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Week 13: April 8–12, 2019

This Week in Review

On Tuesday, April 9, the Legislature passed another milestone and [cut-off deadline](#). All bills in their opposite house fiscal committees needed to be adopted by those committees by Tuesday in order to remain alive. The next cut-off is on April 17 (5:00 p.m.); next Wednesday is the last day for non-budget related bills to be adopted by the opposite house (that is, House bills out of the Senate; Senate bills out of the House). After that, the Legislature has 11 days remaining to: reconcile differences in bills (including the 2019–21 Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets) between the two houses; and adopt necessary budget-related legislation (bills that are “Necessary to Implement the Budget”). Even though we are nearing the end of the Regular Session and most of the Legislature’s self-imposed cut-off dates have come and gone, the caveat remains: no bill is truly dead until the final gavel falls on the final day of the session.

As the Legislature moves to the final stage of this session, remember, in order for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form in both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor). If a bill is amended by the opposite house, it must be sent back to the first house for “concurrence.” If the original house accepts the amendments, they will take final action on the amended bill and send it to the governor for action. Often, however, the original house will reject the amendments and “refuse to concur.” The bill is then considered to be “in dispute.” The original house can send the bill back to the opposite house and request the body “recede” from its amendments. The opposite house, then, has basically three options: (1) The opposite house can drop its amendments, repass the original bill, and send it directly to the governor; (2) The opposite house can “insist on its position” and, again, send it back to the original house for action; or (3) The opposite house can adopt new amendments and send the new bill back to the original house for action. Some bills can ping-pong back and forth between the houses multiple times in an effort to craft an agreed upon compromise. This can be dangerous for a bill’s survival given the imminent closing of the session. Many of these bills will get lost in the shuffle and die due to a lack of agreement.

At any point in the process, if it appears an agreement cannot be hammered out, either house may request a “Conference Committee” to formally negotiate on a compromise. Conference Committees are comprised of two majority party members

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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>.

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and one minority party member of the Senate, and two majority party members and one minority party member of the House. To adopt a “Conference Report” on a new, negotiated compromise bill, at least two conferees from each house must agree. After conferees sign the report, the bill cannot be further amended and the Conference Report is voted on “up or down” by the full House and Senate. If both houses accept the Conference Report—by a majority vote—the new bill is adopted and sent to the governor for action.

Conference Committees used to be referred to as “Free Conference Committees” because the members are “free” to make whatever changes they feel are necessary to resolve their differences. Members can make minor adjustments or make wholesale changes to a bill—or they can start from scratch. The only real limitation: the new language must still fit within the title (or “scope”) of the original bill. Historically, disputes over the three budgets—Operating, Capital, and Transportation—were routinely resolved by Conference Committees. In recent years, however, it has become rare to call for formal Conference Committees on the budgets because of a change in the [Senate and House of Representatives Joint Rules \(specifically Rule 17\)](#) in the early 90’s. All Conference Committee meetings must provide notice of times and locations and those meetings are open to the public (and on TVW). This rule change was made to open the process and make the Legislature more transparent. Unfortunately, all this has done is to drive the process further underground. Now, budget negotiators will meet informally, behind-the-scenes, to hammer out deals. When a compromise is reached, the new budget is usually sent straight to the House or Senate Floor as a Substitute Bill. Sometimes, just to keep up appearances, a Conference Committee will be established; however, the six members quickly meet to sign an already agreed-to compromise.

On March 25, the House released their three 2019–21 budget proposals, followed by the release of proposals from the Senate over the next week or so. [HB 1109](#), the House Operating Budget was adopted by the full House on March 29. The Senate overlaid their budget proposal onto HB 1109 (via a striking amendment) and the full Senate adopted the amended version of HB 1109 on April 4. Under normal circumstances, the bill would be sent back to the House and would be added to their Concurrence Calendar or their Dispute Calendar. But we are talking about the Operating Budget here, so don’t expect to see HB 1109 on any calendar any time soon.

Budget Update

As noted above, the two houses have adopted their respective Operating Budgets—both contained versions of [HB 1109](#) (For K–12 details, see *TWIO* [Week 12](#) and *TWIO* Special Editions [March 25](#) and [April 1](#)). Budget negotiations are ongoing, however, as discussed earlier, those negotiations are underground. Budget negotiations are never easy—nobody wants to reduce or eliminate a program or bill they fought all session to secure—but negotiations may be a bit more sticky than we have seen in a long time. On the surface, Democrats have large majorities in both houses, so a final budget should be a slam dunk. Looking a bit closer, however, reveals significant divisions between the houses—and between various factions within both Democratic caucuses.

Aside from the many programs on the table, the biggest battle is around revenue. Progressive, left-wingers in the House are intent on raising new revenue via a broad cross section of proposals: a new Capital Gains Tax, a restructuring of the Real Estate Excise Tax, an elimination of a set of Business & Occupation (B&O) Tax preferences, and an increase in the B&O tax for specific business categories. Democrats in the Senate are more reluctant to raise revenue. In part because the Senate historically has been the more conservative body (not necessarily in political terms, but in regards to change), but also because Democratic leadership must contend with at

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least four moderate members. There are 29 Democrats in the Senate; however, one dissident Democrat, Tim Sheldon (D-Potlatch) caucuses with the Republicans and regularly votes with them, so no one counts him as a “Democrat,” lowering their majority to 28 votes. (Sen. Sheldon is so much of a pariah in his own caucus that his Senate homepage is not even housed on the Legislature’s Senate Democratic Caucus webpage.) Of the remaining 28 members, at least four of those Democrats are considered fiscally moderate and are resistant to tax increases. Losing those four members on final passage of a budget can tank the vote.

Senate Democrats also include revenue as a part of their budget package; however, those revenue pieces are not as aggressive as the House proposals. More importantly, the Senate’s budget does not rely on the passage of those revenues, while the House’s budget IS dependent on adopting new revenue. If the House’s revenue proposals fail, the House budget immediately has a multimillion-dollar hole. That hole would likely be at least \$700 million, assuming the entire projected Ending Fund Balance is used to help backfill the hole, and as much as \$1.0 billion if the Ending Fund Balance is preserved. If the House has to jettison that much of their spending, where will they focus those reductions? Who loses? Will a major expenditure like the implementation of the School Employees’ Benefits Board program be eliminated? Or will legislators cobble together a whole basket of lower-cost programs? If they do that, how much will K–12 education be impacted? We certainly would not be exempt from the bloodletting.

