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## About TWIO

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

### WASA Legislative Report Podcast



The Podcast will be available on a regular basis on the [WASA website](#), or [subscribe to the Report](#) via multiple podcast apps.

## Week 11: March 25–29, 2019

### This Week in Review

The major legislative news this week was the release of the House and Senate budgets. On Monday, House Democratic budget-writers, in one fell swoop, unveiled a proposed 2019–21 Operating Budget, a proposed 2019–21 Capital Construction Budget, and a proposed 2019–21 Transportation Budget. There is usually a gap between the release of budgets by the second house—traditionally, the second set of budgets is released the following week—but not so this year. Senate Democratic budget-writers released their own 2019–21 Transportation Budget on Tuesday (a follow-up to an earlier \$15 billion 2019 “new law” Transportation Budget, accompanied by a revenue package), followed by the release of a 2019–21 Capital Construction Budget on Wednesday. The final piece to complete the picture is a 2019–21 Operating Budget slated to be unveiled this afternoon. By the time this *TWIO* hits your in-box, we should have a Senate Operating Budget offer on the table. We’ll provide details in a Special Edition *TWIO* on Monday.

While “Budget Week” is the big news (which we will continue to discuss later in this newsletter), legislative committees continued their work, hearing and acting on bills from the opposite house. There were some public hearings, but with the opposite house policy committee **cut-off** rapidly approaching, most committees have shifted to lengthy executive session lists. All bills must be out of their opposite house policy committee by Wednesday, April 3, in order to remain alive. Budget-related bills (except those considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget”) have until Tuesday, April 9, to be adopted by their opposite house fiscal committees and remain alive.

Before we jump back into budget news, let’s review action on some of the key issues/bills this week.

### Special Education

Both of the major special education bills we’ve been discussing the last several weeks continue to live and move.

**SB 5091** has three main components:

1. Federal funding would be removed from the special education safety net in Fiscal Year 2020, allowing the threshold to access the safety net to be lowered. The freed-up federal special education allocations would be allowed (not required) to be used to provide professional development to classified

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and certificated staff who provide educational services and supports to students eligible for special education.

2. The current excess cost multiplier of 0.9609 would be increased to 1.00. The bill clarifies: special education excess cost allocations must include allocations for students with disabilities in institutional education programs, with a multiplier of 1.00; and special education allocations for students in institutional education programs must be distributed to the institutional education program that generated the funding.
3. The State Auditor is required to audit specific special education data for the 2018–19 school year, and report to the Legislature by December 1, 2020.

The House Education Committee adopted SB 5091 on Tuesday. Prior to adoption, the Committee amended the bill. The only major change was to eliminate references to “students with disabilities” and “special education enrollment,” replacing the phrases with: “students eligible for and receiving special education.” A few other nonsubstantive changes were also made.

The education community will continue to ask for an increase in the excess cost multiplier—beyond the 1.00 that is currently in the bill. Strategically, we landed on a specific request of a 1.07 multiplier because it falls in line with previous proposals (including this session’s [HB 1910](#) and a request from Superintendent Reykdal last year). The [Fiscal Note](#) indicates the 1.00 multiplier would provide a funding enhancement of about \$48 million per school year (plus another \$3 million per year to provide the institutional education multiplier). Another \$96 million is appreciated, but it still falls well short of the documented underfunding of special education of at least \$300 million and as much as \$400 million. Unfortunately, the House, with the release of its Operating Budget, has put a stake in the ground at a different rate. If adopted, the House budget would fund a 0.9925 multiplier at a level of \$72 million (which is inclusive of funding for the institutional education multiplier). This, of course, is not the final number and presumably the Senate will include a larger multiplier; however, it is frustrating the House has chosen a smaller multiplier than what was currently on the table to begin final budget negotiations.

Finally, it should be noted that it is questionable if the House will even continue to move SB 5091. The House has included the multiplier change of 0.9925—as presumed in the House budget—into a new bill. [HB 2140](#), introduced as a “Title Only” bill, will include: the House’s new levy/LEA plan, as described below; changes to paraeducator training (which are different than the requirements in [HB 1658](#), which has passed the House already); and the 0.9925 special education excess cost multiplier.

The second bill, [SB 5532](#), as passed by the Senate would:

1. Require special education training for teachers, principals, and teacher candidates;
2. Require ESDs to contract for independent special education advocates for students with disabilities and their families—subject to funding;
3. Require school districts to convene an ongoing special education advisory committee with specified members and duties;
4. Require annual reports on least restrictive environment data for students in special education; and
5. Establish an advisory committee to report to the Legislature with its activities and recommendations to improve outcomes for students in special education every three years, beginning November 1, 2021.

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Prior to adoption by the House Education Committee on Tuesday, there was a substantial rewrite of the bill. The following changes were made in the new version of SB 5532:

1. Additional language is added to the intent section further clarifying the Legislature’s findings and intentions regarding inclusive education practices.
2. Previous language that required special education training for teachers, principals, and teacher candidates was replaced with language requiring school districts and ESDs to embed best practices for differentiating instruction and learning activities to meet each student’s individual needs in any professional development provided to general education teachers.
3. Language that required ESDs to contract for independent special education advocates for students with disabilities and their families was replaced with language directing—subject to state funding—the Office of the Education Ombuds to serve as the lead agency to provide information and training regarding the special education services and disability accommodations processes. It further describes the content of the training program and its development process. It is clarified that the Office of the Education Ombuds may charge for delivery or use of the training program. An additional amendment clarifies that the goal is to locate at least one special education outreach ombuds within each ESD region, but it is not required.
4. Requirements regarding local special education advisory committees and least restrictive environment reports are eliminated.
5. The recognition of school districts performing well on indicators related to students with disabilities receiving special education services is retained; however, the new bill requires the use of the Washington Achievement Index Indicators, rather than the system-wide performance goals or measurements. Additional language requiring districts to receive enough awards to display in each school is removed.
6. Original requirements regarding transition planning is retained: (a) If requested, a representative from the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation must attend the Individualized Education Program meetings of students in special education to assist with transition planning; and (b) students and parents must be provided with information about the Washington Achieving a Better Life Experience Program.
7. Language requiring special education cooperatives to apply for program approval every five years is maintained.
8. The requirement that OSPI must contract with a neutral party to facilitate an advisory group that must report to the Legislature with its activities and recommendations to improve outcomes for students in special education is deleted. Instead, new language directs OSPI with convening an advisory group to design a coordinated and responsive system for meeting the needs of students with disabilities, and report recommendations to the Legislature.
9. New language is added to allow five local education agencies to seek temporary waivers from certain laws in order to execute inclusive education implementation plans; quarterly progress reports are required.
10. OSPI is directed to establish, by September 1, 2021, a technical assistance program on inclusive education practices and improving outcomes for students with disabilities.
11. OSPI is directed to identify, and report biennially on, meaningful indicators of progress toward eliminating, within ten years, the most significant barriers

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to success, and disparities in outcomes, for students with disabilities or special needs.

