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Week 5: February 11–15, 2019

This Week in Review

On Monday, the Annual WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Day on the Hill (in conjunction with the Legislative Conference on Sunday) was set to occur; however, a historic snow storm over the weekend and continuing Monday, forced the cancellation of the Conference and the Day on the Hill. Even if we decided to carry forward with the Conference, it would have been difficult and less than productive. First, it is likely most of our attendees would have stayed away (or would not have been able to make it here if they tried). Second, South Puget Sound Community College closed its campus, so we lost our Sunday venue, and (even with alternate accommodations) it would have been difficult to get everything in order at another location. Third, the Legislature cancelled all of its Committee hearings on Monday and most legislators stayed home, so our Day on the Hill probably would have consisted of snowman building on the Capitol lawn.

The storm had unfortunate timing and we lost an opportunity to collectively (with WSSDA and WASBO) meet with legislators, but we can still have an impact on this Legislature. We continue to encourage you to engage with your legislators and express your needs and concerns. To assist you with your advocacy efforts, WASA is preparing a webinar to walk through the [Hot Topics](#) that were prepared for the Conference. We will post the recorded presentation on our website on Monday, under [Professional Learning<Conference Resources<Legislative Conference](#). In addition to the webinar and the Hot Topics documents, WASA, WSSDA, and WASBO are also exploring opportunities for a potential coordinated presence on the Hill. We will continue to keep you apprised.

Even though Committee hearings were cancelled on Monday, legislators jumped right back into the fray on Tuesday. To make up for a lost day, several Committees held additional meetings this week, while others simply trimmed their list of bills to be heard and/or acted upon. Many WASA priorities continued to be discussed this week—in public hearings and in private conversations with legislators. We continue to see flashes of positive action...along with some disappointing signs. The 2019 Legislative Session is roughly one-third of the way done, and we still have many prospects for success, if we—WASA and our members—continue to actively engage in the process.

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.

School Construction

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School construction funding continues to be a challenge due to an ongoing decline in revenues from school trust lands, dwindling capacity under the state's debt limit, and competition with other state programs. That said, the Legislature in recent years has done an admirable job of finding additional resources for K–12 school facilities—and school construction continues to be a priority in the Capital Budget for many legislators.

While the Legislature has consistently “fully funded” all school district requests for School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) funding for many years (it has been over thirty years since OSPI has been forced to develop a prioritized waiting list because requests were greater than state funding), the funding that is provided is based on antiquated funding drivers. So that “full funding” does not provide for school district space needs or actual construction costs.

WASA—along with many of the education associations and OSPI—has consistently included school facility support on our legislative Platforms for many years. There are often active discussions in the Legislature about positively adjusting K–12 formulas, both the Student Space Allocation (square-foot-per-student) and the Construction Cost Allowance (cost-per-square-foot), yet there has been little movement.

This year, there appears to be some momentum on several school construction issues. The first is an overhaul of school construction funding, introduced as [SB 5853](#). The bill, heard on Thursday in the Senate Ways & Means Committee, has broad bi-partisan support and is sponsored by thirty-nine members—Democrats and Republicans; liberals, conservatives, and moderates; urban and rural legislators; and members representing districts west of the Cascades, as well as east of the mountains. The bill will easily, and probably quickly, pass out of Committee and will likely easily pass from the full Senate (members sponsoring the bill constitute more than a majority of senators). Whether the bill can maintain momentum in the House is to be determined; however, there are many school construction supporters in that chamber, too.

Prior to the hearing on SB 5853, OSPI provided a [briefing on the School Construction Assistance Program \(SCAP\)](#). Committee staff then provided [a briefing on the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving State Funding for School Construction](#). The [Task Force and its recommendations](#) have been [reviewed in TWIO](#) previously. Many of the key recommendations adopted by the Task Force would be implemented by SB 5853.

Committee staff also provided a comprehensive briefing on SB 5853, including the [SCAP changes in the bill and the projected cost impacts to SCAP](#). The bill makes several changes. It would:

- Increase the minimum funding assistance percentage eligible districts receive from the current 20 percent to 30 percent beginning in the 2019–21 biennium.
- Add five percent to the funding assistance percentage for school projects with historic buildings applying for SCAP funding.
- Phase-in an increase in the Construction Cost Allowance (CCA) over four biennia. CCA is currently \$226 per square foot; increased by inflation, CCA is projected to be \$263 per square foot in Fiscal Year 2025. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2026, this bill's phased-in increases begin. CCA would increase to: \$299 per square foot in Fiscal Year 2026, \$334 in FY 2027, \$370 in FY 2028, \$405 in FY 2029, \$441 in FY 2030, \$476 in FY 2031, \$512 in FY 2032, and \$547 in FY 2033. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2034, the CCA would be based on the average cost of new construction at the time of bid of the projects funded by SCAP in the previous fiscal year, adjusted for a construction inflation factor.

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- Phase-in increases in the Student Space Allocation (SSA) for students in grades K–6 over two biennia. Beginning July 1, 2021, the SSA of 90 square feet would be increased by 10 square feet per year until it reached 140 square feet in Fiscal Year 2025.
- Phase-in increases in the SSA for students in grades 7–8, 9–12, and students with disabilities over three biennia, beginning in 2024. SSA in grades 7–8 would gradually increase from the current 117 square feet to 155 square feet in FY 2029. SSA in grades 9–12 would gradually increase from the current 130 square feet to 165 square feet in FY 2029. SSA for students with disabilities would gradually increase from the current 144 square feet to 165 square feet in FY 2029.