There are also multiple other issues at play, some we can see, others are underground. We have discussed the inevitable horse-trading that will be a part of the closing days of session and certainly will be a part of budget negotiations. While the Operating Budget is a separate issue from the Transportation Budget, we have heard reports that some legislators (mostly Senate Democrats) are threatening to withhold their vote on an Operating Budget unless a robust Transportation package (including the Low Carbon Fuel Standard) is adopted. We have talked a lot about bills that are “Necessary to Implement the Budget” or NTIB—there are now jokes heard around the Capitol about bills that are “Necessary to Pass the Budget” or NTPB. Another one of those potential NTPB bills may be levy/Local Effort Assistance reforms. This issue has been riding through rough waters and an ultimate solution remains elusive (we will talk more about levies/LEA below).

Most of this discussion centers around the 2019–21 Operating Budget; however, the so-called “easy” budget, the 2019–21 Capital Construction Budget, is no piece of cake this year. Even when things are difficult, a resolution to differences is usually not far off. (The exception to the rule was the 2017–19 Capital Budget that hit a snag and was held up due to an unrelated water rights issue—which delayed the adoption of the two-year budget until the second year of the biennium. 2017 was the first time in history that the Legislature failed to adopt a biennial Capital Budget.) As with the Operating Budget, the House and Senate Capital Budgets are very different. Presumably, there should be little worrying about negotiations... but you never know.

The Capital Budget in the Senate did hit a bit of bump earlier this week. In order to fund the Capital Budget, a bond bill is adopted alongside. On Monday, the necessary bond bill and the 2019–21 Capital Budget bill was moved to the Senate Floor Calendar ([HB 1101](#) and [HB 1102](#), respectively; similar to the Operating Budget, the bills were the Senate versions amended onto the House vehicles). When the bond bill moved to Third Reading and Final Passage, the bill was defeated, 26–21. It received a majority, but just like school district bonds, in order to be adopted state bond authorizations need a 60 percent approval (30 votes). Traditionally, the Capital Budget is a fairly non-partisan affair. In fact, the House proposal is often formally introduced jointly by the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member of the House Capital Budget Committee—as

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it was this year. The vote on the bond bill in the Senate, however, was a party-line vote, with all Republicans voting “no” (one Republican was excused). Senator Marko Lias (D-Lynnwood) also voted “no,” but he is the Senate Majority Floor Leader and he clearly voted against the bill simply so he could move to reconsider the vote (to make this motion, you must have voted on the “prevailing side”). As soon as the clerk recorded the vote, Sen. Lias gave notice of his intent to reconsider the vote. With the bond bill’s defeat, the full Capital Budget was set down.

It is unclear exactly what this battle is about. Republicans may be holding out for particular projects in the Capital Budget, or they may have simply been making a statement. Like the connection between the Transportation Budget and the Operating Budget, the defeat of the bond bill could also be unrelated to the Capital Budget. Regardless, it appears this is not a real “meltdown” in the Senate, it is just a minor glitch. It does raise concerns, however, that with just 16 days left in the 2019 Regular Session, the road to *Sine Die* may not be as smooth as hoped. And some Olympia regulars are starting to discuss the odds of an on-time adjournment.

WASA Legislative Priorities Update

Although there are still numerous K–12 bills that WASA is keeping a close eye on, our main focus remains on three key issues: special education funding, levy and Local Effort Assistance reforms, and implementation of the School Employees’ Benefits Board insurance program. These issues are becoming harder to track, as each of them have been swept up in the budget fight, with many discussions occurring behind-closed-doors.

Special Education

SB 5091 and SB 5532 continue to be the key special education bills—along with parallel discussions in the two Operating Budgets. As adopted by the Senate, [SB 5091](#) would: increase the special education excess cost multiplier from the current 0.9609 to 1.0; and remove federal dollars from the special education safety net to lower the threshold for school districts to access the funds. Originally, the House set this bill down and included the excess multiplier increase in HB 2140 (along with levy/LEA reforms and paraeducator training). The bill, however, would have increased the multiplier to 0.9925—which is the level of funding provided for in the House budget proposal (approximately \$72 million). The safety net issue was not addressed.

On Saturday, [HB 2140](#) was passed by the House Appropriations Committee; however, the special education multiplier and paraeducator training provisions were removed—leaving just the levy/LEA policy changes (we will discuss that below). We were concerned that the special education issue may get passed over entirely, until SB 5091 showed up on the executive session list for Monday’s Appropriations Committee meeting. The Committee did adopt the bill, but made changes prior to passing it. First, there was an attempt to increase the multiplier to 1.07 and remove the current 13.5 percent funded enrollment limit; however, the amendment failed. The second amendment, which was adopted made three changes:

1. The Senate-adopted bill required the excess cost multiplier to be used for students with disabilities in institutional education programs; this was removed.
2. Regarding federal funds:
 - language which would have removed federal funds from the special education safety net was removed and replaced with language from the original law, allowing federal funds to be used for the safety net;
 - language was added to require the threshold for high cost individuals for state funded safety net awards to be 2.2 times the average per pupil

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- expenditure defined in federal law (rather than the current 3 times requirement); and
 - language which allow federal funds to be used for professional development was removed.
3. The excess cost multiplier of 1.0 is changed to a two-tiered multiplier of 1.0 for special education students spending 80 percent or more of their time in a general education classroom and 0.9823 for special education students spending less than 80 percent of their time in a general education classroom.

Prior to the Legislative Session, Superintendent Reykdal had proposed, as a part of his budget request, that the single special education excess cost multiplier be changed to an 11-tiered excess cost multiplier based on direct hours of service to students with disabilities, their instructional settings, and the intensity of services delivered. His request bills, [HB 1093/SB 5312](#), gained little traction, as we heard from legislators that the real issue was funding and once special education received adequate funding, they could discuss program changes. It seemed the issue was dead until this amendment rose from the ashes this week.