### **Levies/LEA**

We have reached the point in the session where rumors rule the day—and even when decisions are made, those decisions can quickly be changed. This is certainly true regarding the decisions and discussions of adjustments to the current levy and Local Effort Assistance (LEA) policies. In the Senate, [SB 5313](#) continues to be the vehicle for new levy/LEA policies but continues to take a wild ride. As originally introduced, the bill would have implemented Governor Inslee’s levy plan—a 28 percent lid, with LEA provided at 14 percent—but was quickly overhauled before being adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. As adopted by the Education Committee, SB 5313 would return to a levy base comprised of a district’s state and federal revenue and implement a lid of 20 percent—OR \$3,500 per pupil, at the district’s option. LEA would be provided for school districts that use the 20 percent levy model and have a ten percent levy rate that exceeds the statewide average ten percent levy (which is the pre-*McCleary* calculation for LEA eligibility, except at a 14 percent rate). Additionally, if a district’s LEA is decreased from 2019 to 2020, the district would be held harmless and would receive the 2019 LEA amount. The amended bill was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee but was unable to garner the necessary votes to be adopted.

After the bill sat dormant, a new substitute version of the bill was introduced. The [Proposed Substitute](#), heard last week, took a different approach. Rather than returning to the former policy of calculating a levy lid based on a district’s state and federal revenues, the Proposed Substitute would increase the current levy lid of the lesser of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value or \$2,500 per pupil. There would be two separate lids, determined by a district’s size. For those districts with fewer than 9,600 students, the lid would be the lesser of \$2.50/\$1,000AV or \$2,500 per pupil. For districts with more than 9,600 students, the lid would be the lesser of \$2.50/\$1,000AV or \$3,000 per pupil. The new bill would also increase the LEA threshold from the current \$1,500 per pupil to \$2,100 per pupil. Like the amended SB 5313, this new proposal would also add an LEA hold harmless provision: if a district’s LEA is decreased from 2019 to 2020, the district would receive the 2019 LEA amount. It appears this third version of SB 5313 also lacks the necessary votes to move from Committee.

With the Senate levy/LEA bill running into trouble, the focus started to shift to the House. It was apparent proposals were being discussed behind-the-scenes, but details were thin. We anticipated a levy plan would ultimately be released when the House unveiled its 2019–21 Operating Budget proposal and, as we anticipated, a new levy/LEA policy was a part of the budget package. Unfortunately, while the general parameters of the plan were discussed, there was no specific bill to review. Budget documents did indicate that HB 2140 (“An Act Relating to K–12 Education Funding”) would be the vehicle for the levy/LEA proposal, but it was a “Title Only” bill and had no language. Yesterday, however, a [Proposed Substitute of HB 2140](#) was released. It will receive a public hearing in the House Appropriations Committee on Monday, April 1, at 3:30 p.m.

The House’s levy/LEA plan would change the current levy lid from the lesser of \$2,500 per pupil or \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed property value to: (a) 20 percent of the district’s state and federal levy base in the prior school year; or (b) the lesser of \$3,000 per pupil or \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed property value. Local Effort Assistance would change from the current \$1,500 per pupil to a new formula that equalizes districts up to 12 percent of the state and federal levy base in the prior year—if the district had more than 75 percent of students eligible for Free and

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Reduced-Priced Meals. Districts with less than 75 percent or more eligible for Free and Reduced-Priced Meals would be equalized up to 10 percent of the state and federal levy base. Only districts that use the 20 percent state/federal levy base model would be eligible for LEA.

The House's new plan presumably has the votes to move out of the Appropriations Committee and off the House Floor. After that, it will be thrown into the quagmire with the growing set of Senate proposals. What plan will eventually emerge—if anything—is anybody's guess at this point. The betting windows are open.

## Budget Update

On Monday, House Democratic budget-writers released their 2019–21 Operating Budget proposal, a Proposed Substitute of [HB 1109](#). For information, see the [March 25 Special Edition of TWIO](#). For more details, including the actual budget bill, see the [Washington State Fiscal Information website](#).

After introducing the new budget proposal on Monday morning, the House Appropriations Committee moved it a public hearing in the afternoon. Continuing on a fast track, the new budget was moved to executive action on Wednesday evening. Committee members met in their respective caucuses to review 63 amendments, then returned to plow through each proposal before moving to a final debate and adoption. Thirty-seven of the amendments were adopted. Twenty-two amendments were defeated, and another four amendments were withdrawn. Several of the amendments had K–12 impacts:

- [Amendment 107](#): This amendment includes three shifts in funding. One part of the amendment requires the appropriations provided for the start-up costs of the School Employees' Benefits Board in the underlying bill and in the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget to be repaid with interest to the General Fund by June 30, 2022. The amendment was adopted, increasing the amount assumed to be repaid in Fiscal Year 2022 from the School Employee's Administrative Account to the General Fund by \$25.7 million.
- [Amendment 081](#): This amendment requires OSPI to develop or expand a mentoring program for persons employed as educational interpreters in public schools. The funding can only be used to recruit, hire, and train persons employed by the Washington Sensory Disability Services to provide the mentoring services. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$450,000.
- [Amendment 088](#): This amendment requires OSPI to create curriculum materials on the history of agriculture in Washington State. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$150,000.
- [Amendment 097](#): This amendment would have provided funding to OSPI for WSSDA to develop training content to assist school directors and districts to comply with their school district governance roles, including their responsibilities for sustainable budgeting. The amendment, costing \$950,000, failed.
- [Amendment 084](#): This amendment would have required OSPI to provide funding for four days of professional development for paraeducators beginning in the 2019–20 school year. The amendment, costing \$12.5 million, failed.
- [Amendment 087a](#): This amendment requires OSPI to study and make recommendations for how Washington can make dual credit enrollment cost-free to students who are enrolled in Running Start, College in the High School, Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, or other qualifying

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dual credit programs. OSPI must collaborate and consult with K–12 and higher education stakeholders, and must report the recommendations to the Legislature by November 1, 2019. The amendment was adopted. Language clarifies that OSPI must perform these duties within existing appropriations, so there is no change in budget expenditures.