In testimony, WASA thanked legislators for consistently making school construction a priority in the Capital Budget—and expressed our hope that continues in the upcoming 2019–21 budget. We also expressed our thanks for continuing to “fully fund” all SCAP requests, but noted that “full funding” fails to provide for school district space needs or actual construction costs. WASA stated our strong support for SB 5853, although we did express concerns about the delayed and lengthy phase-in of the bill’s provisions. Beginning to implement the bill’s provisions earlier and/or shortening the phase-in schedule, however, would be a heavy lift, so we stated we could support the timelines because the bill would at least begin to improve the funding scenario—and adoption of the bill would establish a statutory commitment to implement the bill’s provisions.

Another school construction bill which is included in the Joint Task Force’s recommendations—and is supported by WASA’s Legislative Platform—is [SB 5572](#). This bill was heard last week in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and discussed in last week’s *TWIO* ([February 8—Week 4](#)). SB 5572 would establish a small school district modernization grant program for school districts that have 1,000 or fewer students. This new grant program would assist smaller school districts that cannot access current School Construction Assistance Program grants, usually because they cannot garner the necessary voter-approved bonds. Many of these districts, even if they were able to get bonds approved, are at their local debt limit and would not be able to receive the funds. SB 5572 would allow these school districts a bit of needed support and relief. A similar bill ([SB 5453](#)) introduced in 2017, was adopted by the full Senate and by the House Capital Budget Committee. It awaited action in the House Rules Committee, but it got wrapped up in the water rights fight that held up the 2017–19 Capital Budget and was never adopted by the full House. We hope, and anticipate the issue, in the form of SB 5572, will catch similar momentum again.

Whenever school construction is discussed, it is likely at some point the conversation will turn to the simple majority for school bonds. Last week, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing on [SJR 8201/SB 5066](#), which would place a constitutional amendment on the ballot for voters to accept (or reject) the simple majority approval of school district bonds. (Also heard last week was [SJR 8202/SB 5252](#), a compromise constitutional amendment to allow school district bonds to be adopted by 55 percent.)

On Thursday, the House Education Committee took public testimony on its simple majority bills, [HJR 4203/HB 1184](#) (companion bills to SJR 8201/SB 5066). This hearing was originally scheduled for Monday, during our Legislative Conference’s Day on the Hill, but was postponed when the Legislature cancelled all Committee hearings. There were several superintendents on-hand to testify, along with a number of students, and the host of education associations. As we have discussed before, this issue has garnered a tremendous amount of positive press and has momentum like we have never seen before. We anticipate HJR 4203/HB 1184 will be adopted by the House Education Committee

(SJR 8201/SB 5066 has already been adopted by the Senate Education Committee) before next Friday's [cut-off deadline](#).

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Special Education

Funding of special education is another WASA (and education community) priority that continues to garner a lot of conversation and a lot of activity—but not any forward progress, yet. Numerous bills have been introduced and heard in Committees, including:

- [SB 5532](#), which would require professional development and teacher preparation programs to address special education topics and require ESDs special education advocates to serve as resources for children with disabilities and their families. In terms of funding (the real issue), the bill would allow the special education funded enrollment percent for small school districts to exceed the current cap of 13.5 percent. Additionally, it would require the state allocation for the special education safety net to be at least five percent of the total special education excess costs allocated to school districts for enrolled students.
- [SB 5312/HB 1093](#), which is Superintendent Reykdal's request bill to replace the current special education excess cost multiplier of 0.9609 with a tiered-multiplier based on weekly minutes of service and service environment.
- [SB 5091](#), which would implement some of the recommendations provided by the [Safety Net Legislative Workgroup](#), including the removal of federal funding from the special education safety net in 2020, and making changes to safety net eligibility thresholds.
- [SB 5736](#), which would increase the current special education excess cost multiplier from 0.9609 to 0.98.

The attention to the ongoing underfunding of special education is appreciated (and was expected); however, there is an ongoing debate about how to address the current underfunding and how much special education is really underfunded. In terms of the “how to address,” the OSPI–recommended multi-tier model does not appear to be gaining any real traction. While the rationale behind the multi-tiered multiplier makes good sense—from a fiscal and an educational standpoint—many legislators believe it will further complicate special education funding.

In terms of the “how much to fund” question, the conversation is disappointing. In the fall, when OSPI released its 2019–21 budget request, data indicated that there was a special education underfunded need of [approximately \\$308 million](#). This estimate was calculated prior to including salary increases provided in last summer's collective bargaining frenzy. When including those new salary numbers, special education underfunding jumps to nearly \$400 million. Most legislators, however, are inclined to support just a portion of that underfunding. Potential additional funding currently being discussed usually ranges between \$30 to \$40 million—maybe as little as ten percent of the overall need!

As noted above, the multi-tiered multiplier proposal appears to be in trouble. The idea of simply increasing the multiplier across-the-board appears to be the winner, at least at this point in the session. SB 5736, in the above list, is scheduled to be heard next week in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and appears to be received positively by legislators. It is a rather simple, two-page bill that amends just a few words in current law to increase the current 0.9609 excess cost multiplier to 0.98. Legislators appreciate simple and easy to understand (so do many people). The problem, however, is this minor tweak to current law would also provide a rather minor enhancement in funding. While we have not yet seen a fiscal note on this bill, it is expected to provide around \$35 million in additional special education funding.