While a multi-tiered model (whether it be Supt. Reykdal’s 11-tiered model or this new 2-tiered model) may make educational sense, we remain concerned about overall funding for special education. Because the new bill uses the Senate’s 1.0 multiplier, with a second lower tier of 0.9823, there is a \$16.5 million “savings.” [We have argued](#) the House-proposed \$72 million and the Senate-proposed \$86 million are woefully inadequate and now the House has found a clever way to save \$16.5 million—which further reduces the House-proposed inadequate \$72 million increase. (Note: OSPI has prepared a [district-by-district estimated impact](#) of the House’s proposed 2-tiered multiplier. The document also includes impacts of a 2-tiered multiplier for the Senate; however, they have NOT yet proposed this. The estimates are intended to provide an apples-to-apples comparison if the 2-tiered plan was moved forward using the House’s proposal—and the Senate’s level of current proposed funding.)

Although special education funding has been highlighted all session, it has been an uphill battle to get legislators to talk about significant—and necessary—funding increases. The high watermark proposal is less than \$100 million, when the underfunded need is at least \$300 million and as much as \$400 million.

The second bill, [SB 5532](#), would: provide for specific special education topics in professional development; direct the Office of the Education Omsbud to be the lead agency to provide training and information on special education; and direct OSPI to convene a special education advisory committee. The House Education Committee overhauled the bill; however, the House Appropriations Committee never acted on it, nor does the House budget include any money to implement the bill. The Senate budget, meanwhile, provides \$6.3 million to implement SB 5532.

Special education funding—and these two bills specifically—will be a major point of budget negotiations between the House and Senate.

Levies/Local Effort Assistance

Adjusting levies and Local Effort Assistance (LEA) policies continues to be hotly debated. [SB 5313](#), the main Senate vehicle for levy/LEA adjustments, stalled in the Senate Ways & Means Committee, as it lacked the necessary support to be adopted. At the same time, the Senate budget did not have enough votes to be adopted by the Committee—unless SB 5313 was adopted. So, the two issues were joined, which allowed both bills to be adopted, back-to-back last week.

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After legislators worked SB 5313 behind-the-scenes, a fourth version was introduced as the Committee debated the Operating Budget. The new version of the bill would change the current levy lid from the lesser of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value or \$2,500 per pupil to: (a) the lesser of \$2.50/\$1,000AV or \$2,500 per pupil for school districts with fewer than 40,000 FTE students; or (b) the lesser of \$2.50/\$1,000AV or \$3,000 per pupil for school districts with 40,000 FTE students or more (read: Seattle School District). Additionally, “inflation” would be defined as changes in the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD), rather than the current Consumer Price Index (CPI). Local Effort Assistance (LEA) would be provided to school districts that do not generate an enrichment levy of at least \$1,500 per student when levying at a rate of \$1.50/\$1,000AV. Districts eligible for LEA but do not levy \$1.50 would receive LEA in proportion to the lesser of \$1.50 or the school district’s actual levy. Like the new levy lid, inflation for LEA would be based on IPD, rather than CPI. (Levy estimates provided by legislative staff are available here: [Levy Estimates, 2020](#); [Levy Estimates, 2021](#); [Levy Estimates, 2021—Max Levy](#)).

Following the Ways & Means Committee’s adoption of the Operating Budget, the new version of SB 5313 was moved to executive session. Although the bill needed to be adopted to secure the votes on the budget, amendments were required to be adopted to secure the passage of SB 5313. Two amendments were adopted: one provided funding to charter schools, based on levy funds collected by school districts, and another established limits on teachers’ supplemental contracts.

Although the new SB 5313 made it to the Senate Rules Committee, the freshly minted amendments needed to move the bill weighed it down and it died a silent death. (For more details, see last week’s [TWIO, April 5](#)).

While the Senate was horse-trading and game-playing to move their levy/LEA bill, the House continued to work on their own bill. A proposal was finally public released and tacked onto [HB 2140](#)—previously a “Title Only” bill. Language that was released prior to the bill’s public hearing in the House Appropriations Committee would have changed the current levy lid from the lesser of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value or \$2,500 per pupil to: (a) 20 percent of the district’s state and federal levy base in the prior school year; or (b) the lesser of \$1.50/\$1,000AV or \$3,000 per pupil. Local Effort Assistance would have changed 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 Reduced-Priced Meals. Districts with less than 75 percent of students eligible for Free and Reduced-Priced Meals would be equalized up to 10 percent of the state and federal levy base. To receive full LEA, districts only have to levy up to a portion of the 10 percent levy rate, based on the difference between the district’s 10 percent levy base, minus the 10 percent levy rate as a ratio to the statewide average 10 percent rate.

When HB 2140 was moved to executive session, an amendment was adopted. The calculation of a new levy lid remained the same, but the LEA provisions were modified. The percentage of students eligible for Free and Reduced-Priced Meals needed to qualify for increased Local Effort Assistance (up to 12 percent of the levy base) was lowered from 75 percent to 70 percent. In turn, districts with less than 70 percent (rather than 75 percent) of students eligible for Free and Reduced-Priced Meals would be equalized up to 10 percent of the state and federal levy base. The modified HB 2140 was adopted by the House Appropriations Committee this past Saturday and awaits action by the full House.

District impacts provided by Committee staff are available here: [Calendar Year 2020](#); and [Calendar Year 2021](#).

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Since the beginning of this session, WASA has been arguing that if the Legislature decides to increase school district levy capacity, there have to be clear guidelines or limits established to protect any of the new money that is collected. As this session comes to a close, WASA joined with our WSSDA colleagues to remind legislators that this issue needs to be addressed. We submitted a [letter to legislators](#) encouraging them to adopt specific limits on the use of levy dollars for teacher compensation, and followed the message with a public [press release](#).

School Employees' Benefits Board

Implementation of the School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB) insurance program continues to be a hot topic; however, there is no new news. Conversations continue behind-the-scenes about options other than accepting the SEBB Collective Bargaining Agreement; however, it is not clear whether the Legislature will accept and fund the CBA...or go another way. As discussed above, one thing that could force rejection of the CBA is if the House cannot pass its tax package. Lacking the necessary revenue to fund its budget, some expenditures will have to be eliminated. SEBB implementation probably would not be at the top of the list but rejecting the SEBB CBA would quickly save half-a-billion dollars—plus provide for even more savings in the 2021–23 biennium, helping to balance the four-year budget.