- **[Amendment 087b](#)**: This amendment would have removed the budget provision requiring OSPI to revise rules to deduct state forest and other revenues from general apportionment amounts provided to school districts that receive these revenues. The amendment was withdrawn in favor of the next amendment which has an identical impact.
- **[Amendment 088](#)**: This amendment removes the budget provision requiring OSPI to revise rules to deduct state forest and other revenues from general apportionment amounts provided to school districts that receive these revenues. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$23.7 million.
- **[Amendment 098](#)**: The underlying budget provides additional guidance counselors for 20 schools with the lowest overall school score for all students in the 2018-19 school year, as determined by the Washington School Improvement Framework among schools receiving Tier II targeted supports for more than one student group. This amendment revises this criteria, specifying the guidance counselor support will be provided to the twenty lowest scoring schools among elementary, middle, and other non-high schools with enrollments greater than one hundred fifty students. The amendment was adopted and has no change in appropriation.
- **[Amendment 102](#)**: The Operating Budget previously included boilerplate language specifying the annual Cost of Living Adjustment for educators in the biennium. This language was removed from the budget during the *McCleary* “transition” and was supposed to be put back in place later. The underlying bill inadvertently left out this boilerplate language. This amendment specifies the Implicit Price Deflator inflationary increases to school employees during the biennium (2.0 percent in School Year 2019–20; and 2.1 percent in School Year 2020–21). The amendment was adopted and has no change in appropriation.
- **[Amendment 100](#)**: This amendment would have provided grant funding to school districts for transportation of students that are homeless or in foster care (under McKinney-Vento). The amendment, costing \$5.0 million, failed.
- **[Amendment 101](#)**: The underlying budget (and HB 2140) provide a hold harmless provision for districts that would receive less LEA in 2020 than they receive in 2019. This amendment clarifies that the maximum levy under the new levy policy used to determine hold harmless payments to school districts is based on twenty percent of the district’s levy base. The amendment was adopted and has no change in appropriation.
- **[Amendment 079](#)**: This amendment would have provided for an additional proviso under OSPI’s grant section in the budget. It would have provided funding to OSPI to contract with a statewide 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization to integrate state learning standards in civics using the FieldSTEM model for outdoor field studies, in addition to English language arts, mathematics, and science. It would have specified that the work-integrated learning opportunities align with the energy sector, as well as the environmental, natural resource, and agricultural sectors. The amendment, costing \$500,000, failed.

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- **[Amendment 091](#)**: This amendment requires OSPI to contract with Washington state-based nonprofit organizations that provide career-integrated one-to-one mentoring programs for disadvantages high school students. It clarifies applicants for the grant awards must currently provide a career-integrated one-to-one volunteer mentoring program and have been mentoring high school youth for at least twenty years in the state. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$500,000.
- **[Amendment 083](#)**: This amendment requires OSPI to provide funding for annual startup, expansion, or maintenance of existing programs in maritime, construction, aerospace, and advanced manufacturing programs. This amendment was adopted, but included several fund shifts so there is no change in appropriated levels. Funding for the aerospace programs is increased from \$450,000 per fiscal year to \$900,000 per fiscal year; funding for the construction programs is decreased from \$450,000 per fiscal year to \$150,000 per fiscal year; and funding for the maritime programs is decreased from \$450,000 per fiscal year to \$300,000 per fiscal year.
- **[Amendment 086](#)**: This amendment clarifies that OSPI must contract with state-based nonprofit organizations that provide direct services to military-connected students exclusively through one-to-one volunteer mentoring. It further requires applicants to successfully demonstrate that they are currently providing direct one-to-one volunteer mentoring services to military connected elementary students and have been providing the services for at least twenty-four months prior to applying for the grant funding. This amendment was adopted and has no change in appropriation.
- **[Amendment 828](#)**: This is a technical amendment providing corrections—including typos, grammatical errors, and data entry errors—throughout the budget. There were two corrections in Part V (Education) of the budget. Neither of them has a fiscal impact. The full amendment was adopted.

Following the review and debate of amendments, the House-proposed budget increased appropriations by a total of \$48.9 million—\$30.6 million in Policy Level adjustments and another \$18.3 million in Maintenance Level costs. When the bill was finally moved to final action, the House Appropriations Committee adopted the **[amended budget](#)** with a vote of 19–14, with all Democratic members supporting and all minority Republicans opposing.

After the bill was officially adopted by the Committee, it was forwarded to the House Rules Committee, which promptly moved the bill to the House’s Floor Calendar. It is expected to be debated and voted upon this afternoon. At the time of this writing, there are already 40 amendments on the bar, ready to be debated. We will provide an update on action later; however, there are two amendments we will be watching closely: **[Amendment 478](#)** and **[Amendment 475](#)**.

Either amendment would implement a modified version of **[WASA’s Hold Harmless](#)** proposal and provide additional payments to school districts that receive less funding in the 2019–20 and 2020–21 school years than they received in the 2018–19 and 2019–20 school years. Both amendments would provide an additional \$58.4 million (\$42.6 million in Fiscal Year 2020 and \$15.8 million in Fiscal Year 2021) to eligible school districts. Amendment 478 would fund the necessary payments from the state’s General Fund, while Amendment 475 would fund the payments using a portion of the state’s extraordinary revenue growth that is scheduled to be transferred to the Budget Stabilization Account. The second option would require adoption of the amendment as well as the adoption of a newly introduced **[HB 2163](#)**.

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Please note: OSPI is currently in the process of preparing a “Pivot Table” showing impacts of the House’s budget proposal on school districts. Another Pivot Table will be prepared for the Senate budget. The Pivot Tables will be available on OSPI’s School Apportionment & Financial Services webpage, under [2019–20 Budget Updates](#). An updated John Jeneft [Budget Driver summary](#) for the House budget has already been posted.

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## **BREAKING NEWS: Senate Budget**

Just prior to publishing this edition to *TWIO*, Senate Democratic budget-writers held a press conference to unveil their 2019–21 Operating Budget. We will provide an in-depth review of the K–12 portion of the budget in a Special Edition of *TWIO* on Monday. In the meantime, if you want to dig into details yourself, budget documents are available on the [Washington State Fiscal Information website](#).

### **Just a few quick notes:**

- The Senate’s proposal is a spending package of \$52.2 billion, compared to the House’s plan of \$52.8 billion. The \$7.5 billion in increased spending over the current 2017–19 budget is comprised of \$1.6 billion in Policy Level spending and \$5.8 billion in Maintenance Level spending. The House’s \$8.1 billion in increased spending is comprised of \$2.3 billion in Policy Level spending and a similar \$5.8 billion in Maintenance Level spending.
- The Senate budget is supported by \$518 million in new revenue from a graduated Real Estate Excise Tax, a repeal of a set of tax preferences (similar to the House’s plan), a change in the B&O tax rate for prescription drug resellers, and an insurance premium surtax for wildfire protection. The House’s tax ask is a larger—and different—\$979 million.
- An important point for budget negotiations, the Senate budget would leave \$564 million in the state’s Ending Fund Balance, while that House’s plan (as adopted by the Appropriations Committee) would leave \$241 million in the bank.
- For K–12 Education, the Senate budget would provide:
  - \$507 million to implement the School Employees’ Benefits Board program, compared to the House’s \$425.7 million. It should also be noted that the Senate’s projected per employee per month funded rates (of \$994 in FY 2020 and \$1,056 in FY 2021) are significantly lower than the Health Care Authority’s estimates (\$1,114 and \$1,127), significantly lower than the House’s proposal (\$1,079 and \$1,106), and even significantly lower than what the Senate was assuming just a few weeks ago (\$1,096 and \$1,102).
  - \$86 million to increase the special education excess cost multiplier from the current 0.9609 to 1.00, while the House would provide \$72 million, with a multiplier of 0.9925.
  - \$23 million for Paraeducator training of four days. The House would cut two of the currently required training days and provide \$12 million.

