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Week 12 – March 27-31, 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

“Budget Days” in Olympia continued this week with the roll-out of the House Democrats’ response to the Senate Republican’s release and adoption of a 2017–19 Operating Budget proposal. More on that below. With the Legislature’s opposite house policy committee [cut-off deadline](#) arriving this past Wednesday, March 29, most committees had full agendas hearing and adopting priority bills still remaining. Opposite house bills that were not adopted by policy committees by Wednesday are now technically dead. Bills that are still alive and have fiscal implications have until Tuesday, April 4, to be adopted by their opposite house fiscal committee. Yesterday and today, the Senate Ways & Means Committee worked through length agendas, taking action on legislation trying to beat the cut-off. The House Appropriations Committee has only taken action on the House budget this week; however, they are scheduled to meet for a semi-traditional pre-cut-off Saturday hearing. Any remaining bills will be addressed on Monday or Tuesday.

Following below are some of the key bills acted upon by policy committees this week:

Paraeducators

Dueling paraeducator bills continue to live. On Tuesday, the House Education Committee adopted [SB 5070](#). Before it was adopted, a striking amendment replaced the Senate language with language that reflected [HB 1115](#), as it was adopted by the House. At the same time, across the Sun-dial, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing on HB 1115 and then adopted the bill. HB 1115 was also adopted with a striking amendment making the bill very similar to the Senate-adopted SB 5070. In other words, SB 5070 now carries HB 1115 language, as adopted by the House; HB 1115 has language very similar to SB 5070 adopted by the Senate. Confusing? Have you ever seen “[Face/Off](#)”? House Education Committee staff have prepared a [side-by-side comparison](#) of the two bills BEFORE they were adopted by their opposite house committee—just switch the bill numbers and you can follow what each bill would do.

The amended SB 5070 was sent to the House Appropriations Committee and awaits action. The amended HB 1115 was sent to the Senate Ways & Means Committee. It was not heard, but was adopted by the Committee yesterday.

This Week in Olympia:**Week 12,****March 27-31, 2017*****continued*****Health Care**

Dueling school nurse bills remain alive. [HB 1346/SB 5325](#) would clarify the authority of a nurse working in a school setting. Last week, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee adopted HB 1346, as adopted by the full House. It awaits action by the full Senate. On Tuesday, the House Education Committee adopted an amended SB 5325. The striking amendment made the new bill mirror language in HB 1346 as adopted by the House, specifically removing language that prohibits a school administrator from interfering with nursing care provided by a Registered Nurse (RN) or an Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP) and replacing with language that clarifies a school administrator may supervise a RN or an ARNP in aspects of employment other than the practice of nursing. Additionally, language is added clarifying that a RN or an ARNP working in a school setting is authorized and responsible for the nursing care of students to the extent that the care is within the practice of nursing. SB 5325 awaits action by the full House. House Committee staff provided a [side-by-side comparison](#) BEFORE SB 5325 was amended to look like HB 1346.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee also adopted [HB 1060](#) on Monday. The bill would require school districts to permit a student who meets state law requirements for medical use of marijuana to consume marijuana on school grounds, aboard a school bus, or while attending a school-sponsored event. The bill was sent to the Senate Ways & Means Committee, but has not yet been scheduled for action. A Senate companion bill, [SB 5290](#), was never heard or otherwise acted upon.

Student Assessments

On Tuesday, the House Education Committee adopted [SB 5639](#), a bill which would have allowed students who met specified requirements, including participating in instructional activity at a qualifying technical college, to utilize alternative assessment options for statewide student assessments without first taking the standard assessment. As adopted by the Committee, the bill now mirrors [HB 1046](#), which 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 the assessments would be “delinked” from graduation. HB 1046 was heard by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, but not otherwise acted upon; SB 5639 keeps the issue alive (as does language in the House budget).