Two SEBB-related issues have had action recently. First, an [amendment](#) was added to the Senate budget to delay ESDs' required participation in the SEBB insurance program. It provides that ESDs have until June 30, 2021 to enroll employees in health care coverage under SEBB. The amendment saves about \$200,000. Unfortunately, legislative lawyers believe the amendment would adopt substantive policy and, therefore, may be beyond the scope of the budget and would be invalidated. Legislation that would have implemented this delay, [HB 2096](#), stalled in the House Appropriations Committee and it is unclear if it can be jumpstarted.

The second action is disappointing. Legislation is moving which would prohibit school districts from entering into pupil transportation service contracts with nongovernmental entities unless they provide health and retirement benefit contributions to their employees that are equivalent to those received by school employees. [HB 1813](#), would have potentially significant fiscal impacts on districts that contract for bus services—and districts have no way to recover these expenses. The bill has passed the full House and awaits action by the full Senate.

OSPI Budget Tools

One final note about the Operating Budget—OSPI has prepared and posted its district impact “pivot tables” for the House and Senate budgets (known as the Multi-Year Budget Comparison Tool). The pivot tables also include current funding (2018–19 Apportionment), projected Maintenance Level impacts, and impacts of the governor's budget. The information is available on OSPI's School Apportionment & Financial Services webpage, under “2019–20 Budget Preparations.” A direct link is [here](#) (please note this is a large Excel file).

AEA

By Mitch Denning

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As the final fiscal committee cut-off came two days ago, some of the bills that we've been following moved on and others didn't.

Of the bills having difficulty, [2SHB 1272](#), school lunch durations, stands at the top. As passed by the House, 95–1, and as moved out of Senate Early Learning & K–12, by a 6–3 vote, we testified on Tuesday in support in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Sandy Conradi, food services director, Yelm SD, shared how her district is attempting to provide ample time for students to eat their lunches, and how the bill will help schools by circulating best practices once the six demonstration schools have finished the year-long pilot.

However, later that evening, the Senate Ways & Means Committee removed funding for the six demonstration schools, as well as the provision for OSPI to select those schools. Then, as it was being prepared to be moved to the Senate Rules Committee, there were not enough member signatures to move the bill. Thus, the bill died in the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

On Wednesday, we talked with the prime sponsor, Representative My-Linh Thai (D-Bellevue), about our next steps. She's considering offering a budget proviso, and we indicated our strong support for that direction.

In the House Capital Budget Committee, unfortunately two very prominent bills that WAMOA has been strongly supporting, did not move from the committee. [2SSB 5572](#), small district modernization grants for school districts under 1,000 FTE, is funded in both capital budgets, but did not move as a policy bill out of the committee. We'll wait and see what happens in the capital budgets regarding the grant's funding; the House budget funds the grant at \$20 million, and the Senate at \$23 million.

Also, in the House Capital Budget Committee, [ESSB 5853](#), SCAP program enhancements, did not move. The bill would have raised the floor of state funding assistance from 20 percent to 30 percent, and, as of July 1, 2021, would have begun a three-year increase in the student square footage allocation. The proposed increases in the construction cost allowance were removed by the Senate Ways & Means Committee prior to the bill passing the Senate.

AEA will continue to advocate for increases in those two SCAP construction drivers, though neither are funded in the respective proposed capital budgets.

Regarding the capital budget, there was an interesting happening on Monday. On the Senate floor, a vote was taken to pass the bond bill ([SHB 1101](#)), which is necessary for fund the capital budget. In the House, the bill was passed, 94–0. Although the amount of bonds authorized was reduced in the Senate Ways & Means Committee from \$3.207 billion to \$3.060 billion, one thought it would easily pass the 60 percent threshold, required by bond bills. However, the final vote was 26–21, along party lines, where 30 votes were needed to pass. So, presumably, there are questions either about the amount of the bond bill or the proposed projects to be funded in the budget that need to be resolved prior to both bills passing.

Two final AEA bills not moving are [ESSB 5874](#), funding rural satellite skills centers, and [2SSB 5141](#), school resource officer training, as neither received a hearing in House Appropriations.

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Bills AEA is following which moved by the April 9 cut-off include:

- [ESHB 1813](#), incorporating costs of employee health benefits into school district contracts for pupil transportation, is now in the Senate Rules Committee;
- [SSB 5106](#), setting up a work group to study and make recommendations on natural disaster mitigation and resiliency activities, is now in the House Rules Committee;
- [SSB 5514](#), first responder agency notifications to schools regarding threats, is also in the House Rules Committee;
- [2SHB 1216](#), non-firearm measures to increase school safety and student well-being, moved to the Senate Rules Committee;
- [E2SHB 1660](#), participation of low-income students in extracurricular activities, is now in the Senate Rules Committee; and
- [SHB 1715](#), removing a school district's ability to withhold students' grades and transcripts, moved to the Senate Rules Committee.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

Beware a calm surface.

You never know what lies beneath.

Beyond a few breaks in the water's surface.

Paula Hawkins

Following marathon hearings by the fiscal committees in both houses, the chambers are now publicly engaged in floor action where numerous bills are debated and voted upon. As is generally the norm, for every nine bills brought to either floor and approved by the body, the tenth bill becomes hotly contested. That's when the theatrics occur. One example is after passing a number of bills fairly easily, a bill dealing with union dues, [SHB 1575](#) brought things to a halt as the Republicans demanded the bill be read in its totality, a very rare occurrence. (Generally, only the first and last lines of a bill are read before moving to debate.) Then numerous amendments were offered by the Republicans which were debated and defeated. All this is interesting from a spectator viewpoint, but as time is eaten up, the net effect is that many bills waiting for floor action will die as time runs out.

Both chambers now have a long list of bills on their floor calendars. Of more importance are the number of bills before the respective Rules Committee in each house. Those bills need to be moved to the floor calendars in order to continue to survive. They need to move out prior to the next official deadline, April 17, the date bills need to be out of the opposite houses.