## AEA

By Mitch Denning

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On Monday, [SHB 1109](#), 2019–21 proposed Operating Budget, was heard in House Appropriations. We submitted written testimony which thanked the committee for funding [2SHB 1272](#), school lunch durations. Now that it's funded in the House budget, we hope the Senate Ways & Means Committee will give it a public hearing, and the Senate will pass it by April 9.

On Tuesday, [SHB 1101](#), 2019–21 proposed Capital Budget, received a public hearing in House Capital Budget. We testified in support of this budget for three reasons. One, it funds the Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools grants for the third consecutive biennium. Grants would enable schools to install bottled water filling stations, add physical education equipment or do p.e. upgrades, and add kitchen equipment or do kitchen upgrades as well as help fund greenhouses to raise fresh fruits and vegetables that students can eat at school. During this current biennium, 29 school districts took advantage of this grant.

Two, SHB 1101 funds the Urgent School Repair grant, which began in 2006, with time off from 2013–17. In 2017–19, 22 school districts used the total of \$3 million to make needed health and safety repairs.

Three, the House Capital Budget funds the small, rural district modernization grant program at \$20 million. It funds [SSB 5572](#), which enables districts under 1,000 FTE to upgrade much need maintenance and building system deficiencies. During the current biennium, 23 school districts of less than 2,000 FTE used the 2017–19 Capital Budget monies to improve their maintenance systems.

On Wednesday, [SSB 5134](#), 2019–21 proposed Capital Budget, was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. We testified in favor of this budget, talking about the Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools grant and the small, rural district modernization grant program. We also discussed the increase in the funding floor for SCAP applicants, from 20 percent to 30 percent, which is a recommendation of the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving School Construction Funding.

However, in the budget's section on school district health and safety, it funds \$4 million, \$2 million less than the House budget, but doesn't earmark these funds for any specific grants. So, we urged the committee to consider funding the Urgent School Repair grant in their capital budget's School District Health and Safety section for the aforementioned reasons.

## Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

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*“Life is like the river, sometimes it sweeps you gently along  
and sometimes the rapids come out of nowhere.”*

*Emma Smith*

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The big news was the release of the House Budget. Released at noon, Monday, public hearing on same day at 3:30 p.m., passed out of committee on Wednesday and to be voted out of the chamber Friday. Wham! Bam! Done deal.

That same Friday, (March 29) the Senate will release its budget. The public hearing will be Monday, April Fools’ Day, so at least there is some time to review prior to that time.

Meanwhile, committees were holding hearings and moving some bills out through Executive Session. Following is a brief summary of bills that have had some action. If there was mention in the House budget, comments are noted in **red**.

### Retirement Related Proposals

**[SB 5360/ESHB 1308](#)**—Revises provisions in the Public Employees’ Retirement System, the Teachers’ Retirement System, and the School Employees’ Retirement System with regard to plan membership default. It would change the present retirement plan default for new hires from Plan 3 to Plan 2. SB 5360 passed the Senate, 39–9 and had a public hearing March 20. ESHB 1308 passed the House 74–22 and had a public hearing on March 18 and is scheduled for Executive Session on April 1.

### Substitute Options for Early Retirees

**[E2SHB 1139](#)**—Educators that are members of Teachers’ Retirement System (TRS) Plans 2 or 3 that retired under the 2008 Early Retirement Factors are permitted to return to work before age 65 in any non-administrative position, not just in substitute teaching and instructional positions, and work for up to 867 hours per year without suspension of pension benefits. The ending date on the current provisions of August 1, 2020, as well as the separate section expiring the section of law, are removed, making the section effective indefinitely. A provision similar to the TRS provision is created for School Employees’ Retirement System, which is for classified school employees. It passed the House 93–2, had a public hearing on March 18, and has yet to be scheduled for executive action. WASA testified in support with the request that the exclusion of administrators be removed.

**Side note:** Now might be the time to mention the games that legislators often play. Allegedly, this House bill, awaiting Senate Committee action, is being held hostage because the House is reluctant to move some of the Senate’s favored bills, like the ones dealing with Sex Ed and Bullying. So, it’s like a game where one side is waiting for other side to blink. Meanwhile the bills are stalled, and the time is ticking away. Stay tuned for the outcome.

Moving on.....

**[SB 5400/HB 1390](#)**—Requires beneficiaries who are receiving a monthly benefit from the Public Employees’ Retirement System Plan 1 or the Teachers’ Retirement System Plan 1 on July 1, 2018, to receive, effective July 1, 2019, an increase to their

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monthly benefit of three percent multiplied by the beneficiaries' monthly benefit, not to exceed \$62.50. HB 1390 had a public hearing in February. These bills are NTIB.

**The House budget did not include any COLA for Plans 1 members**, although it did raise the Medicare health benefit from \$168 to \$183 which was the amount previously paid prior to 2011.

This proposal is being lobbied extensively by WSSRA, WEA-Retired, and RPEC and includes advocacy on multiple fronts. Most notably, Representatives Mari Leavitt and Shelley Kloba circulated a letter to all House members following the release of the budget. This letter argues for a COLA for these retirees. Thirty-five House members signed on in support. The question becomes, "Will they (particularly the Democrats) still vote "Aye" on the budget if a COLA is not granted?" Certainly, this is an issue that the R's will debate through a proposed amendment as an opportunity to embarrass the D's. (Note earlier remarks about game playing.)

**SB 5350/HB 1413**—Authorizes the following, at the time of retirement, to purchase an optional actuarially equivalent life annuity benefit. SB 5350 passed the Senate 48–0 and has been scheduled for Executive Session on April 3, before the House Appropriations Committee. HB 1413 passed the House 90–7, had a public hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee, was voted out and moved to Rules where it sits until moved to the floor calendar.

### **School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals**

**HB 2096**—Concerning educational service district health benefits is a bill that asks for a two-year delay in SEBB implementation for ESD's. Although scheduled for Executive Session on February 28, no action has yet been taken. This bill is entwined with whole SEBB issue. It can be seen as NTIB.

**The House budget funded SEBB.** The Health Care Authority (HCA) projected SEBB costs at \$750 million; the House budgeted \$650.7 million. HCA projected a funding rate of \$1,114 for FY 2020 and \$1,127 for FY 2021. The House projected \$1,079 in FY 2020 and \$1,106 for FY 2021. Why the difference?

