third Reading would require a two-thirds vote because it would raise taxes (a Rule

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change adopted by the Majority Republicans). At that point Sen. Fain asked for a roll call vote. The roll was called and the motion to advance the bill to Third Reading failed with a vote of 25–7, with 17 members “absent.” Sen. Fain then moved to have the bill retain its place on Second Reading—ready to be advanced again another time. Then, finally, Sen. Fain moved to adjourn the Senate.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

One budget passed; another coming Monday. This week has been a very interesting week for WSNA and WAMOA.

On Tuesday, Lisa Chatterton, food service director, Franklin Pierce SD, and I testified in support of [ESHB 1508](#), **WA Kids Ready to Learn Act of 2017** in Senate Early Learning/K–12. After discussions with our WSNA legislative leadership, we decided to defer to the wishes of key House Democrats, who were pushing the House-passed version of ESHB 1508, and not make our disagreement with the “sugar amendment” in ESHB 1508 a possible issue that might affect the bill’s chances in the Senate.

So, we took the “high road,” and Chatterton told the successful stories of an elementary school in her district that has a very successful breakfast in the classroom program, and that the school farm in her district grows food that is used in the district’s breakfast and lunch programs. I mentioned the benefits of counting breakfast in the classroom as instructional time as long as the students’ consumption of breakfast allowed the instructional program to continue functioning. Such a limit on the definition of instructional time in itself has been a barrier to school districts implemented their locally-funded breakfast after the bell programs.

On the same agenda in Senate Early Learning/K–12, we testified in support of [HB 1551](#), **Apple a Day Program**, which continues the successful kitchen equipment grant program established by the Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools Grant program implemented through the 2015–17 Capital Budget. Thirty-four school districts received grants through the Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools program, and many more applied but did not receive a grant. Both our associations strongly support this bill.

On Tuesday, AEA decided to sign in Other on [SB 5048](#) and [SB 5875](#), **the Senate’s 2017–19 Operating Budget, and accompanying Senate Republican K–12 funding plan**, both designed to meet the *McCleary* decision expectations. In House Appropriations last month, we shared that [SSB 5607](#), the *McCleary* policy bill, lacks the uniformity necessary to comply with the Court’s directive when it doesn’t fund the prototypical school funding model and salary allocation models. Both successful models are eliminated in SB 5048 and SB 5875.

With **SSB 5048 and SB 5875** both passing the Senate late last night and early this morning, and the House Democrats releasing their 2017–19 Operating Budget on Monday, the stage is getting set for serious negotiations to begin soon on not only a conference operating budget, but how to solve the *McCleary* directive. Our two associations are ready to continue being resources for legislators in how to meet these challenges.

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Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

They Shoot Horses. Don't They?

Drama · The lives of a disparate group of contestants intertwine in an inhumanely grueling dance marathon.

This movie comes to mind as legislators in both houses begin the marathon as they move toward some conclusion at some undetermined point in time.

Meanwhile, the Senate has released its budget. The House is releasing its proposal this coming week with the public hearing that same afternoon at 3:30 p.m.

Pension Related Proposals

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

This Senate bill came forth the same day the Senate unveiled its budget. Briefly summarizing: 1) It appropriates \$700 million from the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) to the Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 1 Fund to reduce the plan's underfunded actuarially accrued liability (UAAL), and 2) Creates a surcharge on all employers that make payments toward the plan's UAAL that is equal to the amount to which the UAAL will be reduced to reimburse the General Fund.

The infusion of the \$700 million from the rainy-day fund into the PERS 1 trust fund would improve the funding status of Plan 1 and result in a lower UAAL payment but not the rate districts must pay. The surcharge is for employers to repay the \$700 million to the rainy-day fund. It doesn't appear that this will result in either a savings or added cost to employers. The [bill summary](#), states that the surcharge "is equal to the amount to which the UAAL rate will be reduced". The link also contains a chart projecting rates through 2030.

Background: Currently two retirement plans have substantial unfunded liabilities. PERS 1 has a \$5 billion future UAAL. Under the current rate structure, employers are paying a surcharge to retire this UAAL in 2030. Under this proposal, the UAAL will be paid up in 2028, two years earlier.

Comment: The State Treasurer testified in support of the proposal. City and county representatives testified "Other" although they thought it was a good thing to do but not sure. Senator and Chairman Braun indicated that the intent was to hold harmless all parties.

Just like the quick release and then public hearing, this bill had neither a bill report nor fiscal note prior to the public hearing. WASA signed in support because it looked like a reduction in contribution rates, when upon release of further information, the rates stay the same. The only difference is that a small percentage of the rates would go to payback the \$700 million into the General Fund. In retrospect, WASA could have remained silent on the proposal.