Many of the bills reported below cost money and will remain alive until the final biennial budget is adopted. The discussions and negotiations over a final budget are occurring out of public sight and members and the public have little or no idea what the final budget proposal will be. Floating beneath the surface, are the original Senate

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budget, the original House budget, and the Senate adopted overlay budget with its numerous amendments. All are in play. What surfaces is unknown. Stay tuned.

Retirement Related Proposals

[SB 5360/ESHB 1308](#)—Changes the present retirement plan default for new hires from Plan 3. Both are in their respective Rules' Committees awaiting further action.

Suggested Action: This is a simple change based on the belief that an employee should make an intentional choice to pick Plan 3 which involves a commitment to be an active investor. Plan 3 also restricts a person to a five percent contribution which can only be changed if he/she changes employers. Plan 2 is a defined benefit option which should help attract and retain employees who see the value in such a benefit. Contact legislators and urge movement out of Rules for this change.

Substitute Options for early Retirees

[E2SHB 1139](#)—Expands the current and future educator workforce supply. It is in Senate Rules.

Suggested Action: Sections 307(2) and 308(2) allow early classified and certificated retirees to return to work for up to 867 hours “as long as the employee is employed in a non-administrative position”. Members of the Senate should be contacted and encouraged to amend the bill if it makes it to the floor for action to delete that exclusion. Districts have needs for part-time administrators as well, and to exclude experienced retirees does a disservice to districts.

[HB 1390](#)—Requires beneficiaries who are receiving a monthly benefit from the PERS or TRS Plans 1 to receive a one-time three percent cost of living adjustment. It is in the House Rules Committee. It is also contained in [ESHB 1109](#) which is the budget adopted by the Senate.

[SB 5350/HB 1413](#)—Authorizes an individual at the time of retirement, to purchase an optional actuarially equivalent life annuity benefit. SB 5350 is on the House floor calendar. HB 1413 in the House Rules Committee.

School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

[HB 2096](#)—Asks for a two-year delay in SEBB implementation for ESD's. Although this proposal never moved out of committee, an amendment to the budget was adopted and is part of ESHB 1109 cited above.

Regarding SEBB: The SEB Board held a meeting this week. A few [highlights](#) are in order. The link to the full briefing materials is [here](#).

Of import to school districts is the legislative summary under Tab 5 starting on page 202. Four charts present an excellent overview of where SEBB stands in terms of HCA proposal, the House proposal and the Senate proposed budgets.

Page 3: Net Funding Rate vs. Funding Rate

Page 4: Monthly Funding Rate Comparison

Page 5: Funding Rate Assumptions

Page 6: Flow of Funding Rate

Three projections; three different methods of calculating. The final budget will set the figures. To repeat, what has been stated earlier, the only known is that districts will be on the fiscal hook for covering all the costs of offering this benefit. The state is anticipating the use of the supplemental budget process during the next

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shorter session to correct any appropriation/dollar errors made in the legislature's assumptions. Districts still must pay whatever costs emerge.

In other SEB Board business of note, a resolution has been proposed to move the K–12 SEBB program to a Value-based formulary for prescription drugs. See Tab 9. Simply put, generic drug alternatives will be the drug of first choice when filling a prescription unless no generic is available. The point of this change is to decrease the rising costs of prescription drugs which affect premium rates.

As an aside, unlike non-retirees, current retirees who receive Medicare under PEBB feel the entirety of the increased cost of prescription drugs due to quirks in the fit between Medicare and supplemental insurances. Their premiums are directly affected and rise in tandem as Rx prices increase. This move should help decrease the inflation of premiums.

Other Bills that May have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

[ESHB 1813](#)—Currently in the Senate Rules Committee. An amended version of an earlier bill now makes it mandatory for employers/contractors to offer health benefits equal to the allocation rate for school employees, less the retiree remittance; and an amount equivalent to the total employer contribution rate to the School Employees' Retirement System. Clearly, any contractor will pass these costs onto school districts when offering a proposal to provide services.

[2SSHB 1087](#)—Concerns long-term services and supports. It is in the Senate Rules Committee.

[SHB 1399](#)—Makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session. This has been sent to the Governor for action.



Dan Steele, Government Relations dstele@wasa-oly.org
Washington Association of School Administrators 825 Fifth Ave SE | Olympia, WA 98501
 P: 800.859.9272 360.489.3642 | F: 360.352.2043 | www.wasa-oly.org

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
HB 1000	Temp. vehicle trip permits	H Transportation	Klippert
HB 1035	School resource officers	H Appropriations	Walsh
HB 1038	Firearms/school employees	H Civil R & Judiciary	Walsh
2SHB 1039	Opioid medications/schools	S 2nd Reading	Pollet
SHB 1057	School bus safety	H Appropriations	Mosbrucker
HB 1060	Medical marijuana/students	H HC/Wellness	Blake
SHB 1063	Primary elections/age 17	H Rules R	Bergquist
EHB 1074 (SSB 5057)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	C 15 L 19	Harris
SHB 1076 (ESSB 5067)	Common schools	H Rules C	Dolan
HB 1089	Certificates of achievement	S EL/K-12	MacEwen
HB 1093 (SB 5312)	Special education appropriations	H Appropriations	Dolan
SHB 1095 (SB 5442)	Medical marijuana/students	S 2nd Reading	Blake
SHB 1101 (SSB 5133)	State general obligation bonds	S 3rd/reconsider	Tharinger
SHB 1102 (SSB 5134)	Capital Budget 2019-21	S 2nd Reading	Tharinger
SHB 1106	Truancy/detention	H Appropriations	Orwall
HB 1108 (SB 5154)	Supp. operating Budget 2017-19	H Appropriations	Ormsby
ESHB 1109 (SB 5153)	Operating Budget	S Passed 3rd	Ormsby
HB 1111	Regionalization/islands	H Appropriations	Fitzgibbon
SHB 1119 (SB 5158)	Educator evaluations	H Appropriations	McCaslin
HB 1120 (SB 5068)	State learning standards	S Rules 2	Dolan
HB 1121 (SSB 5146)	High school graduation requirements	H Education	Dolan
HB 1123	CTC tuition waiver program	H Appropriations	Pollet
SHB 1124	Degree-granting institutions	H Appropriations	Pollet
ESHB 1130 (SB 5606)	Pub. school language access	S 2nd RdConsCal	Orwall
HB 1132 (SB 5178)	TRS & SERS early retirement	H Appropriations	Appleton
E2SHB 1139	Educator workforce supply	S Rules 2	Santos
SHB 1151 (SB 5105)	Education reporting	S 2nd RdConsCal	Volz
HB 1156 (SB 5192)	K-12 employee benefit contracts	H Appropriations	Appleton