Simply put, this whole SEBB cost projection and process is all built on assumptions. There are few, if any, facts available and until the plan is up and running on January 1, 2020, the real effects and costs will not be known. So, a cynic might say, "One set of figures is as good as any other". That is certainly the case here.

However, there was some thought to the House's proposal. As mentioned in earlier reports: (a) the House lowered the assumed medical inflation rate to five percent. The HCA's rate allegedly ran from 6.5 percent–9 percent; (b) Also, prior to January 1, 2020, districts will be paying benefits based on their existing labor contract(s) "They could conceivably gain some extra dollars during this period," said one staff member since the state will be paying SEBB rates and it's assumed district benefit costs are less than they will be when SEBB requirements begin; and (c) Delaying the payback of the loan to the HCA to set up SEBB and changing the speed in which to build up a cash reserve were some other machinations done to lower the figure. The Senate is likely to fund SEBB similarly.

Ultimately, as the staffer said, "The supplemental budget process during the next shorter session can be used to correct any errors in assumptions."

Districts are left swimming with the unknowns.

The "good news" is that Medicare remittance will decrease.

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*continued*

## Other Bills that may have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

**ESHB 1813**—Incorporating the costs of employee health benefits and pension contributions into school district contracts for pupil transportation.

This bill passed the House 56–39 and a public hearing was held on March 25. Two districts and WASA testified in opposition because of the added costs that are likely to fall on districts as vendors pass their costs along to the users. It was pointed out as well that not only will districts be paying the employer and employee costs there was nothing in the proposal that compelled the owner/contractor to provide those benefits to his/her employees. The bill has not moved since.

**2SSHB 1087**—Concerns long-term services and supports. Creates a long-term care insurance benefit paid through an employee payroll premium, (0.058 percent). 2SSHB 1087 passed the House 63–33 and was scheduled executive action before the Senate Health & Long-term Care Committee on March 20, and no action was taken. It has been rescheduled for March 29. This bill is a major AARP want.

**SHB 1399**—Makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session. This bill passed the House 71–23 and the Senate 40–6 and has been sent to the Governor for action.

**The budget had a number of amendments that passed.** One amendment set the implicit price deflator (IPD) as the future measure when looking at inflationary increases. The traditional consumer price index (CPI) generates a higher rate of inflation using a different set of assumptions. The IPD generates a lower rate which stretches dollars wider helping those that create budgets and allocate dollars. It potentially hurts those who are impacted by inflationary increases not measured by the IPD.

The currents continue and keeps everyone moving. The struggle remains to stay above water.

# 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 Cut-off Calendar

### January 4, 2019

First Day of Session.

### February 22, 2019

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

### March 1, 2019

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

### March 13, 2019

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

### April 3, 2019

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

### April 9, 2019

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

### April 17, 2019\*

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 28, 2019

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
<a href="#">HB 1000</a>	Temp. vehicle trip permits	H Transportation	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 1035</a>	School resource officers	H Appropriations	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1038</a>	Firearms/school employees	H Civil R & Judiciary	Walsh
<a href="#">2SHB 1039</a>	Opioid medications/schools	S Ways & Means	Pollet
<a href="#">SHB 1057</a>	School bus safety	H Appropriations	Mosbrucker
<a href="#">HB 1060</a>	Medical marijuana/students	H HC/Wellness	Blake
<a href="#">SHB 1063</a>	Primary elections/age 17	H Rules R	Bergquist
<a href="#">EHB 1074</a> (SSB 5057)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	H Speaker Signed	Harris
<a href="#">SHB 1076</a> (ESSB 5067)	Common schools	H Rules C	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1089</a>	Certificates of achievement	S EL/K-12	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1093</a> (SB 5312)	Special ed. appropriations	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">SHB 1095</a> (SB 5442)	Medical marijuana/students	S EL/K-12	Blake
<a href="#">HB 1101</a> (SB 5133)	State general obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
<a href="#">HB 1102</a> (SB 5134)	Capital Budget 2019-21	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
<a href="#">SHB 1106</a>	Truancy/detention	H Appropriations	Orwall
<a href="#">HB 1108</a> (SB 5154)	Supp. Operating Budget 2017-19	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">SHB 1109</a> (SB 5153)	Operating Budget 2019-21		Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 1111</a>	Regionalization/islands	H Appropriations	Fitzgibbon
<a href="#">SHB 1119</a> (SB 5158)	Educator evaluations	H Appropriations	McCaslin
<a href="#">HB 1120</a> (SB 5068)	State learning standards	S EL/K-12	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1121</a> (SSB 5146)	High school graduation requirements	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1123</a>	CTC tuition waiver program	H Appropriations	Pollet
<a href="#">SHB 1124</a>	Degree-granting institutions	H Appropriations	Pollet
<a href="#">ESHB 1130</a> (SB 5606)	Pub. school language access	S Ways & Means	Orwall
<a href="#">HB 1132</a> (SB 5178)	TRS & SERS early retirement	H Appropriations	Appleton
<a href="#">E2SHB 1139</a>	Educator workforce supply	S EL/K-12	Santos
<a href="#">SHB 1151</a> (SB 5105)	Education reporting	S EL/K-12	Volz
<a href="#">HB 1156</a> (SB 5192)	K-12 employee benefit contracts	H Appropriations	Appleton

<a href="#">SHB 1163</a> (SB 5188)	Expanded learning opp. programs	H Appropriations	Kloba
<a href="#">HB 1164</a> (SB 5427)	Dual credit programs	H Education	Bergquist
<a href="#">HB 1172</a> (SB 5314)	Capital gains tax/property tax	H Finance	Santos
<a href="#">SHB 1173</a> (SB 5071)	Obsolete school provisions		Santos
<a href="#">SHB 1182</a>	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1184</a>	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">SHB 1191</a> (SB 5554)	School notifications	H Rules R	Goodman
<a href="#">HB 1200</a> (SSB 5247)	Catastrophic incident plans	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1209</a> (SSB 5063)	Ballots, prepaid postage	H Appropriations	Hansen
<a href="#">SHB 1210</a> (SB 5771)	School enrollment/military	S EL/K-12	Kilduff
<a href="#">2SHB 1211</a> (E2SSB 5116)	Clean energy	H Appropriations	Tarleton
<a href="#">2SHB 1216</a> (2SSB 5317)	School safety & well-being	S Ways & Means	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1221</a>	Youth suicide/crisis plans	H Education	Orwall
<a href="#">HB 1245</a>	School safety planning	H Cap Budget	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1256</a>	Driving w/ electronic device	H Rules R	Lovick
<a href="#">SHB 1263</a> (SSB 5324)	Homeless student support	H Appropriations	Fey
<a href="#">SHB 1264</a>	Secondary traumatic stress	S Ways & Means	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">SHB 1265</a>	School counselor access	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">2SHB 1272</a>	School lunch durations	S Ways & Means	Thai
<a href="#">HB 1281</a> (SSB 5859)	Educational mentor programs	H Education	Pettigrew
<a href="#">HB 1291</a> (SB 5073)	Election cost reimbursement	H Appropriations	Walsh
<a href="#">2SHB 1304</a> (SB 5448)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	S Ways & Means	MacEwen
<a href="#">ESHB 1308</a> (SB 5360)	Retirement system defaults	S Rules 2	Stanford
<a href="#">SHB 1314</a>	Ethnic studies in schools	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1322</a> (SB 5607)	Dual language learning	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1327</a> (SSB 5379)	Parenting minors, supports	H Appropriations	Kilduff
<a href="#">SHB 1336</a> (E2SSB 5327)	Career connected learning	H Appropriations	Slatter
<a href="#">HB 1362</a>	Postretirement emp./benefits	H Appropriations	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 1384</a>	Poverty learning assist. program	H Education	Jenkin
<a href="#">HB 1387</a>	Shared game lottery proceeds	H Appropriations	Stanford
<a href="#">HB 1388</a> (SB 5430)	Postretirement options	H Appropriations	Doglio
<a href="#">HB 1390</a> (SB 5400)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Leavitt
<a href="#">SHB 1393</a> (E2SSB 5432)	Behavioral health, integrate	H Rules C	Cody

