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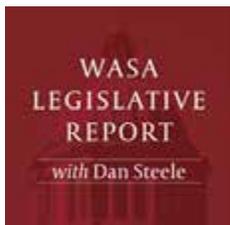
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Week 8: March 4–8, 2019

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



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This Week in Review

Following last week's fiscal committee [cut-off deadline](#), almost all of the legislative action took place in the House and Senate Chambers (and in closed-door caucus meetings), as legislators attempt to adopt priority bills before next week's house of origin cut-off. All House bills must be out of the House and all Senate bills need to be out of the Senate by Wednesday, March 13, 5:00 p.m., in order to stay alive. The caveats remain: budgets and bills considered "Necessary to Implement the Budget" (or NTIB) are exempt from these early deadlines—and there continue to be numerous procedural maneuvers available to revive dead bills. The general rule of thumb in Olympia is simple: if you have the votes, you can waive almost any legislative rule.

With both the original house policy committee cut-off and the original house fiscal committee cut-off having passed, the list of viable bills has been pared down considerably. Over 2,400 bills have been introduced this session and following the first two self-imposed deadlines, just over 1,000 of those remain alive. (Note: this does not include bills that may be tagged as NTIB or may be revived later in the session.) After next week's cut-off and the list of bills continued to get slimmed down, legislators' priority bills will come into even greater focus.

Numerous bills in both chambers are facing little opposition, with many passing unanimously or with token opposition by just a few legislators (although there have been a handful of controversial issues in which legislators duked it out (verbally) and there was a close vote). You would think most of those bills stand a great chance of passing the other body and then being sent to the governor's desk for action. It's never quite that simple, however. Interests opposing those bills will ramp up their efforts to defeat bills they don't like and, often times, the clock will simply run short on even the most mild, non-controversial bills. It is also important to remember that the two houses operate—and think—differently. Outside of Olympia, the talk is usually about the fights between Democrats and Republicans. True, partisan spats are common, but sometimes the nastiest fights occur between the House and the Senate (even when controlled by one party, like this session), or between the Legislature and the Governor. So, a bill passing 98–0 in the House has no guarantee the bill will pass—or even be heard—in the Senate. Many Senate bills adopted with

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no dissenting votes will face the same fate in the House. Just another reminder that you can't take anything for granted in the Legislature and "it ain't over 'til it's over." All the more reason to continue to engage until the bitter end.

Sexual Health Education

Because the majority of the action was on the House and Senate Floors (or in the respective partisan caucuses), only a handful of legislative committees had meetings this week. The same will be true next week on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, until committees return to their regular schedules (hearing and acting on opposite house bills) beginning on Thursday.

One of the few Committee meetings that will be held during this interim time is the House Education Committee. They will hold a public hearing next Tuesday, March 12, at 8:00 a.m. There is only one bill on the agenda, [SB 5395](#), regarding comprehensive sexual health education. This is one of those extremely controversial bills and there is a concern that debate over this bill could gum up the works in the House, especially if it reaches the House Floor, where numerous amendments would likely be introduced. This would slow the process down as legislators spent potentially hours debating at length each and every amendment—all the while other bills' survival gets threatened as the clock ticks away.

The hearing on Tuesday is scheduled for just one hour, as the full House is scheduled to convene at 9:00 a.m. The bill has been adjusted from its original introduction, with a proposed Substitute being adopted in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee (three amendments failed, which would have: provided school boards with additional local control; required schools to provide specific advance notice of the instruction; and exempted charter schools from the bill's provisions). One additional amendment was added on the Senate Floor requiring school districts to grant a parent's request to excuse their child from the instruction (another twelve amendments were introduced but were not adopted).

As amended and adopted by the Senate with a 28–21 vote, SB 5395 would require every public school to provide comprehensive sexual health education as an integral part of the curriculum that is "evidence-informed, inclusive for all students regardless of their protected class status, skills-based," and meets other requirements as outlined in the bill. OSPI would be required to compile a list of sexual health education curricula that are consistent with health and physical education learning standards; OSPI would be required to update the list at least biannually. By September 1, 2019, OSPI would also be directed to develop comprehensive sexual health education instructional material review tools and make them available online. Public schools would be required to use the review tools if they chose curricula other than those from the list developed by OSPI.