Does this transfer need to be done? The quick answer is "No". It's a solution seeking a problem. The UAAL has been known for years and a plan to address it is in place. Retiring the deficit two years earlier is not a substantive issue. Point of fact is that even with having two pension plans with outstanding liabilities, Washington State's overall pension system is one of the top 5 in the nation for soundness. The system is sound, and liabilities have not affected the state's bond ratings. However, by using

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these BSA dollars, the Republican budget takes their use away from other potential uses. House budget leaders have privately stated they may be more willing to fund various areas of government through use of the BSA since the Senate had opened that door. Their budget will tell that tale or not.

As an aside, using these dollars requires a super-majority vote to approve.

Status: As this is being written, the Senate has not acted on this bill. It is on the active floor calendar.

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. Fiscal impact is \$4-9 million dollars.

Status: The House Appropriations Committee is not likely to hold a hearing on this bill. However, the Senate budget contains a proviso funding this bill implying they will act on it. Obviously, it is NTIB.

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

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

Status: The Senate Ways & Means Committee has not heard this bill. It would save the State money over time (\$25 million) due to the increased enrollment and contributions into Plan 2. It is NTIB.

Health Benefit Related Proposals

SB 5726 – Addressing public school employee benefits.

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

Status: This bill did not move beyond Rules. This bill is NTIB. The prime sponsor (Senator Hobbs) remains hopeful it may be part of the final *McCleary* solution.

Family and Medical Leave

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 is scheduled for a hearing, March 24.

Other Budget Items of Note:

Simply stated, the Senate budget is built on 'business of usual' for 2017–2018 and then after that, money is dumped into a bucket and districts are free to decide how to

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distribute. As a caveat, these dollar figures are not only a proposal subject to change but also it is unknown how future rates will be set if the Senate per student funding model is adopted. The Senate budget states, “For the 2018–19 school year, funding for compensation is a component part of the allocation of general apportionment funding to school districts as provided in.....(**SB 5607**).”

(As an aside, transportation costs are included in the base per student allocation in the Senate model. Depreciation is also discontinued.)

Senate Budget proposed state funding for 2017–18:

- The current Medicare retiree health insurance benefit/subsidy of \$150/month continues.
- Four substitute days/classroom teacher unit are funded at \$151.86/day.
- Fringe benefit allocations shall be calculated at 23.49% for certificated salary allocations.
- Fringe benefit allocations shall be calculated at 24.6% for classified salary allocations.
- Associated incremental fringe benefits’ allocations are funded at 22.85% for certificated instructional and administrative staff and 21.10% for classified staff.
- The maintenance rate for insurance benefit allocations is \$780/month.
- Retiree remittance will be \$65.85 per each full-time employee beginning Sept. 1, 2017 and \$69.82/FTE beginning Sept. 2, 2018. These figures are to be pro-rated for part-time employees unless school districts or ESD’s purchase insurance benefits through contracts with the health care authority (PEBB). See discussion on SB 5726 above.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Tuesdays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Thursdays

8–9:55 a.m.

House Education
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Session Cutoff Calendar

January 9, 2017

First Day of Session.