<a href="#">SHB 1399</a> (SSB 5449)	Paid family & medical leave	H Speaker Signed	Robinson
<a href="#">HB 1407</a> (ESSB 5395)	Sexual health education	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1409</a> (SB 5414)	School employee leave cap	H Appropriations	Appleton
<a href="#">2SHB 1424</a> (SB 5069)	CTE course equivalencies	S Ways & Means	Steele
<a href="#">HB 1425</a> (SB 5159)	Bilingual instruction program	H Appropriations	Lekanoff
<a href="#">SHB 1454</a>	Students with disabilities	H Appropriations	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1459</a>	Running start summer pilot	H Education	Sullivan
<a href="#">HB 1467</a>	High school graduation supports	H Education	Sells
<a href="#">SHB 1468</a> (SB 5070)	Bilingual educators	H Appropriations	Thai
<a href="#">HB 1475</a>	Leadership skills grant program	H Appropriations	Young
<a href="#">HB 1478</a>	State officials/H.S. assessment	H State Govt & Tribal	Volz
<a href="#">SHB 1479</a> (SB 5777)	Student mental health	H Appropriations	Senn
<a href="#">HB 1481</a> (SB 5500)	Election costs & postage	H State Govt & Tribal	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1496</a> (SB 5576)	Climate science education	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">3SHB 1498</a> (2SSB 5511)	Broadband service	S Ways & Means	Hudgins
<a href="#">SHB 1507</a>	School safety/design	H Rules R	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1547</a>	Basic education funding	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1559</a>	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	MacEwen
<a href="#">SHB 1575</a> (SSB 5623)	Collective bargaining/dues	S Labor & Commerce	Stonier
<a href="#">SHB 1577</a> (SSB 5574)	K-12 computer sci. education data	S Rules 2	Callan
<a href="#">HB 1596</a>	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
<a href="#">E2SHB 1599</a>	High school graduation requirements	S Ways & Means	Stonier
<a href="#">SHB 1621</a> (SB 5512)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	S 2nd Reading	Ybarra
<a href="#">HB 1623</a>	Public schools/sign language	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1624</a> (SSB 5612)	Holocaust education	H Education	Thai
<a href="#">HB 1627</a> (SB 5773)	Regionalization/Federal Way	H Appropriations	Reeves
<a href="#">SHB 1658</a>	Paraeducators	S EL/K-12	Paul
<a href="#">E2SHB 1660</a>	Extracurricular/low income	S EL/K-12	Bergquist
<a href="#">ESHB 1667</a> (SB 5667)	Public records request admin	S Ways & Means	Springer
<a href="#">HB 1674</a>	Personalized learning experience	S EL/K-12	Rude
<a href="#">HB 1685</a>	Free or reduced-price meals	H Appropriations	Peterson
<a href="#">ESHB 1696</a>	Wage and salary information	S Labor & Commerce	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1714</a> (SB 5113)	High school diplomas by CTC	S Rules 2	Entenman

<a href="#">SHB 1715</a> (SB 5669)	Withholding of transcripts	S EL/K–12	Entenman
<a href="#">HB 1720</a> (SB 5014)	Student assessment requirements	H Education	Young
<a href="#">SHB 1734</a> (SSB 5706)	College in high school accreditation	S Rules 2	Leavitt
<a href="#">HB 1755</a>	Education doctorate degrees	S Rules 2	Leavitt
<a href="#">HB 1758</a>	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
<a href="#">HB 1763</a>	Active shooter event/schools	H Civil R & Judiciary	Young
<a href="#">HB 1779</a> (SB 5834)	Student immigration status	H Education	Doglio
<a href="#">SHB 1782</a>	Advisory group meetings	H Rules R	Pollet
<a href="#">SHB 1791</a> (SSB 5851)	Vuln. children ed. opportunities	S Ways & Means	Reeves
<a href="#">HB 1803</a>	Minimum school days	S Rules 2	Orcutt
<a href="#">ESHB 1813</a>	Pupil transp. contracts	S EL/K–12	Sullivan
<a href="#">HB 1833</a>	School volunteers	H Education	Ryu
<a href="#">HB 1845</a>	Deduction of union dues	H Labor & Workplace	Stokesbary
<a href="#">HB 1860</a>	School drinking water/lead	H Education	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1863</a> (SB 5804)	Ag., food, nat. resource education	H Education	Blake
<a href="#">HB 1891</a>	Career & tech. education resources	H Appropriations	Paul
<a href="#">HB 1910</a>	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1914</a> (SB 5908)	Equity training/schools	H Education	Doglio
<a href="#">HB 1943</a>	Educational staff associates	H Appropriations	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1955</a>	PEBB & SEBB health premiums	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
<a href="#">HB 1969</a>	School choice scholarship	H Education	Corry
<a href="#">2SHB 1973</a>	Dual enrollment scholarship	S Ways & Means	Paul
<a href="#">HB 2006</a> (SB 5650)	Teaching cursive in schools	H Education	Rude
<a href="#">HB 2012</a> (SB 5821)	K–12 national cert. bonuses	H Rules C	Boehnke
<a href="#">HB 2023</a>	School boards/bond training	H Cap Budget	Sells
<a href="#">HB 2029</a>	High poverty learning assist	H Appropriations	Paul
<a href="#">HB 2040</a>	Nonhigh school districts	S EL/K–12	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 2045</a>	Interdistrict student transportation	H Education	Kilduff
<a href="#">HB 2056</a>	Sexual health education/info	H Education	Shea
<a href="#">HB 2062</a> (SB 5930)	Seattle Storm license plates	S Transportation	Slatter
<a href="#">HB 2073</a>	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Volz
<a href="#">HB 2084</a>	Prototypical school funding	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 2090</a>	Balanced Budget/vetoes	H Appropriations	Kraft