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Often in Olympia (or in the regular world), folks make comments like, “something’s better than nothing.” Certainly, any increase is better than no increase, but an increase that covers (maybe) ten percent of the special education need? Maybe a slap in the face is better than nothing? This conversation is appalling. If this does not prompt you to engage in the legislative process, I don’t know what will. Legislators need to hear your stories: How much levy dollars will you be forced to use if you do not receive a sufficient increase in special education funding from the state? With diminished levy capacity, what programs/staff will you be forced to eliminate if you have to use levy funding to backfill the state’s special education underfunding? Legislators claim they want to take care of this problem—they need to know that covering ten percent of their underfunded special education obligation will not solve the problem.

School Employees’ Benefits Board

The conversation about the implementation of the School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) program is starting to heat up. Positively, legislators are really starting to talk about the larger-than-expected costs to implement the program. Unfortunately, many legislators still do not understand that expending \$900 million may “fully fund” the state obligation of the program, but it does not provide any assistance to local school districts that are saddled with a huge unfunded mandate. School administrators want to provide high quality healthcare to employees, but they need the Legislature to step up and help districts meet those needs by fully funding not just the state costs of the SEBB program, but also the local school district costs by providing the necessary funding for all eligible employees.

Regarding those local costs, OSPI has been working with ESDs (who have been compiling data from their regional school districts) to provide an estimate of SEBB implementation. According to OSPI, if the state implements the SEBB program as currently adopted under current law and under the provisions of the current Tentative Agreement (including an increase in the health benefit rate allocation), the local levy burden (statewide) would be \$258 million per school year. This comports with the estimate we have been assuming, somewhere between \$200 and \$300 million.

OSPI also calculated the local cost if the SEBB program is implemented, but there is no corresponding increase to the current health benefit rate allocation in the Prototypical School Funding Model. In this scenario, the estimated local levy burden would be \$742 million per year.

School Day Definition Update

Last session, WASA and other education associations, requested amendments to the *McCleary* “fix” bill (ultimately E2SSB 6362) prior to final adoption that would clarify a teacher’s workday. The language we requested would have explicitly stated that the Legislature recognizes that the professional responsibilities, time, and effort required to provide the state’s statutory program of basic education exceeds the required number of instructional hours and includes such things as planning, collaboration with other teachers, meeting with parents, and evaluation of student learning. Rather than adopting this language, the Legislature required the creation of a School Day Task Force to examine the issue and provide recommendations to “define the duties and responsibilities that entail a ‘school day’.”

After the Task Force completed its work, Superintendent Reykdal submitted recommendations to the Legislature. The main recommendation was to recognize three specific segments of time that should be the standard expectation for describing the time of a professional educator: (1) actual time providing direct instruction; (2) additional teacher work time in the school building; and (3) actual teacher work time outside of the school building (non-directed). Unfortunately, Supt. Reykdal recommended the second

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segment (additional work beyond instruction within the school building) be subject to collective bargaining (for additional details, see [TWIO, Week 1](#)).

WASA would like to see the Legislature clearly define the minimum professional duties and expectations for teachers for their work in the school building beyond instructional time—and not leave this to collective bargaining. The definition needs to recognize that the professional responsibilities, time, and effort required to provide the state’s statutory program of basic education exceeds the required number of instructional hours and includes such things as preparation and planning, collaboration with other teachers, meeting with parents, and evaluation of student learning.

This morning, a new bill was introduced that would closely match our request. [SB 5933](#) would incorporate “time standards” as a part of the state’s program of basic education. Introduced by Senator Mark Mullet (D–Issaquah), the bill would require base compensation hours for full-time teachers to be: (1) one thousand hours of direct instructional time with students; (2) four hundred hours of structured in-building time, including direct instruction, planning time, grading time, professional development, and other responsibilities as directed by building principals that are consistent with the school district’s strategic plan and the school improvement plan defined for that school; and (3) two hundred fifty hours of additional time outside of the building at the discretion of the individual teacher.

Last session, several key legislators were receptive of our request for a clarification of the professional duties—and time worked—of teachers. We hope to find legislators that are sympathetic to the issue again this session. We will keep you posted.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

On Tuesday, AEA testified in House Education on [HB 1865](#), implementing the Hunger Free Students Bill of Rights Act (2018). As districts began to implement the bill this fall, and as paid students became able to eat for free, districts found that their meal debt began to mount in unprecedented numbers. In order to deal with this issue, Rep. Strom Peterson, the bill’s prime sponsor, convened a K–12 stakeholder group to advise him on possible policy and fiscal changes. WSNA had several members participate in the work group.

As a result of these interim efforts, WSNA has helped make several policy changes in the bill, and, on February 7, submitted to Rep. Peterson their most recent proposed language for fiscal policies. These proposed changes addressed two significant issues in the bill. One, policy changes are proposed so that paid students are no longer able to eat for free. Two, WSNA is suggesting that methods be considered to reimburse the districts for this ever-increasing debt through a budget proviso in the 2019–21 Operating Budget.

Therefore, in Tuesday’s public hearing, WSNA testified as Other, and mentioned those two issues that need to be addressed. The bill is scheduled to move out of House Education on Monday, February 18.

On Wednesday, AEA hosted our annual Day on the Hill, where members come and meet with their home legislators and also caucus leaders from all four caucuses to urge the members to support our 2019 AEA priorities. Our attendance was down considerably due to the inclement weather; however, those who attended had a very successful day.