The bill would also require school districts to annually report curricula used to provide comprehensive sexual health education to OSPI, which would provide a report to the Legislature by November 1, 2021, and biennially thereafter. Finally, school districts would be required to grant a parent's or legal guardian's written request to have their child excused from instruction in comprehensive sexual health education.

As noted, SB 5395 is very controversial, but it looks to have the necessary support to be adopted by the House (unless it gets hung up because of the fear it could drag other legislation to defeat, as discussed above). If this is an issue of concern to you, now is the time to make your opinion known.

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Budget Update

As we continue to roll closer to the unveiling of legislative budget proposals, talk of budget issues continue to ramp up behind-the-scenes—with some activity in the open. One of those instances of an open discussion of the budget occurred yesterday, as the [Economic & Revenue Forecast Council](#) met to release its preliminary [Economic Outlook](#)—a precursor to its next monthly revenue collection report on March 15, and its quarterly Revenue Forecast on March 20. As discussed in the last few weeks, predictions continue to grow regarding a weakening of the national economy. Our state’s economist appeared to be less pessimistic about the future; however, he did express concerns about the increasing “downside risks” to the state’s revenue baseline, including a growing uncertainty about trade and fiscal policy, geopolitical concerns (including North Korea, China, Russia, Iran, Venezuela, and Brexit) and rising interest rates. While Washington’s economy continues to outperform the nation, red flags were present with our state’s employment and personal income, which showed evidence of being weaker than the nation.

In terms of the Revenue Forecast, there was no new news from previous collection reports, which currently shows about \$154 million in expected revenues above the November forecast. There were no expressed predictions about what the next revenue collection will show and ultimately what the March Forecast will show; however, it doesn’t appear there is any evidence the official quarterly report will be much different than the preliminary forecast—which shows some positive news, but nothing that will drastically alter budget-writers’ thinking.

The March 20, Revenue Forecast continues to be the trigger which will prompt the release of the initial legislative budget proposals. The House is scheduled to release its budget first, presumably as early as March 25 or 26. If tradition holds, the House would fast-track the budget through the House Appropriations Committee and the full House in the week of release, followed by a similar release and quick process in the Senate.

The open question remains: how similar—or different—are the two proposals going to be? Similar expenditures and similar revenues would likely indicate a potentially smooth road to negotiations on a final, compromise budget. Conversely, two budgets that are dramatically different could signal difficult discussions and decisions. Democratic budget-writers understand this and there have been some recent rumblings that budget-writers, who have been meeting behind-the-scenes for some time, may release a single, unified budget. This seems unlikely, but it remains a possibility. Stay tuned.

WASA Legislative Priorities Update

As the House and Senate quickly plow through hundreds of bills in order to adopt priority legislation before next week’s house of origin cut-off, numerous bills of importance to administrators have been acted upon. Due to the large number of bills moving, following below are some of the key K–12 bills of interest, divided by the planks in [WASA’s 2019 Legislative Platform](#). To see action on the full list of bills WASA is tracking, see the [WASA Bill Watch](#). (Note: The House to date has adopted 237 bills, while another 285 bills remain in the House Rules Committee or await action on the House Floor Calendar. The Senate has adopted 197 bills, with 277 bills awaiting action in the Senate Rules Committee or on the Senate Floor Calendar.)

School Safety and Security

Yesterday afternoon, the House adopted [HB 1216](#), which would establish a State Safety Center and Regional Safety Centers. The State Safety Center would: serve as a clearinghouse for information regarding comprehensive school safety planning

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and practices; develop model safety policies and procedures; and serve as the lead and work with the regional centers to help school districts meet state school safety requirements. The Regional Safety Centers within the nine ESDs would be established to coordinate: comprehensive school safety planning; behavioral health services and supports; school-based threat assessment; and training and technical assistance.

The bill would also require: OSPI to establish a new School Safety and Student Well-Being Advisory Committee to advise OSPI, regional centers, school districts, and public and private schools on all matters related to comprehensive school safety and student well-being; and WSSDA to develop a model policy and procedure to establish a school-based threat assessment program. School districts would be required to adopt a policy/procedure to establish a school-based threat assessment program consistent with the model policy. OSPI would be required to monitor school district safety plans and threat-assessment programs, if funding is provided in the state budget.