SHB 1163 (SB 5188)	Expanded learning opp. programs	H Appropriations	Kloba
HB 1164 (SB 5427)	Dual credit programs	H Education	Bergquist
HB 1172 (SB 5314)	Capital gains tax/property tax	H Finance	Santos
SHB 1173 (SB 5071)	Obsolete school provisions	H Rules C	Santos
SHB 1182	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1184	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1191 (SB 5554)	School notifications	H Rules R	Goodman
HB 1200 (SSB 5247)	Catastrophic incident plans	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1209 (SSB 5063)	Ballots, prepaid postage	H Appropriations	Hansen
SHB 1210 (SB 5771)	School enrollment/military	S Passed 3rd	Kilduff
2SHB 1211 (E2SSB 5116)	Clean energy	H Appropriations	Tarleton
2SHB 1216 (2SSB 5317)	School safety & well-being	S 2nd Reading	Dolan
HB 1221	Youth suicide/crisis plans	H Education	Orwall
HB 1245	School safety planning	H Cap Budget	Pollet
HB 1256	Driving w/ electronic device	H Rules R	Lovick
SHB 1263 (SSB 5324)	Homeless student support	H Appropriations	Fey
SHB 1264	Secondary traumatic stress	S Ways & Means	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1265	School counselor access	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
2SHB 1272	School lunch durations	S Ways & Means	Thai
HB 1281 (SSB 5859)	Educational mentor programs	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 1291 (SB 5073)	Election cost reimbursement	H Appropriations	Walsh
2SHB 1304 (SB 5448)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	S Ways & Means	MacEwen
ESHB 1308 (SB 5360)	Retirement system defaults	S Rules 2	Stanford
SHB 1314	Ethnic studies in schools	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1322 (SB 5607)	Dual language learning	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1327 (SSB 5379)	Parenting minors, supports	H Appropriations	Kilduff
SHB 1336 (E2SSB 5327)	Career connected learning	H Appropriations	Slatter
HB 1362	Postretirement emp./benefits	H Appropriations	Klippert
HB 1384	Poverty learning assist. program	H Education	Jenkin
HB 1387	Shared game lottery proceeds	H Appropriations	Stanford
HB 1388 (SB 5430)	Postretirement options	H Appropriations	Doglio
HB 1390 (SB 5400)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Rules R	Leavitt
SHB 1393 (E2SSB 5432)	Behavioral health, integrate	H Rules C	Cody

SHB 1399 (SSB 5449)	Paid family & medical leave	C 13 L 19	Robinson
HB 1407 (ESSB 5395)	Sexual health education	H Education	Stonier
HB 1409 (SB 5414)	School employee leave cap	H Appropriations	Appleton
2SHB 1424 (SB 5069)	CTE course equivalencies	S 2nd Reading	Steele
HB 1425 (SB 5159)	Bilingual instruction program	H Appropriations	Lekanoff
SHB 1454	Students with disabilities	H Appropriations	Pollet
HB 1459	Running start summer pilot	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1467	High school graduation supports	H Education	Sells
SHB 1468 (SB 5070)	Bilingual educators	H Appropriations	Thai
HB 1475	Leadership skills grant program	H Appropriations	Young
HB 1478	State officials/H.S. assessment	H State Govt & Tribal	Volz
SHB 1479 (SB 5777)	Student mental health	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1481 (SB 5500)	Election costs & postage	H State Govt & Tribal	Dolan
HB 1496 (SB 5576)	Climate science education	H Education	Dolan
3SHB 1498 (2SSB 5511)	Broadband service	S Rules 2	Hudgins
SHB 1507	School safety/design	H Rules R	Walsh
HB 1547	Basic education funding	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1559	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	MacEwen
SHB 1575 (SSB 5623)	Collective bargaining/dues	S 2nd Reading	Stonier
SHB 1577 (SSB 5574)	K–12 computer sci. education data	Del to Governor	Callan
HB 1596	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
E2SHB 1599	High school graduation requirements	S 2nd Reading	Stonier
SHB 1621 (SB 5512)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	S 2nd Reading	Ybarra
HB 1623	Public schools/sign language	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1624 (SSB 5612)	Holocaust education	H Education	Thai
HB 1627 (SB 5773)	Regionalization/Federal Way	H Appropriations	Reeves
SHB 1658	Paraeducators	S 2nd RdConsGal	Paul
E2SHB 1660	Extracurricular/low income	S 2nd Reading	Bergquist
ESHB 1667 (SB 5667)	Public records request admin	S Rules 2	Springer
HB 1674	Personalized learning experience	S EL/K–12	Rude
HB 1685	Free or reduced-price meals	H Appropriations	Peterson
ESHB 1696	Wage and salary information	S 2nd Reading	Dolan
HB 1714 (SB 5113)	High school diplomas by CTC	S Rules 2	Entenman