<a href="#">HB 2096</a>	ESD health benefits	H Appropriations	Bergquist
<a href="#">SHB 2108</a>	K–3 class sizes/funding	S Ways & Means	Callan
<a href="#">HB 2116</a>	Institutional education	H Education	Callan
<a href="#">2SHB 2117</a> (SB 5973)	State tax structure	H Rules C	Frame
<a href="#">HB 2119</a> (SB 5975)	State forestland moneys	S Ways & Means	Morris
<a href="#">HB 2128</a>	CTC reporting requirements	H Education	Leavitt
<a href="#">HB 2140</a>	K–12 education funding	H Appropriations	Sullivan
<a href="#">HB 2145</a>	Property tax revenue growth	H Finance	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 2147</a>	Schools/foundational texts	H Education	Kraft
<a href="#">HB 2149</a>	Zero-based Budget reviews	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
<a href="#">HB 2150</a>	State spending programs review	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
<a href="#">HB 2151</a>	Fiscal notes	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
<a href="#">HB 2152</a>	State Budget balancing	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
<a href="#">HB 2153</a>	Agency Budget requests	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
<a href="#">HB 2156</a>	Taxes on asset sales, profit	H Finance	Jinkins
<a href="#">HB 2157</a>	Tax structure	H Finance	Tarleton
<a href="#">HB 2158</a>	Workforce education	H Finance	Hansen
<a href="#">HB 2159</a>	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HJR 4203</a> (SSJR 8201)	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">SB 5014</a> (HB 1720)	Student assessment requirements	S EL/K–12	McCoy
<a href="#">SSB 5023</a>	Ethnic studies	H Education	Hasegawa
<a href="#">ESSB 5024</a>	Local taxing districts	H Local Govt	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SSB 5028</a>	Month of the kindergartner	H Rules R	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5052</a>	School resource officers	S EL/K–12	O’Ban
<a href="#">SB 5053</a>	Behavioral health licensure	S 2nd Reading	O’Ban
<a href="#">SB 5055</a>	Behavioral health peer services	S Rules X	O’Ban
<a href="#">SSB 5057</a> (EHB 1074)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
<a href="#">SSB 5063</a> (HB 1209)	Ballots, prepaid postage	H Appropriations	Nguyen
<a href="#">SSB 5066</a>	School district elections	S Rules X	Wellman
<a href="#">ESSB 5067</a> (SHB 1076)	Common schools	H Education	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5068</a> (HB 1120)	State learning standards	S Rules X	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5069</a> (2SHB 1424)	CTE course equivalencies	S EL/K–12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5070</a> (SHB 1468)	Bilingual educators	S EL/K–12	Wellman

<a href="#">SB 5071</a> (SHB 1173)	Obsolete school provisions	S Rules X	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5073</a> (HB 1291)	Election cost reimbursement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5080</a>	Offender reentry/education	S Human Services, Re	McCoy
<a href="#">2SSB 5082</a>	Social emotional learning	H Education	McCoy
<a href="#">SB 5086</a>	School surplus technology	S EL/K–12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5087</a>	Language competency grants	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5088</a>	Computer science/high school	H Education	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5089</a>	Early learning access	H Appropriations	Wellman
<a href="#">E2SSB 5091</a>	Special education funding	H Education	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5092</a>	School district waivers	S EL/K–12	Fortunato
<a href="#">SB 5105</a> (SHB 1151)	Education reporting	S EL/K–12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5117</a>	Essential public facilities	S Local Government	Palumbo
<a href="#">SB 5129</a> (HB 1343)	Revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5133</a> (HB 1101)	State general obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Frockt
<a href="#">SB 5134</a> (HB 1102)	Capital Budget 2019–21	S Ways & Means	Frockt
<a href="#">2SSB 5141</a>	School resource officers	H Education	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5146</a> (HB 1121)	High school graduation requirements	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5153</a> (SHB 1109)	Operating Budget 2019–21	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5154</a> (HB 1108)	Supp. Operating Budget 2017-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5158</a> (SHB 1119)	Educator evaluations	S EL/K–12	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5159</a> (HB 1425)	Bilingual instruction program	S Ways & Means	McCoy
<a href="#">SB 5169</a>	Labor bargaining/neutrality	S Labor & Commerce	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5170</a>	Collab. school governance	S EL/K–12	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5178</a> (HB 1132)	TRS & SERS early retirement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5187</a>	School compost & recycling	S Rules X	Kuderer
<a href="#">SB 5188</a> (SHB 1163)	Expanded learning opp. programs	S EL/K–12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5192</a> (HB 1156)	K–12 employee benefit contracts	S EL/K–12	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5216</a>	Multistage threat assessment	S EL/K–12	O’Ban
<a href="#">SB 5238</a>	Concussions in youth sports	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
<a href="#">SSB 5247</a> (HB 1200)	Catastrophic incidents	H HOUSDPA	Frockt
<a href="#">SB 5252</a>	School district bonds, 55 percent	S EL/K–12	Mullet
<a href="#">SB 5262</a>	Special education	S EL/K–12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5263</a>	School bus drivers	H Education	Zeiger

<a href="#">SB 5264</a>	School construction funding	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
<a href="#">SSB 5266</a>	Timely elections/districting	H Rules R	Saldaña
<a href="#">SB 5269</a>	School district reorganizing	S EL/K-12	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5312</a> (HB 1093)	Special ed. appropriations	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5313</a>	School levies	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5314</a> (HB 1172)	Capital gains tax/property tax	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">2SSB 5315</a>	Student support staff	S Rules X	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5316</a>	School enrichment levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">2SSB 5317</a> (2SHB 1216)	School safety & well-being	S Rules X	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5324</a> (SHB 1263)	Homeless student support	H EDDPA	Froct
<a href="#">E2SSB 5327</a> (SHB 1336)	Career connected learning	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5343</a>	High school success	S Ways & Means	Mullet
<a href="#">SB 5348</a>	Schools, etc. construction/taxes	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
<a href="#">SSB 5354</a> (SHB 1641)	Highly capable student programs	H Education	Rivers
<a href="#">SB 5360</a> (ESHB 1308)	Retirement system defaults	H Appropriations	Conway
<a href="#">SB 5367</a>	Military friendly schools	H Education	Wagoner
<a href="#">SSB 5379</a> (HB 1327)	Parenting minors, supports	S Ways & Means	Wilson
<a href="#">ESSB 5395</a> (HB 1407)	Sexual health education	H Education	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5400</a> (HB 1390)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Conway
<a href="#">SSB 5413</a>	Pipeline for paraeducators	S Ways & Means	Keiser
<a href="#">SB 5414</a> (HB 1409)	School employee leave cap	S EL/K-12	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5427</a> (HB 1164)	Dual credit programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5430</a> (HB 1388)	Postretirement options	S Ways & Means	Conway
<a href="#">E2SSB 5432</a> (SHB 1393)	Behavioral health, integrate	H HC/Wellness	Dhingra
<a href="#">2SSB 5437</a> (2SHB 1351)	ECEAP eligibility	H Appropriations	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5442</a> (SHB 1095)	Medical marijuana/students	S EL/K-12	Takko
<a href="#">SB 5448</a> (2SHB 1304)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5464</a>	Opioid overdose medication/schools	S Ways & Means	Froct
<a href="#">SSB 5465</a>	Public education funding	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5466</a>	School district levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5475</a>	Migrant education/credit retrieval	S EL/K-12	Keiser
<a href="#">2SSB 5484</a> (E2SHB 1391)	Early achievers' program	S Rules X	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5500</a> (HB 1481)	Election costs & postage	S State Govt/Tribal	Hunt