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The AEA 2019 priorities that we discussed included,

1. support for the Governor’s 2019–21 Capital Budget, including the Urgent School Repair Grant and Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools Grant programs;
2. support for the top seven recommendations of the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving School Construction Funding; those include increasing the two SCAP construction drivers, student square footage allocations and construction cost allowance to move toward the actual square footage costs of construction;
3. support for 50 percent majority on school bonds;
4. support for [HB 1892](#), elimination of the reduced price lunch copay in grades Pre–K and 4–12;
5. support of [HB 1272](#), school lunch duration, recommending a state policy of sufficient time to eat lunch, preferably 20 minutes; and
6. aforementioned concerns regarding [HB 1685](#).

In addition to the local constituent legislators, our group met with four caucus leaders, including Rep. Pat Sullivan (D-Covington), House Majority Leader; Rep. J. T. Wilcox (R-Yelm), House Minority Leader; Sen. Randi Becker (R-Eatonville), Senate Republican Caucus Chair; and Sen. Christine Rolfes (D-Bainbridge Island), Senate Ways & Means Chair. All meetings were quite productive.

On Thursday, the House Education Committee heard the House bills relating to simple majority for school bond passage. An AEA priority for a number of years, [HB 1184](#) and [HJR 4203](#), sponsored by Rep. Monica Stonier (D-Vancouver), would authorize changing the state constitution to allow a simple majority of voters (50 percent) to approve school bonds, if approved by a two-thirds vote in both houses of the Legislature, and then approved by the people.

Our written testimony we submitted, as time did not allow all to testify on the bills, was based on data from the last three years, as well as the preliminary results of Tuesday’s special election. From 2016 through 2018, 126 school bond elections were held, 73 bond issues passed, 11 failed to reach 50 percent, and 42 issues failed, but receiving from 51 percent to 59 percent. On Tuesday, 15 school bond elections were held, nine are passing, and six are failing, five who are currently receiving a simple majority, and one is failing to reach 50 percent.

Clearly, the trend in the last four years is that a majority of voters in 85 percent of the school bond elections are supporting their local schools.

Also, on Thursday, in Senate Ways & Means, AEA testified in support of [SB 5853](#), School Construction Assistance Program, sponsored by Sen. Jamie Pedersen (D-Seattle). For a number of years, AEA has urged that the school construction drivers, previously referred to in this article, be increased. Sen. Pedersen’s bill does exactly that. Beginning in FY 2022, the student square footage allocation would be increased at each grade grouping, K–6, 7–8, 9–12 and special education students incrementally until FY 2029. Also, beginning in FY 2025, the construction cost allowance would go from \$225.34 per SF to \$547.07 per SF in FY 2033.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

*A frozen river is not a dry one,
it's just a still river on the surface but is still moving.....*

Willie Nelson

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SnowMageddon descended on Olympia, and things came to a halt, but now that the worst (we can hope) is over, the process is moving again.

Agendas have been lengthened. As cut off dates approach the list of bills for Executive Action by individual committees grows long.

This is a brief summary of bills that are either moving or should be pushed to move. The last section of this report has some suggested actions on bills that need support and advocacy in order to advance before cutoffs.

Retirement Related Proposals

[SB 5400/HB 1390](#)—would provide a three percent cost of living adjustment (COLA) to TRS1 and PERS1 members. These bills are Select Committee for Pension Policy (SCPP) agency request legislation. HB 1390 has been scheduled for a public hearing before the House Appropriations Committee on February 18, at 3:30 p.m.

[SB 5360/HB 1308](#)—would revise 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, was voted out of the Senate Ways & Means Committee and has been moved to Rules committee awaiting action.

HB 1308, was voted out of committee and sent to Houses Rules awaiting action.

Substitute Options for Early Retirees

[SHB 1139](#)—Sections 305-7 state that 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 also removes the August 1, 2020, sunset date and the directive regarding substitute pay. It passed out of committee on an 18/1 vote and has moved to Appropriations.

[SB 5430/HB 1388](#)—would allow retirees who retired under alternate early retirement factors enacted in chapter 491, Laws of 2007, to use postretirement options prior to reaching age 65. This is SCPP agency request legislation. It is similar to the above referenced bill but broader in that administrators are not excluded, bus drivers, para-pros, OT's etc. are included. It also includes PERS retirees who have retired from positions with cities and counties for example. Smaller cities/counties need the expertise of their retirees for short durations. They testified in support of this change. Both bills are still awaiting hearings before their respective fiscal committees.

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SUGGESTED ACTION:

Please contact Senator Rolfes, Chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee, to request a hearing on SB 5430. Office: 360.786.7644 / christine.rolfes@leg.wa.gov.

Please contact Timm Ormsby, chair of the House Appropriations Committee to request a hearing on HB 1388. Office: 360.786.7946 / timm.ormsby@leg.wa.gov.

Certainly, contact your own legislators as well and urge movement on these bills.

These proposals are much broader than either of the other proposals. (SB 5801 below; SHB 1139 above) and would allow districts the greatest flexibility over time with no need to add other exceptions as they arise.

SB 5801—This bill is a modified/slimmer version of SB 5430/HB 1388 mentioned above. It reads: “(a) The retired teacher reenters employment more than one calendar month after his or her accrual date and after June 9, 2016; (1) The retired teacher is employed exclusively as either (i) A substitute teacher as defined in RCW 41.32.010(48) (a) in an instructional capacity, as opposed to other capacities identified in RCW 41.32.010(49); (ii) An athletic coach, (iii) A mentor to teachers or an adviser to students in teacher1 preparation programs; or (iv) A counselor; and (c) The employing school district compensates the district’s substitute teachers at a rate that is at least eighty-five percent of the full daily amount allocated by the state to the district for substitute teacher compensation. (2) For the purposes of this section, “mentor” means an educator who has achieved appropriate training in assisting, coaching, and advising beginning teachers or student teaching residents as defined by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, such as national board certification or other specialized training. (3) This section expires July 1, 2023.” It has been scheduled for a public hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee on February 20, at 3:30 p.m.