Governance

On Tuesday, the House Education Committee adopted [SB 5662](#), which authorizes a designee of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to serve in place of the SPI on the Professional Educator Standards Board. The bill awaits action by the full House.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee took action on another education governance issue on Tuesday: [HB 1886](#). As introduced, HB 1886 would have transferred numerous duties and responsibilities related to accountability, assessments, high school graduation requirements, basic education requirements, and other areas from the State Board of Education to OSPI. The effort was to streamline education governance and eliminate duplication; however, it was viewed by the State Board (and others) as an attack. Ultimately, the House Education Committee adopted the bill; however, when the bill moved from the full House it was drastically altered. As amended on the House Floor, HB 1886 would have established a Legislative Task Force on K–12 Governance and Responsibilities with the charge to provide recommendations regarding the appropriate roles and responsibilities of OSPI and the State Board. As amended and adopted by the Senate Committee, language requiring a Task Force is removed and replaced with a requirement that OSPI and the State Board jointly review a series of issues and report findings and

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recommendations to the Legislature, including recommendations regarding the appropriate roles and responsibilities of the two agencies. The new bill now awaits action by the full Senate.

Interestingly, the House appears to remain intent that a Task Force be developed. An amendment adding proviso language to the House's budget proposal was adopted in the House Appropriations Committee earlier this week (as discussed below), which requires OSPI to convene a Task Force on K–12 Governance and Responsibilities. The charge of the Task Force includes language that is almost identical to the requirements outlined in HB 1886, as adopted by the House.

Educator Certification

On Tuesday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee adopted an amended version of [HB 1341](#), regarding certification of teachers and administrators. As adopted by the House, the Professional Educator Standards Board would have been required: to adopt rules that provide teachers with a third option to become professionally certified, based on earning 75 approved professional development credits; and to adopt rules for professional administrator certification that are substantially similar to the professional development credit option for professional teacher certification. As adopted by the Senate Committee this week, the bill no longer contains provisions requiring the Board to adopt rules for a professional development credit option for principals and teachers to obtain a professional certificate. Instead it creates a new, professional development based five-year residency certificate renewal option for principals and teachers to renew their residency certificate in lieu of earning a professional certificate.

The dispute between the House and Senate over this bill will likely continue until the end of this session. Following the Senate amendments to HB 1341, House members attempted to add House-adopted language of HB 1341 to the 2017–19 Operating Budget (as discussed below). Even though the effort was unsuccessful, it seems clear they will continue to fight for a credit-based option.

Budget Update

On Monday, the House Democrats unveiled their 2017–19 Operating Budget proposal, a Proposed Substitute of [HB 1067](#). For information, see the [March 28 Special Edition of TWIO](#). For more details, including the actual budget bill, see the [Washington State Fiscal Information website](#).

The House Appropriations Committee moved the proposal to a public hearing on Monday afternoon. While WASA noted several items in testimony which we appreciated and agreed with, our comments came at least a few steps shy of providing full support for the budget. Like the Senate budget, the House proposal falls short of providing funding for basic education. We expressed our support for the provision of funds for educator professional development and expressed our appreciation for maintaining—and enhancing—the current Prototypical School Funding Model. We also supported the increase in beginning teacher salaries, but noted our deep concerns with the elimination of the Salary Allocation Model. As we've stated many times before, we clarified that the current SAM does not necessarily have to remain; however, SOME kind of structure is necessary or we will have chaos across the state. Unlike the Senate, the House budget does not provide K–12 funding at the expense of other state services. In testimony, we stated we appreciated the support of government programs outside of K–12 which have a direct impact on education. The House budget supports K–12 investments and the protection of other state services by utilizing approximately \$3 billion in new revenues. We reminded Committee members that we do not believe the state's current budget structure can support K–12 and other state services adequately and noted our support for

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seeking additional revenues. (While those revenues are identified in the budget, adoption of separate legislation is necessary. The bill introduced to implement new revenue provisions, [HB 2186](#) (discussed below), will be heard in the House Finance Committee on Monday.

On Tuesday, the House Appropriations Committee promptly moved the new budget proposal to executive action. Members met in their respective caucuses to review 58 amendments, then returned to plow through each proposal before moving to a final debate and adoption. Forty-two of the amendments, most with technical changes or minor funding adjustments, were adopted. Thirteen amendments (all from Minority Republicans) were defeated and another three amendments were withdrawn. Several amendments had K–12 impacts:

- **[Amendment 35](#)**: Funding is provided in the House budget to the Department of Health (DOH) to test water fixtures in schools. This amendment requires DOH to follow the guidance and protocols set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency regarding testing for lead in water and fixtures for public and private schools. The amendment was adopted and has no change in appropriation.
- **[Amendment 47](#)**: This amendment reduces funding at OSPI for bullying prevention activities from \$300,000 to \$100,000 (\$150,000 per year to \$50,000 per year). The amendment also provides funding (\$366,000) to implement HB 1377, which enhances nonacademic professional services to improve students' mental health. The amendment was adopted and has a net increase in budget expenditures of \$166,000.
- **[Amendment 48](#)**: As discussed above, this amendment directs OSPI to convene a Task Force on K–12 Governance and Responsibilities to provide recommendations regarding the appropriate roles and responsibilities of OSPI and the State Board of Education (reflecting the current language of HB 1886). The amendment was adopted. The language requires OSPI to convene this Task Force within current resources and has no net change in appropriation levels.
- **[Amendment 49](#)**: This amendment provides additional funding (\$22,000) to OSPI to continue to support the work of the Education Opportunity Gap Oversight and Accountability Committee. The amendment was adopted.
- **[Amendment 50](#)**: The underlying budget provides \$4.74 million to the Professional Educator Standards Board for preservice teacher training and alternative routes to certification. This adopted amendment clarifies \$250,000 of the total appropriation may only be used for the pipeline for paraeducators conditional scholarship program. There is no net change in appropriation levels.
- **[Amendment 52](#)**: This amendment reduces funding provided to OSPI to support the Building Bridges program from \$1.3 million to \$690,000. The \$620,000 reduction is transferred to OSPI to develop and implement a statewide accountability system to improve student graduation rates and to procure and implement a reporting and data aggregation system to connect state- and district-level information to secure and protect district, school, and student information. The amendment was adopted, with no net change to appropriated levels.
- **[Amendment 59](#)**: This amendment makes a series of technical corrections including in Part V of the budget (Education). A reference to HB 1341, funded in the OSPI budget, is corrected. HB 1341 addresses teacher and administrator certification (as discussed above).

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After a vigorous debate, the House Appropriations Committee adopted the amended proposal with a straight party-line vote, with Majority Democrats supporting and Minority Republicans opposing.

HB 1067 was sent to the House Rules Committee. Rather than advance the bill to Second Reading, however, Leadership instead moved the Senate-adopted budget, [SB 5048](#) to the House Floor. The bill sat on the bar for the required 24 hours, collecting 63 amendments—in addition to the underlying striking amendment which mirrored the amended and Committee-adopted HB 1067. Almost all of the amendments were introduced by Minority Republicans, with the expectation that almost all of them would be defeated.

Last night, the House gathered on the Floor and began debating the slew of budget amendments on Second Reading. Two Democrats were excused, leaving the Chamber tied with 48 Democratic votes and 48 Republican votes. Members reviewed, debated, and voted on 45 of the 63 amendments, stopping just short of amendments in Part V (Education) of the budget—then abruptly adjourned the session until this morning. Obviously, House Leadership did not want to have the bill advanced to Third Reading and Final Passage with two of their members absent. Like the vote in the Senate and the vote in the Appropriations Committee, the final vote on the House Floor is expected to be a straight party-line vote. If the Democrats were down two members, the final vote would surely be 48 to 48—and lacking a majority, the budget would fail. So, Leadership adjourned the Session, allowing a handful of amendments to carryover until today, along with the full opportunity to debate the amended budget.

At the time this newsletter was being prepared, the House had not yet returned to the Floor. Below are the K–12 amendments that are still on the bar—most of them introduced by Republicans and most of them expected to fail (with UPDATED action):

- [Amendment 359](#): This amendment would reduce funding provided to the Department of Licensing to address firearm licensing (\$382,000) and transfer the funds to OSPI to implement school safety provisions of ESB 6620, adopted last session. There would be no net change in appropriation levels. (FAILED)
- [Amendment 371](#): This amendment would provide \$107,000 to OSPI to convene the Erin’s Law Task Force to create a curriculum and model policy for the prevention of sexual abuse of children. This would increase General Fund expenditures by \$107,000. (ADOPTED)
- [Amendment 370](#): This amendment would have directed the Professional Educator Standards Board to adopt and implement rules that provide teachers with an alternative option to become professionally certified, based on earning 75 approved professional development credits. This language would have implemented the core piece of HB 1341, as adopted by the House (as discussed above). This amendment was introduced by a Democrat and it seemed like it might have a chance for passage; however, amendments discussed last night that required agencies to adopt rules were rejected by the Speaker, ruling that they were beyond the “Scope and Object” of the budget bill (House and Senate Rules, based on Constitutional provisions, prohibit amendments from changing the scope and object of a bill). The Speaker explained that an amendment which required agency actions beyond the two-year reach of the budget bill were out of order. Presumably believing this amendment would also be ruled to be out of order, the sponsor withdrew it.
- [Amendment 343](#): Perhaps the most fascinating amendment of the bunch, this would require the governor to direct the State Treasurer to authorize expenditures from the Budget Stabilization Account by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the allocation to public schools for the state’s program