HB 1216 was adopted by the House with a vote of 83–14 and moves to the Senate for action. Its companion bill, [SB 5317](#), is on the Senate Second Reading Calendar, awaiting debate and final action in the Senate.

On Monday, the House adopted [HB 1264](#), which would require OSPI to develop online training modules to support teachers affected by secondary traumatic stress. Additionally, beginning in Fiscal Year 2021, OSPI must include the secondary traumatic stress training modules on the menu of professional learning topics that may be implemented, if the number of state-allocated professional learning days for either Certificated Instructional Staff or Classified Staff is increased beyond the number allocated in Fiscal Year 2020. The bill was adopted by the full House with no dissenting votes and awaits action in the Senate. On Friday, March 15, 8:00 a.m., the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee is scheduled to hold a public hearing on the bill.

On Tuesday, the full Senate took action on two school safety related bills. The first, [SB 5141](#), would require school districts that choose to have a School Resource Officer (SRO) program to confirm that the SRO has received specific training. Additionally, school districts with an SRO program would be required to annually review and adopt an agreement with local law enforcement as described in the bill. A grant program to fund SRO training is also required to be established and implemented by OSPI—if funding is provided in the Operating Budget. The bill was adopted by the Senate with no dissenting votes and awaits action in the House.

The second bill, [SB 5514](#), would require first responder agencies to notify all known schools in the vicinity, including private schools, if there is a situation for which an evacuation or lockdown appears reasonably necessary. The Senate adopted the bill with no dissenting votes and it now awaits action in the House.

Equitable Education Investments

Special Education. Two Senate bills continue to be the main vehicles for action on special education. [SB 5532](#) would require school districts to: provide at least one-half day of professional learning on special education topics; and convene an ongoing special education advisory committee to advise the district of special education needs. School districts also would have to annually report to OSPI a series of data regarding least restrictive environment for students with disabilities. ESDs would be required to contract for independent special education advocates to serve as resources for children with disabilities and their families, if funds are appropriated in the Operating Budget. Additionally, OSPI must contract with a neutral party to facilitate meetings and discussions of a special education advisory group. By November 1, 2021, and every three years thereafter, OSPI must submit a report to the Legislature

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that summarizes the advisory group's findings and recommendations to improve outcomes for students in special education programs.

The second Senate vehicle is [SB 5091](#). The bill would implement some of the final recommendations of the Safety Net Legislative Workgroup, including removing federal funds from the special education safety net in 2020, eliminating the federal requirement that districts expend at least three times the statewide average per-pupil expenditure as a cost threshold prior to being able to receive safety net awards. With the removal of federal dollars, the bill would reduce the threshold for districts to access safety net awards. The bill allows the freed-up federal dollars to be used for professional development of staff who provide special education services and supports.

As amended, SB 5091, would increase the special education excess cost multiplier from the current 0.9609 to 1.00. (Previously, [SB 5376](#), which is now technically dead, would have increased the multiplier to 0.98.) Additional amendments require the State Auditor to review special education data during a performance audit of districts in the 2018–19 school year, including: special education revenues and the sources of those revenues; special education expenditures and the object of those expenditures; and the distribution of students receiving special education services with a cost of \$15,000 and above per school year, organized by bands of cost that increase in increments of \$1,000. The State Auditor must provide a report to the Legislature by December 1, 2020.

Both SB 5532 and SB 5091, are on the Senate's Floor Calendar and are awaiting debate and final action by the full Senate.

Levies/LEA. On Tuesday, [HB 2040](#), was adopted by the full House with no dissenting votes and moves to the Senate. The bill changes the calculation of a nonhigh school district's local levy payments to a high school district to serve a nonhigh school student. Under provisions of the bill, a nonhigh school district's payment per student to a high school district is the lesser of the enrichment levy rate per student levied by the high school district or the enrichment levy rate per student levied by the nonhigh school district. Revenue provided by nonhigh school districts to high school districts is designated for secondary school buildings. Additionally, upon a nonhigh school district's request, the high school district must report annual data for attendance, grades, discipline, and state assessments for nonhigh school secondary students served by the high school district.