SHB 1715 (SB 5669)	Withholding of transcripts	S Rules 2	Entenman
HB 1720 (SB 5014)	Student assessment requirements	H Education	Young
SHB 1734 (SSB 5706)	College in high school accreditation	S Rules 2	Leavitt
HB 1755	Education doctorate degrees	S Rules 2	Leavitt
HB 1758	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1763	Active shooter event/schools	H Civil R & Judiciary	Young
HB 1779 (SB 5834)	Student immigration status	H Education	Doglio
SHB 1782	Advisory group meetings	H Rules R	Pollet
SHB 1791 (SSB 5851)	Vulnerable children ed. opportunities	S Ways & Means	Reeves
HB 1803	Minimum school days	S Passed 3rd	Orcutt
ESHB 1813	Pupil transp. contracts	S Rules 2	Sullivan
HB 1833	School volunteers	H Education	Ryu
HB 1845	Deduction of union dues	H Labor & Workplace	Stokesbary
HB 1860	School drinking water/lead	H Education	Pollet
HB 1863 (SB 5804)	Ag., food, natural resource education	H Education	Blake
HB 1891	Career & tech. education resources	H Appropriations	Paul
HB 1910	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Pollet
HB 1914 (SB 5908)	Equity training/schools	H Education	Doglio
HB 1943	Educational staff associates	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1955	PEBB & SEBB health premiums	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1969	School choice scholarship	H Education	Corry
2SHB 1973	Dual enrollment scholarship	S Rules 2	Paul
HB 2006 (SB 5650)	Teaching cursive in schools	H Education	Rude
HB 2012 (SB 5821)	K-12 national cert. bonuses	H Rules C	Boehnke
HB 2023	School boards/bond training	H Cap Budget	Sells
HB 2029	High poverty learning assist	H Appropriations	Paul
HB 2040	Nonhigh school districts	S 2nd RdConsCal	MacEwen
HB 2045	Interdistrict student transportation	H Education	Kilduff
HB 2056	Sexual health education/information	H Education	Shea
HB 2062 (SB 5930)	Seattle Storm license plates	S 2nd RdConsCal	Slatter
HB 2073	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Volz
HB 2084	Prototypical school funding	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 2090	Balanced Budget/vetoes	H Appropriations	Kraft

HB 2096	ESD health benefits	H Appropriations	Bergquist
SHB 2108	K–3 class sizes/funding	S Ways & Means	Callan
HB 2116	Institutional education	H Education	Callan
2SHB 2117 (SB 5973)	State tax structure	H Rules C	Frame
HB 2119 (SB 5975)	State forestland moneys	S Rules 2	Morris
HB 2128	CTE reporting requirements	H Education	Leavitt
SHB 2140	K–12 education funding	H Rules R	Sullivan
HB 2145	Property tax revenue growth	H Finance	Pollet
HB 2147	Schools/foundational texts	H Education	Kraft
HB 2149	Zero-based Budget reviews	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2150	State spending programs review	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2151	Fiscal notes	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2152	State Budget balancing	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2153	Agency Budget requests	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2156	Taxes on asset sales, profit	H Finance	Jenkins
HB 2157	Tax structure	H Finance	Tarleton
HB 2158	Workforce education	H Finance	Hansen
HB 2159	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2163	Budget stability account/K–12	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2167	Tax revenue T.O.	H Finance	Tarleton
HB 2168	Tax preferences T.O.	H Finance	Tarleton
HJR 4203 (SSJR 8201)	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
SB 5014 (HB 1720)	Student assessment requirements	S EL/K–12	McCoy
SSB 5023	Ethnic studies	H Passed 3rd	Hasegawa
ESSB 5024	Local taxing districts	H Rules R	Hasegawa
SSB 5028	Month of the kindergartner	H Rules R	Hunt
SB 5052	School resource officers	S EL/K–12	O’Ban
SB 5053	Behavioral health licensure	S 2nd Reading	O’Ban
SB 5055	Behavioral health peer services	S Rules X	O’Ban
SSB 5057 (EHB 1074)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SSB 5063 (HB 1209)	Ballots, prepaid postage	H Rules R	Nguyen
SSB 5066	School district elections	S Rules X	Wellman
ESSB 5067 (SHB 1076)	Common schools	H Education	Zeiger

SB 5068 (HB 1120)	State learning standards	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 5069 (2SHB 1424)	CTE course equivalencies	S EL/K-12	Zeiger
SB 5070 (SHB 1468)	Bilingual educators	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5071 (SHB 1173)	Obsolete school provisions	S Rules X	Zeiger
SB 5073 (HB 1291)	Election cost reimbursement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5080	Offender reentry/education	S Human Services, Re	McCoy
2SSB 5082	Social emotional learning	H Passed 3rd	McCoy
SB 5086	School surplus technology	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5087	Language competency grants	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5088	Computer science/high school	H Passed 3rd	Wellman
SSB 5089	Early learning access	H Rules R	Wellman
E2SSB 5091	Special education funding	H Rules R	Wellman
SB 5092	School district waivers	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SB 5105 (SHB 1151)	Education reporting	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5117	Essential public facilities	S Local Government	Palumbo
SB 5129 (HB 1343)	Revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SSB 5133 (SHB 1101)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Rules 2	Frockt
SSB 5134 (SHB 1102)	Capital Budget 2019-21	S Rules 2	Frockt
2SSB 5141	School resource officers	H Appropriations	Wellman
SSB 5146 (HB 1121)	High school graduation requirements	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5153 (ESHB 1109)	Operating Budget 2019-21	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5154 (HB 1108)	Supp. Operating Budget 2017-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5158 (SHB 1119)	Educator evaluations	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5159 (HB 1425)	Bilingual instruction program	S Ways & Means	McCoy
SB 5169	Labor bargaining/neutrality	S Labor & Commerce	Hasegawa
SB 5170	Collab. school governance	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 5178 (HB 1132)	TRS & SERS early retirement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5187	School compost & recycling	S Rules X	Kuderer
SB 5188 (SHB 1163)	Expanded learning opp. programs	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5192 (HB 1156)	K-12 employee benefit contracts	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5216	Multistage threat assessment	S EL/K-12	O'Ban
SB 5238	Concussions in youth sports	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
SSB 5247 (HB 1200)	Catastrophic incidents	H Appropriations	Frockt