February 17, 2017

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

February 24, 2017

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

March 8, 2017

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

March 29, 2017

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

April 4, 2017

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

April 12, 2017*

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

April 23, 2017

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

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

SHB 1160	Sunshine committee	S State Government	Springer
2SHB 1169	Student loan assistance	S Higher Education	Orwall
2SHB 1170	Truancy reduction efforts	S Human Services/Mental Health/	Orwall
HB 1174	Firearms/hunting education	H Education	Muri
HB 1203	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1206	State estate tax, repealing	H Finance	Young
HB 1208	Charter schools/athletics	H Education	Johnson
HB 1215	Innovation schools	H Education	Hargrove
HB 1224	Growth management/sup court review	H Environment	Pike
SHB 1235	Physical education assessments	S Rules 2	Riccelli
HB 1236	Truancy/school assignments	H Judiciary	Klippert
HB 1246	School bus safety	H Education	McCabe
HB 1254	Educational grant program	H Education	Young
HB 1256	School assessment system	H Education	Young
SHB 1279	School safety drills	S Early Learning/K–12	Pettigrew
HB 1282	Career & technical education	H Appropriations	Tarleton
HB 1284	School emergency panic button	H Education	Lovick
HB 1287	Collective bargaining	H Labor & Workplace	Chandler
HB 1294	Model ethnic studies curriculum	H Rules R	Ortiz-Self
HB 1295	Language access/public schools	H Education	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1303	Educational interpreters	H Rules C	Stambaugh
HB 1310	School violence reports	H Education	Manweller
HB 1313	Applied learning	H Education	Pettigrew
SHB 1319	Educators evaluation frequency	H Passed 3rd	McCaslin
2SHB 1341	Professional certification/teachers	S Early Learning/K–12	Bergquist
SHB 1346	Nurse in school setting	S Rules 2	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 Ways & Means	Ortiz-Self
HB 1451	Language access/students	H Appropriations	Orwall
HB 1453	Agriculture science education	H Education	Blake
HB 1457	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	Irwin
ESHB 1481	Driver education uniformity	S Transportation	Hayes
HB 1500	Tax exemptions	H Finance	Pollet
ESHB 1508	Student meals & nutrition	S Early Learning/K-12	Stonier
HB 1509	Credits for high school graduation	H Appropriations	Stonier
SHB 1511	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Lytton
SHB 1516	Public records storage system	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1517	School construction/lottery	H Capital Budget	MacEwen
SHB 1518	Social emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1539	Sexual abuse of students	H Education	McCabe
HB 1542	Dropout prevention/farming	H Education	Doglio
HB 1549	Tax preferences	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1550	B&O tax/education	H Finance	Lytton
EHB 1551	Student nutrition/grants	S Early Learning/K-12	Riccelli
HB 1555	Carbon pollution tax	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1563	Child abuse hotline/posting	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1564	Pesticide exposure	H Health Care/Wellness	Ortiz-Self
HB 1572	High school assessments	H Education	Dolan
HB 1573	Sunscreen/schools	H Education	Harris
HB 1579	Real estate disclosure/schools	H Business & Finance Services	Kilduff
ESHB 1594	Public records administration	S State Government	McBride
EHB 1595	Public records request costs	S State Government	Nealey
ESHB 1600	Career and college readiness	S Early Learning/K-12	Santos
HB 1601	Beginning educator support	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1602	School sports/rights	H Judiciary	Young
HB 1608	Capital budget resources	H Appropriations	Pike
SHB 1618	Engagement coordinators	S Early Learning/K-12	Ortiz-Self
HB 1621	Social-emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn

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

HB 1818	State spending programs review	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
SHB 1827	Educator workforce supply	H Rules R	Santos
HB 1842	Lead in drinking water	H Environment	Pollet
ESHB 1843	Basic education program	S Ways & Means	Sullivan
HB 1878	Allergen info in public schools	H Education	Stanford
ESHB 1886	OSPI & state board of education	S Early Learning/K-12	Harris
SHB 1896	Civics education	H Education	Dolan
HB 1898	Middle school CTE	H Education	McCaslin
HB 1901	Month of the kindergartener	H Rules R	Griffey
EHB 1913	Schools/leasehold excise tax	H Higher Education	Dolan
HB 1923	School construction grants	H Rules R	Blake
HB 1925	Schools/lead in water	H Environment	Pollet
HB 1926	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Pollet
HB 1934	Voting rights	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Haler
HB 1948	OPMA/subgroups	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Harmsworth
HB 1951	Public employees bargaining/OPMA	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
HB 1982	School safety	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1989	OPMA/advisory boards	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Pollet
HB 2034	Native American curriculum	H Education	Lovick
HB 2050	Classroom support	H Appropriations	McCaslin
HB 2053	Foster children/homeschool	H Early Learning/Human Services	Young
HB 2054	Foster license/homeschooling	H Early Learning/Human Services	Young
HB 2075	College and career readiness	H Appropriations	Pettigrew
HB 2083	Special election dates	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Hudgins
HB 2110	School district health plans	H Education	Caldier
HB 2152	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2153	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2161	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2162	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2163	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Ormsby
HB 2164	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Ormsby
HB 2170	Capital budget T.O.	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
HB 2171	General obligation bonds T.O.	H Capital Budget	Tharinger

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
HJR 4209	Balanced budget	H Appropriations	Young
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 HEDPA	Bailey
ESB 5023	School levy lid revisions/delay	C6 L17	Wellman
SB 5028	Native American curriculum	S Rules X	McCoy
SSB 5031	Uniform money services act	H Rules R	Angel
SB 5047	Operating Supplemental Budget 2017	S Ways & Means	Braun
SSB 5048	Operating Budget 2017–2019	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SB 5054	Safety belts in school buses	S Transportation	Dansel
SSB 5064	Student freedom of expression	H Education	Fain
SB 5066	Zero-based budget reviews	H Appropriations	Miloscia
SB 5067	Voting rights	S State Government	Miloscia
SB 5068	District-based elections	H State Government, Elections	Miloscia
SB 5070	Paraeducators	H Education	Rivers
SB 5076	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5086	Capital Budget 2017–2019	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5090	State general obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5095	Transportation Sup Budget 2015–2017	S Transportation	King
SSB 5096	Transportation Budget 2017–2019	S Rules 2	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 Rules X	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 X	Fain
SSB 5155	K-2 suspension and expulsion	S Rules X	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 X	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 X	Warnick
SSB 5241	Foster care/education success	H Education	Carlyle
2SSB 5258	Washington AIM program	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5267	Voting rights	S State Government	Hunt
SB 5283	Educational staff associate/service years	S Ways & Means	Warnick
SB 5290	Medical marijuana/students	S Early Learning/K-12	Hobbs
SB 5291	Academic support	S Early Learning/K-12	Pearson
ESSB 5293	Truancy reduction	H Judiciary	Darneille
SB 5297	Educational employees' compensation	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5298	Levy authority/local effort assistance	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5310	Retired teachers/coaches	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SSB 5313	Civics education & campaign compliance	S Ways & Means	Fain
SB 5318	Agriculture science education	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5325	Nurse in school setting	H Education	Zeiger
SSB 5348	Special ed./cert of individual achievement	S Ways & Means	Fain