Action on additional levy/LEA issues is in limbo. Four bills have been introduced to revise current levy and Local Effort Assistance policies. [SB 5466/HB 1547](#) would have implemented Superintendent Reykdal's levy plan (22 percent levy lid, with a \$3,500 per pupil maximum; and LEA for districts with levy rates above \$3.75/\$1,000 Assessed Valuation). [SB 5316](#) would have changed the current levy lid of the lesser of \$1.50/\$1,000AV or \$2,500 per pupil, to a district's option. [SB 5313](#) would have implemented Governor Inslee's levy plan (28 percent lid; LEA provided at 14 percent). The House has not yet heard HB 1547 or any other levy plan. The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee heard all three of the Senate bills. Ultimately, the Committee adopted a Substitute version of SB 5313.

As amended, SB 5313, would return to a levy base comprised of a district's state and federal revenue and implement a lid of 20 percent—OR \$3,500 per pupil, at the district's option. LEA would be provided for school districts that use the 20 percent levy model and have a ten percent levy rate that exceeds the statewide average ten percent levy (which is the pre-*McCleary* calculation for LEA eligibility, except at a 14 percent rate). Additionally, if a district's LEA is decreased from 2019 to 2020, the district would be held harmless and would receive the 2019 LEA amount. It appeared

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that senators were coalescing around this levy proposal (and House members were rumored to be discussing a similar proposal, with a \$3,000 per pupil lid, rather than \$3,500 per pupil). SB 5313 was heard the first day it arrived in the Senate Ways & Means Committee; however, it failed to be adopted by the Committee. There was some discussion that the bill might have some difficulty moving through the full Senate but failing to be moved by the Committee was a bit of a surprise.

Failing to move out of the Senate Ways & Means Committee before the cut-off deadline means SB 5313, is technically dead. Of course, this is one of those issues that will likely to be tagged as NTIB, or it may be added to another bill. There is some conversation that the House may soon release its plan—perhaps when they release their budget. Regardless, the conversation will likely continue throughout the course of this session.

Because moving a levy/LEA proposal is becoming more difficult than most anticipated, it is sparking conversation about other options. On the one hand, this is positive because a more favorable plan may come forward; however, on the other hand, legislators may get desperate and try to get too “creative.” As an example, there is some talk of introducing a levy increase plan that would match school districts’ local costs of implementing the School Employees’ Benefits Board program. That could be the worst of possible actions. We continue to argue that the underfunding of special education or the impending local school district costs from the implementation of the SEBB program should not be used as an excuse to raise the levy lid. Special education is a state obligation and SEBB is an unfunded mandate—these costs should not be forced onto local school districts, requiring them to fund these two items locally with increased property taxes through higher levies.

School Employees’ Benefits Board. Only two bills have been introduced with SEBB impacts. [HB 1813](#), which waits on the House’s Floor Calendar, would require a district, if they contracted for pupil transportation services, to include health benefits and pension contributions equal to classified staff. The other bill, [HB 2096](#), would delay ESD participation in SEBB. HB 2096 failed to be moved from the House Appropriations Committee prior to the fiscal committee cut-off. The bill is now technically dead; however, it is likely will be tagged as “Necessary to Implement the Budget”—if legislators want to provide this assistance to ESDs.

Regionalization. No action has been taken on the current calculation or implementation of the Legislature’s regionalization scheme adopted in EHB 2242 (2017). There is a slim chance this issue may be addressed in the Operating Budget, but we aren’t holding out much hope.

School Facilities

Four school construction-related bills continue to move. [HB 1507](#), which awaits action in the House Rules Committee, would require school districts, in planning for new school construction projects or major remodeling projects, to consider school building plans and designs that promote effective physical safety and security through “natural surveillances, natural access controls, and territorial reinforcements.” Districts would also be allowed to consider other safety-focused environmental design elements while maintaining the functional and aesthetic qualities of school buildings, grounds, and surroundings.