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of basic education—in the event the Supreme Court orders the closure of schools or invalidates state appropriations for public schools. (FAILED)

An amendment acted on last night that was related to K–12 education is [Amendment 342](#). The amendment included language similar to legislation that would require an “education first” budget ([HB 1021](#), for example), specifically requiring a K–12 budget to be proposed and enacted separately from the omnibus budget bill. Because the amendment stipulated requirements for the 2019-21 biennium, the amendment was ruled out of order, being beyond the Scope and Object of the budget bill.

Another education-related amendment from last night is [Amendment 358](#). The purpose of the amendment was to provide funding to OSPI to implement the necessary accounting and information technology changes to allow school districts to report programs and activities that are funded from local levies (as currently required by the already-adopted Levy Cliff delay bill, [ESB 5023](#)). The amendment would have transferred \$4.0 million from the Governor’s Economic Development Strategic Reserve Account to the Education Legacy Trust Account, for use by OSPI. The amendment was defeated.

As we discussed last week, the Senate’s Education Funding Plan, [SB 5607](#)—and its amendments in [SB 5875](#)—are a major part of the Senate’s budget proposal. Similarly, the House’s Education Funding Plan is a major part of the House’s budget package. The House took a different approach to make needed updates to its Education Funding Plan. Rather than amend their already-adopted plan, [HB 1843](#), the House chose to introduce new legislation: [HB 2185](#). With HB 1843 already passed the House, it is unclear what steps will be taken with HB 2185. The bill could run through the full process, with a new hearing and Committee action, followed by a full-blown Floor debate, although that seems unlikely. The bill could also be brought straight to the Floor for action, which seems more efficient and likely. The House may choose to wait, however, and move the bill after negotiations officially begin with the Senate. Time will tell.

While we wait for any potential action on the House’s new Education Funding Plan, we felt it was appropriate to make sure you knew how the new bill is different than the previous bill. Most of the changes are technical and reflect needed updates, partially due to the adoption of the Levy Cliff delay, ESB 5023, but there are a handful of policy changes as well. Following are the changes made in HB 2185, as described by House Appropriations Committee staff (staff also provided a [side-by-side comparison](#) of the new HB 2185 and the Senate-adopted SB 5607/SB 5875):

- Section 102(8) clarifies that the specific minimum salary allocations specified in the bill for each of the three staff types (CIS, CLS, CAS) include the allocations for professional learning days.
- In Section 104(4) a reference to Article IX, Section 3 of the constitution is corrected to refer to Section 1 of Article IX, rather than Section 3 (this is language regarding TRII contracts, which erroneously referenced the wrong constitutional provisions when the TRII provisions were first added to the law and has never been changed).
- A new section is added (Section 107), revising the apportionment schedule to apportion professional learning days in July of each school year.
- Part II (LEA and Local Levies) is redrafted to the current law reflecting the changes to the law that were enacted under ESB 5023 (Levy Cliff delay).
- A technical correction is made in Section 301(2) and Section 302(2) to specify that the funding is for allocation purposes only, except as provided in subsection 4—which provides that districts receive K–3 class size funding in proportion to their actual class sizes.

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- Section 301(4) is revised. The limitation on the K–3 class size funding allocations is revised to begin with the 2019–20 school year, rather than the 2017–18 school year.
- New sections are added (Section 303 and Section 307), and effective dates for Sections 301 and 302 are revised, to delay the implementation schedule for I-1351 (class size reductions). Implementation of the initiative is delayed another 2 years.
- Implementation of reduced CTE and Skills Center class size is delayed by two years, changing from completion in the 2020–21 school year to completion in the 2022–23 school year.
- Language requiring specific accounting and reporting changes related to Local M&O levies and language requiring a new process for submitting M&O levies to the voters is removed.