SB 5367	Pupil transportation funding	S Ways & Means	Becker
SB 5379	Cross-laminated timber	S State Government	McCoy
SSB 5404	Sunscreen/schools	H Education	Rivers
SB 5417	ASB food & beverage sales	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
SB 5420	Declaration of Human Rights	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
SB 5432	Special education funding allocation	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
SSB 5443	Fiscal notes	H Appropriations	Brown
SB 5448	Psychotropic medication/students	H Education	Rivers
ESSB 5449	Digital citizenship	H Education	Liias
SB 5450	Cross-laminated timber	S Local Government	Liias
SSB 5453	School construction grants	H Capital Budget	Honeyford
SB 5459	Beginning educator support	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5484	Early learning facilities fund program	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5486	Innovative supplemental contracts	S Early Learning/K-12	Zeiger
SSB 5487	Retired teachers as mentors	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5488	Bilingual instruction report	H EDDP	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 Rules X	Rolfes
SSB 5534	Housing allowance/schools	S Rules X	Fortunato
SSB 5545	Public employee bargaining/OPMA	S Rules X	Wilson
SB 5547	Educator professional growth	S Rules X	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 X	Baumgartner
SB 5585	Future teachers' conditional scholarship	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SSB 5588	Racial disproportionality	S Rules X	Hasegawa

SB 5601	Teacher postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	Darneille
SSB 5605	OSPI background checks	S Ways & Means	Walsh
SSB 5607	Education	H Appropriations	Braun
SB 5622	Career readiness education	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5623	Basic education program	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5639	Alternative student assessments	H Education	Conway
SSB 5641	School district class naming	H Education	Keiser
SSB 5644	Skill center facility maintenance	H Capital Budget	Honeyford
SSB 5651	Siting of schools	S Rules X	Conway
SB 5662	Professional educator standards board	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5664	Federal forestlands/education funding	H Appropriations	Braun
SB 5668	Civics education	S Early Learning/K-12	Zeiger
SB 5673	OSPI & state board of education	S Early Learning/K-12	Zeiger
SB 5677	Schools/leasehold excise tax	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5696	Breakfast after the bell	S Ways & Means	Wellman
ESSB 5702	School construction funding	H Capital Budget	Keiser
SB 5708	Student nutrition/grants	S Early Learning/K-12	Walsh
SB 5710	Public records act penalties	S State Government	Kuderer
SSB 5712	Bilingual education workforce	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5714	Social emotional work group	S Early Learning/K-12	McCoy
SSB 5726	Public school employee benefits	S Rules X	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 X	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	Frockt
SB 5825	K-12 education funding	S Ways & Means	Mullet

SB 5829	Paid family leave	S Ways & Means	Fain
SSB 5833	TRS plan 1 minimum allowance	H Appropriations	Honeyford
SB 5853	Career & technical education	S Ways & Means	Walch
SB 5855	Retail sale nexus	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 5856	Retail sale nexus/safety net	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 5858	Professional certification/teachers	S Early Learning/K-12	Finn
SSB 5875	Education T.O.	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SB 5876	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5877	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5878	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5879	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5882	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5883	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5884	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5885	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5891	High School graduation/science test	S 2nd Reading	Zeiger
SB 5895	Budget stabilization appropriations	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SSB 5896	Claims against public entities	S Rules 2	Rossi
SJM 8000	Free and fair elections	S State Government	Takko
SJM 8001	Elections, money spent on	S State Government	Hasegawa
SJR 8200	Publicly funded schools	S Early Learning/K-12	Baumgartner
SJR 8202	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SJR 8204	Prohibits individual income tax	S Failed 3rd	Fortunato
SJR 8207	School district levies	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SJR 8208	Four-year balanced budget	S 2nd Reading	Fain