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Senator Wellman, Chair of the Senate Education Committee needs to be encouraged to focus on SB 5430 as it is broader and offers more flexibility to districts particularly in allowing use of classified retirees. The SSCP reviewed and approved this proposal. Office: 360.786.7641 lisa.wellman@leg.wa.gov

SB 5350/HB 1413—authorizes the following, at the time of retirement, to purchase an optional actuarially equivalent life annuity benefit from: (1) The Public Employees’ Retirement System Plan 1 fund; (2) The Public Employees’ Retirement System combined Plan 2 and Plan 3 fund; (3) The Public Safety Employees’ Retirement System Plan 2 fund; or (4) The School Employees’ Retirement System combined Plan 2 and Plan 3 fund, as appropriate. This bill was agency request legislation from the SSCP. SB 5350 was voted out of committee and sent to Senate Rules for further action. HB 1413 was voted out of committee and sent to Rules.

School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

SUGGESTED ACTION:

School Districts need to continue contacting their legislators to educate them and express any concerns over the impending costs of SEBB. It has become clear that legislators are expressing discomfort, (some might say ‘shock’) with the \$900+million-dollar cost of implementing the program and collective bargaining agreement. T.J. Kelly from OSPI released estimates that the local levy burden to districts for SEBB assuming the legislature accepts the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) would be \$258 million per school year. If the benefit multipliers agreed to in the CBA were disallowed, the cost to districts would be \$742 million/year.

Caution: It is important to underscore that districts are not against the principle of providing affordable health insurance. It’s the right thing to do. The unions have done

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a very effective campaign, resonant with many legislators, about the need to provide affordable health insurance. Complaining about SEBB runs the risk of seeming cold-hearted and callous to the issue. But the message is simple: It's a question of cost; How much? Who pays? How does a district pay?

Health Care

[SB 5469/HB 1085](#)—concerns reducing the insurance premium for Medicare-eligible retiree participants in the public employees' benefits board program. It requires the amount of a premium reduction for Medicare eligible retiree participants to be no less than fifty percent of the premium cost.

HB 1085, a public hearing was held January 28, at 3:30 p.m. before the House Appropriations Committee and is awaiting further action by the committee.

[HB 1813](#)—incorporates the costs of employee health benefits into school district contracts for pupil transportation. A portion of the bill reads: "Beginning January 1, 2020, any pupil transportation services contract must include:(i) Sufficient funds specifically for the contracting employer to provide the employees of the contractor with an employer health benefits contribution equal to the rate for the school employees' benefits board program, less the retiree remittance for the public employees' benefits board; and (ii) An amount equivalent to the total employer and employee contribution rate to the school employees' retirement system, multiplied by the estimated salaries of the employees of the contractor."

This bill had a public hearing before the House Appropriations Committee on February 14. WASA testified as "Other". It expressed sympathy for the need but concerns over who pays and how to pay for it. This would be another unfunded mandate added to the upcoming fiscal burden of SEBB.

Other Bills that may have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

[SB 5473/HB 1445](#)—makes unemployment benefits accessible to persons with family responsibilities and other availability issues and making clarifying changes. Among other things, it revises the employment security act to provide unemployment benefits (UI) to people with family responsibilities and other availability issues. Districts will have new claimants for UI which a district could not contest.

SB 5743, had a public hearing on February 14 and is awaiting further action by the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

HB 1445, was voted out of Committee and sent to Appropriations for a public hearing on February 21, at 3:30 p.m.

[SSB 5449/HSB 1399](#)—makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session.

SSB 5449 (a substitute bill) has been voted out of Committee and sent to Rules.

SHB 1399, Executive Session action has been scheduled for February 18, before the House Appropriations Committee.

[SB 5513/HB 1515](#)—concerns the employer-employee relationship by clarifying the difference between an independent contractor and an employee. WASBO has been asked to review this proposal for any unintended impacts to districts.

HB 1515, has been scheduled for Executive Session for February 21.

SUGGESTED ACTION ON SELECTED BILLS:

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SB 5178/HB 1132—concerns early retirement options for members of the Teachers' Retirement System and School Employees' Retirement System Plans 2 and 3. It proposes changing the current option for early retirement at 62 years of age with no penalty to 60 years of age. Both bills are still awaiting public hearings before their fiscal committees. If this is important to advance as a tool to help districts retain employees and even allow some of those more expensive ones an option to retire earlier, then contact chairs, Senator Rolfes and Representative Ormsby, whose contact info was given above. (See SB 5430) and request a hearing.

SB 5414/HB 1409—prohibits a contract year for employee benefits from exceeding 260 days, for K–12 employees. Currently, upon retirement, an individual can cash in his/her accumulated sick leave at a 1:4 ratio using a maximum of 180 days. This change would increase the maximum to 260 days reflecting the longer contract years many school employees, especially administrators work.

Both bills are awaiting scheduling for a public hearing in Appropriations (House) or Ways & Means (Senate) Committees.

This could be important if a person would like to cash in more than the current 180-day maximum leave accrual to place into a health VEBA account. Many school personnel work more than a 180-day contract and this proposal would set the cap at the contracted day amount rather than the current 180-day limit. Contact chairs Rolfes and Ormsby and request a hearing.