Revenue Discussion

Unlike the Senate’s budget, which relies on a series of budget transfers, large programmatic cuts, and non-General Fund revenue sources (including from the Budget Stabilization Account), the House’s budget is supported by a \$3 billion revenue package (increasing to \$4.8 billion in 2019–21). [HB 2186](#) is an omnibus revenue bill which would do the following:

- Restrict or eliminate a series of tax loopholes (raising \$137 million in 2017–19);
- Modify the 1 percent levy growth limit to allow property tax revenues to keep better pace with economic drivers (\$128 million);
- Implement a high-end Capital Gains Tax (\$715 million);
- Impose a Business & Occupation Tax surcharge and eliminate tax liability for small businesses (\$1.2 billion);
- Modify the Real Estate Excise Tax to make it more progressive by implementing a graduated tax (\$420 million); and
- Implement Marketplace Fairness in Washington—that is, collect sales tax from out-of-state retailers (\$340 million)

The House Finance Committee will hold a public hearing on HB 2186 on Monday, April 3, at 8:00 a.m. WASA plans to provide supporting testimony. For several years, WASA has argued that the state’s current budget structure cannot fully support K–12 education and other government programs that have direct impacts on K–12 education. This has consistently been a part of WASA’s Legislative Platforms. Understanding that 2017 was THE crucial year to implement a final *McCleary* solution—and understanding that would be impossible without adequate revenues—the Legislation & Finance Committee decided to take a stand. The Committee developed a specific [position on the enhancement of state revenues](#) and forwarded the recommendations to the WASA Board of Directors. Prior to the session, on December 13, 2016, the Board took action to approve the position. The position outlines criteria by which WASA would support proposals to enhance revenue or restructure Washington’s tax system. Supported proposals must be: Ample, Sustainable, and Equitable.

To be sure, this bill (or any revenue enhancement) will face an uphill climb in the Senate—if it even makes it that far. Passage by the full House is not a certainty. House Republicans have already prepared for a fight. Several budget amendments introduced and debated last night were specifically intended to highlight their opposition to the specific revenue proposals in HB 2186. Each amendment was

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defeated; however, the messages were loud and clear—and will surely be echoed by their Senate colleagues if the bill makes it that far. Here are the amendments:

- **Amendment 380** would have decreased the appropriation to the Department of Revenue by \$11.0 million and specifically prohibited the Department from using appropriations to “collect or enforce a tax on out-of-state retailers with no physical presence.” This would have precluded Washington’s participation in the Marketplace Fairness effort nationally.
- **Amendment 379** would have decreased the appropriation to the Department of Revenue by \$4.0 million and specifically prohibited the Department from using appropriations to “collect or enforce any tax levied on any portion of an individual’s gross income that is taxable by the IRS.” In other words, the state could not collect revenue from a Capital Gains Tax.
- **Amendment 382** would have decreased the appropriation to the Department of Revenue by \$11,000 and specifically prohibited the Department from using appropriations to “collect or enforce a graduated Real Estate Excise Tax.” This would have precluded implementation of REET reform.
- **Amendment 381** would have decreased the appropriation to the Department of Revenue by \$2.3 million and specifically prohibited the Department from using appropriations to “collect or enforce Business & Occupation Tax rates in excess of rates existing on January 1, 2017.” This would have precluded any adjustment (or at least increase) of B&O Taxes.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

Both budgets moving; policy bills done. This week continues a very opportunistic session for both WSNA and WAMOA.

On Monday, we testified in favor of **SHB 1067, the House D’s 2017–19 proposed operating budget**. It does three things that we support, including (1) increases state-funded classified salaries to move toward the market rate that districts are currently paying; (2) enhances the prototypical school funding model, and thereby maintains a uniform system of basic education staffing, particularly as custodians and maintenance workers are concerned; and (3) funds **ESHB 1508, breakfast after the bell, instructional hours and farm-to-school programs**, at \$2.6M.