<a href="#">2SSB 5511</a> (3SHB 1498)	Broadband service	H Innov Tech & Econ Dev	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5512</a> (SHB 1621)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	S Rules X	McCoy
<a href="#">SB 5513</a> (SHB 1515)	Employer-employee status	S Labor & Commerce	Keiser
<a href="#">SSB 5514</a>	School threats notification	H PSDP	Padden
<a href="#">SSB 5532</a>	Special education	H Education	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5541</a>	Revenue reform task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SSB 5548</a>	High school diploma pathways	S Rules X	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5554</a> (SHB 1191)	School notifications	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">2SSB 5572</a>	School modernization grants	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
<a href="#">SSB 5574</a> (SHB 1577)	K-12 computer sci. education data	S Rules X	Salomon
<a href="#">SB 5576</a> (HB 1496)	Climate science education	S Ways & Means	Wilson
<a href="#">SSB 5590</a>	School depreciation subfunds	S 2nd Reading	Schoesler
<a href="#">SSB 5593</a>	Running start fee waivers	H Education	Lias
<a href="#">SB 5594</a>	Media literacy & digital citizenship	S Ways & Means	Lias
<a href="#">SB 5598</a>	Student internet data privacy	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
<a href="#">SSB 5603</a>	Military children/school registration	H Education	Randall
<a href="#">SB 5606</a> (ESHB 1130)	Pub. school language access	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5607</a> (HB 1322)	Dual language learning	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5612</a> (HB 1624)	Holocaust education	H Education	Rivers
<a href="#">SSB 5623</a> (SHB 1575)	Collective bargaining/dues	S Rules X	Van De Wege
<a href="#">SB 5631</a>	State & local taxation	S State Govt/Tribal	Brown
<a href="#">SB 5650</a> (HB 2006)	Teaching cursive in schools	S EL/K-12	Warnick
<a href="#">SB 5667</a> (ESHB 1667)	Public records request admin	S State Govt/Tribal	Becker
<a href="#">SB 5669</a> (SHB 1715)	Withholding of transcripts	S EL/K-12	Lias
<a href="#">SB 5685</a>	Schools/student distress	S EL/K-12	Bailey
<a href="#">SB 5686</a>	Retired school employee health	S Health & Long Term	Bailey
<a href="#">SSB 5689</a>	Harassment, etc./schools	H Education	Lias
<a href="#">SSB 5706</a> (SHB 1734)	College in high school accreditation	S Rules X	Randall
<a href="#">SB 5729</a>	Dual credit enrollment priority	S Rules X	Rivers
<a href="#">SB 5731</a>	School district territory	H Education	Short
<a href="#">SB 5736</a>	Special ed. funding allocation	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5757</a>	Early learning basic ed. program	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5758</a>	Private school/property tax	S Ways & Means	Fortunato

<a href="#">SB 5770</a>	School buses/failure to stop	S Transportation	Palumbo
<a href="#">SB 5771</a> (SHB 1210)	School enrollment/military	S EL/K-12	O'Ban
<a href="#">SB 5773</a> (HB 1627)	Regionalization/Federal Way	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5777</a> (SHB 1479)	Student mental health	S EL/K-12	Brown
<a href="#">SB 5787</a>	City, district publ. records	H State Govt & Tribal	Walsh
<a href="#">SSB 5801</a>	Teacher postretirement employment	S Rules X	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5803</a>	Career & tech. education resources	S EL/K-12	Rivers
<a href="#">SB 5804</a> (HB 1863)	Ag., food, nat. resource education	S EL/K-12	Warnick
<a href="#">2SSB 5820</a> (SHB 1574)	Vulnerable children/care	H Human Svcs & Early Lrn	Nguyen
<a href="#">SB 5821</a> (HB 2012)	K-12 national cert. bonuses	S EL/K-12	Das
<a href="#">SB 5834</a> (HB 1779)	Student immigration status	S EL/K-12	Hunt
<a href="#">ESSB 5853</a>	School construction	H Cap Budget	Pedersen
<a href="#">SSB 5859</a> (HB 1281)	Educational mentor programs	S Ways & Means	Mullet
<a href="#">ESSB 5874</a>	Rural sat. skill centers	H Education	Warnick
<a href="#">SB 5882</a>	Homeless encampments/schools	S Housing Stabil	King
<a href="#">2SSB 5903</a> (SHB 1876)	Children's mental health	H Human Svcs & Early Lrn	Darneille
<a href="#">SB 5908</a> (HB 1914)	Equity training/schools	S EL/K-12	Das
<a href="#">SB 5930</a> (HB 2062)	Seattle Storm license plates	H Transportation	Randall
<a href="#">SB 5933</a>	Teacher base comp. hours	S EL/K-12	Mullet
<a href="#">SB 5934</a>	K-12 school construction	S Labor & Commerce	Ericksen
<a href="#">SB 5945</a> (HB 1895)	Youth gang reduction pilot	S Human Services, Re	Warnick
<a href="#">SSB 5963</a>	State Budget outlook	S Rules X	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5973</a> (2SHB 2117)	State tax structure	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5977</a>	Firearms/school employees	S Law & Justice	Fortunato
<a href="#">SB 5990</a>	Safety net assessment	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5991</a>	Grad. real estate excise tax	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5994</a>	Business and occupation tax	S Ways & Means	Palumbo
<a href="#">SSJR 8201</a> (HJR 4203)	School district bonds	S Not adopted	Wellman
<a href="#">SJR 8202</a>	School district bonds, 55 percent	S EL/K-12	Mullet
<a href="#">SJR 8210</a>	B&O tax increase approval	S Ways & Means	Palumbo