The legislative river continues to flow..... In fact, I can hear water running outside my office.....



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 Cutoff 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 Appropriations | Klippert |
| HB 1035 | School resource officers | H Appropriations | Walsh |
| HB 1038 | Firearms/school employees | H Civil R & Judiciary | Walsh |
| SHB 1039 | Opioid medications/schools | H Appropriations | Pollet |
| HB 1057 | School bus safety | H Education | Mosbrucker |
| HB 1060 | Medical marijuana/students | H HC/Wellness | Blake |
| SHB 1063 | Primary elections/age 17 | H Rules R | Bergquist |
| HB 1074 (SSB 5057) | Tobacco & vapor products/age | H 2nd Reading | Harris |
| SHB 1076 (SSB 5067) | Common schools | H 2nd Reading | Dolan |
| HB 1089 | Certificates of achievement | H Education | MacEwen |
| HB 1093 (SB 5312) | Special education appropriations | H Appropriations | Dolan |
| SHB 1095 (SB 5442) | Medical marijuana/students | H Rules R | Blake |
| HB 1101 (SB 5133) | State general obligation bonds | H Cap Budget | Tharinger |
| HB 1102 (SB 5134) | Capital Budget 2019–21 | H Cap Budget | Tharinger |
| SHB 1106 | Truancy/detention | H Appropriations | Orwall |
| HB 1108 (SB 5154) | Supp. Operating Budget 2017–19 | H Appropriations | Ormsby |
| HB 1109 (SB 5153) | Operating Budget 2019–21 | H Appropriations | 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 EL/K–12 | Dolan |
| HB 1121 (SSB 5146) | High school graduation requirements | H Education | Dolan |
| HB 1123 | CTC tuition waiver program | H CWDDP | Pollet |
| SHB 1124 | Degree-granting institutions | H Appropriations | Pollet |
| HB 1130 (SB 5606) | Pub. school language access | H Education | Orwall |
| HB 1132 (SB 5178) | TRS & SERS early retirement | H Appropriations | Appleton |
| SHB 1139 | Educator workforce supply | H Appropriations | Santos |
| SHB 1151 (SB 5105) | Education reporting | H Rules R | Volz |
| HB 1156 (SB 5192) | K–12 employee benefit contracts | H Appropriations | Appleton |
| HB 1163 (SB 5188) | Expanded learning opp. programs | H Education | Kloba |

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 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 | | 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 (SB 5247) | Catastrophic incident plans | H Appropriations | Dolan |
| HB 1209 (SB 5063) | Ballots, prepaid postage | H Appropriations | Hansen |
| HB 1210 (SB 5771) | School enrollment/military | H Education | Kilduff |
| SHB 1211 (SSB 5116) | Clean energy | H Finance | Tarleton |
| SHB 1216 (SSB 5317) | School safety & well-being | H Appropriations | 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 |
| HB 1263 (SB 5324) | Homeless student support | H Education | Fey |
| HB 1264 | Secondary traumatic stress | H Appropriations | Ortiz-Self |
| SHB 1265 | School counselor access | H Appropriations | Ortiz-Self |
| HB 1272 | School lunch durations | H Education | Thai |
| HB 1281 (SB 5859) | Educational mentor programs | H Education | Pettigrew |
| HB 1291 (SB 5073) | Election cost reimbursement | H Appropriations | Walsh |
| HB 1304 (SB 5448) | CTE/alt. learning exp. programs | H Education | MacEwen |
| SHB 1308 (SB 5360) | Retirement system defaults | | Stanford |
| HB 1314 | Ethnic studies in schools | H Education | Ortiz-Self |
| HB 1322 (SB 5607) | Dual language learning | H Education | Ortiz-Self |
| HB 1327 (SSB 5379) | Parenting minors, supports | H Appropriations | Kilduff |
| SHB 1336 (SSB 5327) | Career connected learning | | 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 Appropriations | Leavitt |
| HB 1393 (SSB 5432) | Behavioral health, integrate | H HC/Wellness | Cody |
| SHB 1399 (SSB 5449) | Paid family & medical leave | H Appropriations | Robinson |

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| HB 1407 (SB 5395) | Sexual health education | H Education | Stonier |
| HB 1409 (SB 5414) | School employee leave cap | H Appropriations | Appleton |
| HB 1424 (SB 5069) | CTE course equivalencies | H Education | Steele |
| HB 1425 (SB 5159) | Bilingual instruction program. | H Education | Lekanoff |
| HB 1454 | Students with disabilities | H Education | Pollet |
| HB 1459 | Running start summer pilot | H Education | Sullivan |
| HB 1467 | High school grad. supports | H Education | Sells |
| HB 1468 (SB 5070) | Bilingual educators | H Education | Thai |
| HB 1475 | Leadership skills grant program. | H Education | Young |
| HB 1478 | State officials/H.S. assessment | H State Govt & Tribal | Volz |
| HB 1479 (SB 5777) | Student mental health | H Education | Senn |
| HB 1481 (SB 5500) | Election costs & postage | H State Govt & Tribal | Dolan |
| HB 1496 (SB 5576) | Climate science education | H Education | Dolan |
| HB 1498 (SSB 5511) | Broadband service | H Inn, Tech & Economic | Hudgins |
| HB 1507 | School safety/design | H Cap Budget | Walsh |
| HB 1547 | Basic education funding | H Appropriations | Dolan |
| HB 1559 | Back-to-school supplies/tax | H Finance | MacEwen |
| HB 1575 (SB 5623) | Collective bargaining/dues | H Labor & Workplace | Stonier |
| HB 1577 (SB 5574) | K–12 computer sci. ed. data | H Education | Callan |
| HB 1596 | Flexibility schools & zones | H Education | Kirby |
| HB 1599 | High school graduation requirements | H Education | Stonier |
| HB 1621 (SB 5512) | Teacher prep. skills assessment | H Education | Ybarra |
| HB 1623 | Public schools/sign language | H Education | Dolan |
| HB 1624 (SB 5612) | Holocaust education | H Education | Thai |
| HB 1627 (SB 5773) | Regionalization/Federal Way | H Appropriations | Reeves |
| HB 1658 | Paraeducators | H Education | Paul |
| HB 1660 | Extracurricular/low income | H Education | Bergquist |
| HB 1667 (SB 5667) | Public records request admin | H State Govt & Tribal | Springer |
| HB 1674 | Personalized learning experience | H Rules R | Rude |
| HB 1685 | Free or reduced-price meals | H Education | Peterson |
| HB 1696 | Wage and salary information | H Appropriations | Dolan |
| HB 1714 (SB 5113) | High school diplomas by CTC | H Education | Entenman |
| HB 1715 (SB 5669) | Withholding of transcripts | H Education | Entenman |