Also on Monday, ESHB 1508 moved out of Senate Early Learning/K–12 with two significant amendments, as (1) the required sugar amendment was replaced with an OSPI-sponsored amendment which states that by December 1, 2017, and as needed thereafter, OSPI would develop and distribute best practices and provide technical assistance to districts on strategies for selecting foods items for a breakfast after the bell program that are low in added sugar; Sen. Hans Zeiger sponsored the amendment.

Then, Sen. Joe Fain sponsored the second amendment, which clarifies the amended definition of instructional hours and its relationship to the program of basic education. Added to the revised definition is the statement that consumption of breakfast used in this section as part of instructional time is not considered part of the definition or funding of the basic education under Article IX, section 1 of the state constitution.

Currently, we are anticipating that the bill will receive a public hearing in Senate Ways & Means, either Monday or Tuesday of next week.

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Both associations are pleased that [SHB 1551](#), **Apple a Day program for kitchen equipment and renovation**, moved out of Senate Early Learning /K-12 on Monday to Senate Ways & Means. We also anticipate a public hearing for it in Ways and Means early next week.

On Tuesday, the Senate released and held a public hearing on [SSB 5086](#), **the Senate's 2017-19 proposed capital budget**. AEA testified in favor of the budget, thanking the Senators for including the Urgent School Repair Program of \$3M, for non-recurring health and safety issues, that had a very successful tenure from 2005 through 2013. In addition, SSB 5086 would fund at \$3M the three parts of the Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools grant for the second consecutive biennia. Each grant would receive \$1M, and be used for (1) replacement of lead-contaminated drinking water fixtures; (2) kitchen equipment or renovation, including greenhouses structures and school gardens; or (3) physical education equipment, expansion of covered play areas or other physical education enhancements which promote physical fitness.

We further thanked the Senate for funding in their capital budget, [SSB 5453](#), **School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP)** grants for rural, small school districts. These districts have modernization needs, but due to low assessed values or high indebtedness, don't qualify for the regular SCAP program. This bill moved out of House Capital Budget yesterday.

Finally, we urged the Senate Ways & Means members to include the formation of a Joint Legislative Task Force on School Construction Funding in their final conference capital budget. The school construction technical working group set up by the 2016 Supplemental Capital Budget has gathered a lot of information on various aspects of the entire program of school construction funding, and we told the committee that a task force is necessary to review this information in order to chart the future of the State's role and the possible enhancement of the component parts of the SCAP.

The 2017-19 House Capital Budget is scheduled to be released next Wednesday with a public hearing scheduled on Thursday.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

“I will give you \$50 if you have a hardboiled egg in your purse.”

Monty Hall LET'S MAKE A DEAL

Choose wisely. Door #1 contains the Governor's budget proposal. Door #2 has the Senate proposed budget. Door #3 has the House alternative. And Door #4 has a big “?”.

There are so many moving pieces in both chambers that any summary can only report what is out there, not what will be. The deal is yet to be struck.

One observation of note in that in watching the House debate their budget, a common reason for not adopting a particular amendment to the budget is that the bill/policy has not been passed through the appropriate committee or the body as a whole. Legislators are reluctant to approve an expenditure that bypasses the customary process. This relates to a number of bills mentioned below which although mentioned in either budget have not necessarily proceeded in the regular fashion. That said, it's

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important to remember that the legislature can do whatever they wish. A hardboiled egg could suddenly appear.

Pension Related Proposals

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

Comment: To date, this bill is still lacking a fiscal note. In particular, the critical analysis by the State Actuary is missing. The report on this bill given last week has not changed. Even though Senator Braun indicated that the intent was to hold employers/employees harmless (meaning no change in projected pension rates), the fiscal note will tell the tale.

As reported earlier, House budget leaders stated they may be more willing to fund various areas of government through use of the BSA since the Senate had opened that door. The Senate Democrats have introduced **SB 5911** which in addition to appropriating the \$700 million to pay down the unfunded liability in PERS 1, also seeks an additional amount from the BSA (\$60 million) for homeless assistance. Again, the fiscal note is still missing.

Status: The Senate has not acted on either bill. SB 5900 is on the active floor calendar. SB 5911 has not been scheduled for a hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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: Although there has no action on this bill in the House, the Senate budget contains a proviso funding this bill implying it may be part of the final deal. 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 passed the House a month ago, 91–7) It would save the State money over time (\$25 million) due to the increased enrollment and contributions into Plan 2. The House budget appropriates money for the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS) to implement the bill. 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).