SB 5252	School district bonds, 55 percent	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5262	Special education	S EL/K-12	Zeiger
SB 5263	School bus drivers	H 2nd Reading	Zeiger
SB 5264	School construction funding	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5266	Timely elections/districting	H 2nd Reading	Saldaña
SB 5269	School district reorganizing	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5312 (HB 1093)	Special education appropriations	S EL/K-12	Wellman
2SSB 5313	K-12 education	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5314 (HB 1172)	Capital gains tax/property tax	S Ways & Means	Wellman
2SSB 5315	Student support staff	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 5316	School enrichment levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
2SSB 5317 (2SHB 1216)	School safety & well-being	S Rules X	Wellman
SSB 5324 (SHB 1263)	Homeless student support	H Rules R	Frockt
E2SSB 5327 (SHB 1336)	Career connected learning	H Appropriations	Wellman
SSB 5343	High school success	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5348	Schools, etc. construction/taxes	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SSB 5354 (SHB 1641)	Highly capable student programs	H Appropriations	Rivers
SB 5360 (ESHB 1308)	Retirement system defaults	H Rules R	Conway
SB 5367	Military friendly schools	H 2nd Reading	Wagoner
SSB 5379 (HB 1327)	Parenting minors, supports	S Ways & Means	Wilson
ESSB 5395 (HB 1407)	Sexual health education	H Education	Wilson
SB 5400 (HB 1390)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Conway
SSB 5413	Pipeline for paraeducators	S Ways & Means	Keiser
SB 5414 (HB 1409)	School employee leave cap	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5427 (HB 1164)	Dual credit programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5430 (HB 1388)	Postretirement options	S Ways & Means	Conway
E2SSB 5432 (SHB 1393)	Behavioral health, integrate	H Rules R	Dhingra
2SSB 5437 (2SHB 1351)	ECEAP eligibility	H 2nd Reading	Wilson
SB 5442 (SHB 1095)	Medical marijuana/students	S EL/K-12	Takko
SB 5448 (2SHB 1304)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5464	Opioid overdose medication/schools	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SSB 5465	Public education funding	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5466	School district levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman

SB 5475	Migrant education/credit retrieval	S EL/K-12	Keiser
2SSB 5484 (E2SHB 1391)	Early achievers' program	S Rules X	Wilson
SB 5500 (HB 1481)	Election costs & postage	S State Govt/Tribal	Hunt
2SSB 5511 (3SHB 1498)	Broadband service	H Rules R	Wellman
SB 5512 (SHB 1621)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	S Rules X	McCoy
SB 5513 (SHB 1515)	Employer-employee status	S Labor & Commerce	Keiser
SSB 5514	School threats notification	H Passed 3rd	Padden
SSB 5532	Special education	H Appropriations	Braun
SB 5541	Revenue reform task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SSB 5548	High school diploma pathways	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 5554 (SHB 1191)	School notifications	S EL/K-12	Wilson
2SSB 5572	School modernization grants	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
SSB 5574 (SHB 1577)	K-12 computer sci. education data	S Rules X	Salomon
SB 5576 (HB 1496)	Climate science education	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SSB 5590	School depreciation subfunds	S 2nd Reading	Schoesler
SSB 5593	Running start fee waivers	H Appropriations	Liias
SB 5594	Media literacy & digital citizenship	S Ways & Means	Liias
SB 5598	Student internet data privacy	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
SSB 5603	Military children/school registration	H Education	Randall
SB 5606 (ESHB 1130)	Public school language access	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5607 (HB 1322)	Dual language learning	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5612 (HB 1624)	Holocaust education	H 2nd Reading	Rivers
SSB 5623 (SHB 1575)	Collective bargaining/dues	S Rules X	Van De Wege
SB 5631	State & local taxation	S State Govt/Tribal	Brown
SB 5650 (HB 2006)	Teaching cursive in schools	S EL/K-12	Warnick
SB 5667 (ESHB 1667)	Public records request admin	S State Govt/Tribal	Becker
SB 5669 (SHB 1715)	Withholding of transcripts	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5685	Schools/student distress	S EL/K-12	Bailey
SB 5686	Retired school employee health	S Health & Long Term	Bailey
SSB 5689	Harassment, etc./schools	H Passed 3rd	Liias
SSB 5706 (SHB 1734)	College in high school accreditation	S Rules X	Randall
SB 5729	Dual credit enrollment priority	S Rules X	Rivers
SB 5731	School district territory	H Rules R	Short

SB 5736	Special education funding allocation	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5757	Early learning basic ed. program	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 5758	Private school/property tax	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5770	School buses/failure to stop	S Transportation	Palumbo
SB 5771 (SHB 1210)	School enrollment/military	S EL/K-12	O'Ban
SB 5773 (HB 1627)	Regionalization/Federal Way	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5777 (SHB 1479)	Student mental health	S EL/K-12	Brown
SB 5787	City, district publ. records	H Rules R	Walsh
SSB 5801	Teacher postretirement employment	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 5803	Career & tech. education resources	S EL/K-12	Rivers
SB 5804 (HB 1863)	Ag., food, nat. resource education	S EL/K-12	Warnick
2SSB 5820 (SHB 1574)	Vulnerable children/care	H Appropriations	Nguyen
SB 5821 (HB 2012)	K-12 national cert. bonuses	S EL/K-12	Das
SB 5834 (HB 1779)	Student immigration status	S EL/K-12	Hunt
ESSB 5853	School construction	H Cap Budget	Pedersen
SSB 5859 (HB 1281)	Educational mentor programs	S Ways & Means	Mullet
ESSB 5874	Rural sat. skill centers	H Appropriations	Warnick
SB 5882	Homeless encampments/schools	S Housing Stability	King
2SSB 5903 (SHB 1876)	Children's mental health	H 2nd Reading	Darneille
SB 5908 (HB 1914)	Equity training/schools	S EL/K-12	Das
SB 5930 (HB 2062)	Seattle Storm license plates	H Transportation	Randall
SB 5933	Teacher base comp. hours	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5934	K-12 school construction	S Labor & Commerce	Ericksen
SB 5945 (HB 1895)	Youth gang reduction pilot	S Human Services, Re	Warnick
SSB 5963	State Budget outlook	S Rules X	Rolfes
SB 5973 (2SHB 2117)	State tax structure	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5977	Firearms/school employees	S Law & Justice	Fortunato
SB 5990	Safety net assessment	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5991	Graduated real estate excise tax	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5994	Business and occupation tax	S Ways & Means	Palumbo
SB 5996	Fires/prevent, suppress	S Ways & Means	Van De Wege
SB 5997	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5998	Grad. real estate excise tax	S Ways & Means	Nguyen

SB 5999	Unfunded actuarial liability	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6000	Gen. obligation bonds T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frocket
SB 6001	Capital Budget T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frocket
SB 6002	Capital Budget T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frocket
SB 6004	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6005	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6006	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SSJR 8201 (HJR 4203)	School district bonds	S Not adopted	Wellman
SJR 8202	School district bonds, 55 percent	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SJR 8210	B&O tax increase approval	S Ways & Means	Palumbo