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| HB 1720 (SB 5014) | Student assessment requirements | H Education | Young |
| HB 1734 (SSB 5706) | College in high school accreditation | H Coll & Workforce Dev | Leavitt |
| HB 1755 | Education doctorate degrees | H Coll & Workforce Dev | 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 |
| HB 1782 | Advisory group meetings | H State Govt & Tribal | Pollet |
| HB 1791 (SB 5851) | Vuln. children ed. opportunities | H Appropriations | Reeves |
| HB 1803 | Minimum school days | H Education | Orcutt |
| HB 1813 | Pupil transp. contracts | H Appropriations | 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, nat. resource ed. | 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 |
| HB 1973 | Dual enrollment scholarship | H Coll & Workforce Dev | Paul |
| HB 2006 (SB 5650) | Teaching cursive in schools | H Education | Rude |
| HB 2012 (SB 5821) | K–12 national cert. bonuses | H Education | 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 | H Appropriations | MacEwen |
| HB 2045 | Inter-district student transfer | H Education | Kilduff |
| HB 2056 | Sexual health education/information | H Education | Shea |
| HB 2062 (SB 5930) | Seattle Storm license plates | H Trans | Slatter |
| HJR 4203 (SJR 8201) | School district bonds | H Education | Stonier |
| SB 5014 (HB 1720) | Student assessment requirements | S EL/K–12 | McCoy |
| SSB 5023 | Ethnic studies | S Ways & Means | Hasegawa |
| SSB 5024 | Local taxing districts | S Rules 2 | Hasegawa |

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| SSB 5028 | Month of the kindergartner | S 2nd Reading | Hunt |
| SB 5052 | School resource officers | S EL/K–12 | O’Ban |
| SB 5053 | Behavioral health licensure | S Rules 2 | O’Ban |
| SB 5055 | Behavioral health peer services | S 2nd Reading | O’Ban |
| SSB 5057 (HB 1074) | Tobacco & vapor products/age | S Ways & Means | Kuderer |
| SB 5063 (HB 1209) | Ballots, prepaid postage | S Ways & Means | Nguyen |
| SB 5066 | School district elections | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SSB 5067 (SHB 1076) | Common schools | S Rules 2 | Zeiger |
| SB 5068 (HB 1120) | State learning standards | S Rules 2 | Wellman |
| SB 5069 (HB 1424) | CTE course equivalencies | S EL/K–12 | Zeiger |
| SB 5070 (HB 1468) | Bilingual educators | S EL/K–12 | Wellman |
| SB 5071 (SHB 1173) | Obsolete school provisions | S Rules 2 | Zeiger |
| SB 5073 (HB 1291) | Election cost reimbursement | S Ways & Means | Hunt |
| SB 5080 | Offender reentry/education | S Human Services, Re | McCoy |
| SSB 5082 | Social emotional learning | S Ways & Means | McCoy |
| SB 5086 | School surplus technology | S EL/K–12 | Wellman |
| SB 5087 | Language competency grants | S EL/K–12 | Wellman |
| SB 5088 | Computer science/high school | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5089 | Early learning access | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5091 | Special education funding | S EL/K–12 | 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 |
| SB 5133 (HB 1101) | State gen. obligation bonds | S Ways & Means | Froct |
| SB 5134 (HB 1102) | Capital Budget 2019–21 | S Ways & Means | Froct |
| SSB 5141 | School resource officers | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SSB 5146 (HB 1121) | High school graduation requirements | | Wellman |
| SB 5153 (HB 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 EL/K–12 | McCoy |
| SB 5169 | Labor bargaining/neutrality | S Labor & Commerce | Hasegawa |