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Status: There is no change in status from last week's report. This bill did not move beyond Rules. This bill is NTIB. The prime sponsor (Senator Hobbs) still 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 allow use by a fellow state employee who is sick or temporarily disabled because of pregnancy disability or for the purpose of parental leave.

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

Status: This bill passed the House, (68–30), was referred to the Senate State Government Committee which passed it out of committee on March 24. It is scheduled for a hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee on March 31. . . .

ESHB 1116 – Implementing Family and Medical Leave Insurance.

This bill would grant new leaves from a newly established account funded by a charge paid by both employers and employees.

According to the fiscal note, which is just an educated guess, cost to school districts, not counting the additional cost for any substitutes, is \$47 million in 2017–19 and \$75 million in 2019–20. As the fiscal note indicates, there is “a significant expenditure impact.” Duh!

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

Other Budget Items of Note:

To repeat from last week, the Senate budget is built on ‘business of usual’ for 2017–18 and then after that, money is dumped into a bucket and districts are free to decide how to distribute. The House budget has the more conventional funding rates for both 2017–18 and 2018–19.

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**).”

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.

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- 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.

House Budget proposed state funding for 2017-18 and 2018-19:

- The current Medicare retiree health insurance benefit subsidy is raised to \$166/month Sept. 1, 2018 and to \$183/month on Sept. 1, 2019. (This represents a full restoration of the benefit to what it was prior to 2011.)
- Four substitute days/classroom teacher unit are funded at \$151.86/day for both 2017–18 and 2018–19.
- Fringe benefit allocations will 23.49% for certificated staff for both school years and 24.60% for classified staff for both school years.
- Incremental fringe benefit allocations for certificated and administrative staff will be 22.85% for 2017–18 and 2018–19.
- Incremental fringe benefit allocations for classified staff will be 21.10% for both school years.
- The maintenance rate for insurance benefit allocations is \$780/month for both school years.
- The retiree remittance will be \$65.85 per each full-time employee in 2017–18 and \$70.71 in 2018–19.

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 Rules 2	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 Ways & Means	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 Ways & Means	Blake
SHB 1067	Operating Budget 2017-2019	H Rules R	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 Ways & Means	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 Ways & Means	Orwall
2SHB 1170	Truancy reduction efforts	S Ways & Means	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 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	S Rules 2	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 Rules 2	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 Ways & Means	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 Rules 2	Hudgins
SHB 1434	Shared leave/pregnancy	S Ways & Means	Robinson

HB 1438	Balanced budget/education	H Appropriations	Ormsby
SHB 1444	Progression and graduation	S Rules 2	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 Ways & Means	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 Ways & Means	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 Ways & Means	McBride
EHB 1595	Public records request costs	S Rules 2	Nealey
ESHB 1600	Career and college readiness	S Ways & Means	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 Ways & Means	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 2nd Reading	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 Rules 2	Harris
HB 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	S Ways & Means	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

HB 2185	Basic education program	H Appropriations	Lytton
HB 2186	Taxes	H Finance	Lytton
HB 2190	Budget stabilization transfers	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2191	Budget stabilization appropriations	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2192	Public works account taxes	H Appropriations	Ormsby
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 Rules R	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 Appropriations	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	H 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
SSB 5086	Capital Budget 2017–2019	S 2nd Reading	Honeyford
SSB 5090	State general obligation bonds	S 2nd Reading	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 Appropriations	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 Rules R	Hunt
SSB 5142	Educational interpreters	H Rules R	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 Rules R	Carlyle
2SSB 5258	Washington AIM program	H Appropriations	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 Appropriations	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 Rules R	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 Rules R	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 Rules R	Lias
SB 5450	Cross-laminated timber	S Local Government	Lias
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 Rules R	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 Appropriations	Conway
SSB 5641	School district class naming	H Rules R	Keiser
SSB 5644	Skill center facility maintenance	H Rules R	Honeyford
SSB 5651	Siting of schools	S Rules X	Conway
SB 5662	Professional educator standards board	H Rules R	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	Frocket
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
ESSB 5875	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	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
ESB 5891	High School graduation/science test	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5895	Budget stabilization appropriations	H Appropriations	Braun
SSB 5896	Claims against public entities	S 2nd Reading	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