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| 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 EL/K-12 | Kuderer |
| SB 5188 (HB 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 EL/K-12 | Carlyle |
| SB 5247 (HB 1200) | Catastrophic incident plans | S Ways & Means | Froct |
| 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 | S EL/K-12 | Zeiger |
| SB 5264 | School construction funding | S Ways & Means | Zeiger |
| SSB 5266 | Timely elections/districting | S Rules 2 | Saldaña |
| SB 5269 | School district reorganizing | S EL/K-12 | Hunt |
| SB 5312 (HB 1093) | Special education appropriations | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5313 | School levies | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5314 (HB 1172) | Capital gains tax/property tax | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5315 | Student support staff | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5316 | School enrichment levies | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SSB 5317 (SHB 1216) | School safety & well-being | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5324 (HB 1263) | Homeless student support | S Ways & Means | Froct |
| SSB 5327 (SHB 1336) | Career connected learning | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5343 | High school success | S EL/K-12 | Mullet |
| SB 5348 | Schools, etc. construction/taxes | S Ways & Means | Ericksen |
| SB 5354 (HB 1641) | Highly capable student programs | S EL/K-12 | Rivers |
| SB 5360 (SHB 1308) | Retirement system defaults | S Rules 2 | Conway |
| SB 5367 | Military friendly schools | S Rules 2 | Wagoner |
| SSB 5379 (HB 1327) | Parenting minors, supports | S Ways & Means | Wilson |
| SB 5395 (HB 1407) | Sexual health education | S EL/K-12 | Wilson |
| SB 5400 (HB 1390) | PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase | S Ways & Means | Conway |
| SB 5413 | Pipeline for paraeducators | S EL/K-12 | 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 |

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SB 5430 (HB 1388) | Postretirement options | S Ways & Means | Conway |
| SSB 5432 (HB 1393) | Behavioral health, integrate | S Rec Comm | Dhingra |
| SSB 5437 (SHB 1351) | ECEAP eligibility | S Ways & Means | Wilson |
| SB 5442 (SHB 1095) | Medical marijuana/students | S EL/K-12 | Takko |
| SB 5448 (HB 1304) | CTE/alt. learning exp. programs | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5464 | Opioid overdose med./schools | S Health & Long | Frocht |
| SB 5465 | Basic education funding | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5466 | School district levies | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5475 | Migrant ed./credit retrieval | S EL/K-12 | Keiser |
| SSB 5484 (SHB 1391) | Early achievers' program | S Ways & Means | Wilson |
| SB 5500 (HB 1481) | Election costs & postage | S State Govt/Tribal | Hunt |
| SSB 5511 (HB 1498) | Broadband service | | Wellman |
| SB 5512 (HB 1621) | Teacher prep. skills assess. | S EL/K-12 | McCoy |
| SB 5513 (HB 1515) | Employer-employee status | S Labor & Commerce | Keiser |
| SSB 5514 | School threats notification | S Rules 2 | Padden |
| SB 5532 | Special education | S EL/K-12 | Braun |
| SB 5541 | Revenue reform task force | S Ways & Means | Hasegawa |
| SB 5548 | High school diploma pathways | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5554 (SHB 1191) | School notifications | S EL/K-12 | Wilson |
| SB 5572 | School modernization grants | S EL/K-12 | Honeyford |
| SB 5574 (HB 1577) | K-12 computer sci. ed. data | S EL/K-12 | Salomon |
| SB 5576 (HB 1496) | Climate science education | S EL/K-12 | Wilson |
| SB 5590 | School depreciation subfunds | S EL/K-12 | Schoesler |
| SB 5593 | Running start fee waivers | S EL/K-12 | Liias |
| SB 5594 | Media literacy & digital citizenship | S EL/K-12 | Liias |
| SB 5598 | Student internet data privacy | S EL/K-12 | Rolfes |
| SSB 5603 | Military children/school reg | S Rules 2 | Randall |
| SB 5606 (HB 1130) | Pub. school language access | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5607 (HB 1322) | Dual language learning | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5612 (HB 1624) | Holocaust education | S EL/K-12 | Rivers |
| SB 5623 (HB 1575) | Collective bargaining/dues | S Labor & Commerce | 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 |

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| SB 5667 (HB 1667) | Public records request admin | S State Govt/Tribal | Becker |
| SB 5669 (HB 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 |
| SB 5689 | Harassment, etc./schools | S EL/K-12 | Liias |
| SSB 5706 (HB 1734) | College in high school accreditation | | Randall |
| SB 5729 | Dual credit enrollment priority | S EL/K-12 | Rivers |
| SB 5731 | School district territory | S EL/K-12 | Short |
| SB 5736 | Special ed. 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 (HB 1210) | School enrollment/military | S EL/K-12 | O'Ban |
| SB 5773 (HB 1627) | Regionalization/Federal Way | S EL/K-12 | Wilson |
| SB 5777 (HB 1479) | Student mental health | S EL/K-12 | Brown |
| SB 5787 | City, district publ. records | S State Govt/Tribal | Walsh |
| SB 5801 | Teacher postretirement employee | S Ways & Means | 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 |
| SB 5820 (SHB 1574) | Vulnerable children/care | S EL/K-12 | 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 |
| SB 5853 | School construction | S Ways & Means | Pedersen |
| SB 5859 (HB 1281) | Educational mentor programs | S EL/K-12 | Mullet |
| SB 5874 | Rural sat. skill centers | S EL/K-12 | Warnick |
| SB 5882 | Homeless encampments/schools | S Housing Stability, Affd | King |
| SB 5903 (HB 1876) | Children's mental health | S Behavioral Health | Darneille |
| SB 5908 (HB 1914) | Equity training/schools | S EL/K-12 | Das |
| SB 5930 (HB 2062) | Seattle Storm license plates | S Transportation | Randall |
| SB 5933 | Teacher base comp. hours | S EL/K-12 | Mullet |
| SB 5934 | K-12 school construction | S Labor & Commerce | Ericksen |
| SJR 8201 (HJR 4203) | School district bonds | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SJR 8202 | School district bonds, 55 percent | S EL/K-12 | Mullet |