Two Senate bills, both WASA priorities, have been moved to the Senate Floor Calendar and continue to live. [SB 5572](#) would provide some relief to school districts that have difficulty passing bonds or have reached their debt limit. The bill would establish a small school district modernization grant program for school districts (and state/tribal compact schools) with less than 1,000 students.

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The second bill, [SB 5853](#), would overhaul the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP). As originally introduced, the bill would have provided for increases in the Construction Cost Allowance (CCA or cost-per-square foot) and the Student Space Allocation (SSA or square-foot-per-student). Because of the extraordinary costs to provide these increases, both formulas would have been phased-in. The increases in CCA would not have started until 2025, and would have been fully implemented in 2029, and the increases in SSA would have started in 2021, until full implementation in 2029. The costs of the bill were expected to receive resistance in the House, so prior to adoption, the Senate Ways & Means Committee amended the bill.

The amended SB 5853 eliminated the increases in the Construction Cost Allowance and adjusted the increases in the Student Space Allocation. SSA increases would be phased-in beginning in 2022, until full implementation in 2024, (full implementation ends earlier than the original SB 5853; however, the final values are much lower). The bill also limits state bond appropriations for SCAP to one-third of the total bond appropriations in the Capital Budget. Additionally, if SCAP bonds are projected to exceed the one-third limit, the Construction Cost Allowance would be reduced. Finally, OSPI is required to develop a plan to implement further improvements in funding school construction.

The fourth bill (a set of bills) is the constitutional amendment (and its necessary implementing bill) to authorize the simple majority approval of school district bonds. [SJR 8201/SB 5066](#), was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee last Friday and was moved to the Senate Floor Calendar yesterday. It is unclear if the constitutional amendment has much of a chance to achieve the necessary two-thirds votes to move out of the Senate; however, there were two positive notes in the Ways & Means Committee. First, Republicans did not lock up against the bill(s), with one Republican voting in favor: Senator Randi Becker (R-Eatonville). Additionally, Senator Mark Mullet (D-Issaquah), who sponsored the constitutional amendment to allow approval of school bonds with a vote of 55 percent, supported the “pure” simple majority, 50 percent, plus one.

State Resources

Revenue discussions continue to occur mostly behind-the-scenes and a full, public debate will likely not occur until legislative budgets begin to be released. Two bills of interest are moving, however. The first, [SB 5581](#), would provide for the taxation of remote sellers. The bill would allow online and remote sellers to collect sales taxes. If adopted, projected revenues would be \$117 million in 2019–21, increasing to \$194 million in 2021–23, and \$218 million in 2013–15. Local governments are expected to receive additional sales tax revenue as well, totaling approximately \$168 million over the next six years. The bill was adopted by the full Senate on February 15, by a vote of 33–13. It has moved through the process in the House and is on the House Floor Calendar, awaiting action by the full House.

The second bill, [HB 2117](#) (awaiting action on the House Floor Calendar), would reauthorize the [Tax Structure Work Group](#) (established last session) and expand its duties. The new Work Group would be directed to:

- update the final report of the [Washington State Tax Structure Study Committee](#) (2002) and investigate other matters that may be material to changing the state tax structure;
- facilitate a series of public meetings in geographically dispersed locations to present the updated report and other findings, collect feedback from taxpayers about the tax structure, and summarize the feedback in a report; and
- make recommendations to the Legislature for changes to the state tax structure, based on the updated report and other findings.

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The stated intent is that the Legislature will consider the recommended changes to the state tax structure during the 2023 Legislative Session. If the Work Group's proposal is not adopted, the Work Group is directed to facilitate public meetings to collect feedback about the legislative proposal and modify the proposal to address the feedback. During the 2024 Legislative Session, it is the stated intent of the Legislature to consider the modified proposal. By December 31, 2024, the Work Group is directed to submit a final report, compiling of all other reports previously submitted since July 1, 2019.

Additional Bill Movement

Graduation Requirements/Assessments. All three of the “de-link” bills discussed in last week's *TWIO* ([Week 7, March 1](#)) continue to live. [HB 1599](#) is on the House Floor Calendar. It would: de-link graduation requirements from statewide high school assessments; extend an appeals process for students in the Class of 2019; require students in the Class of 2020 and after to use of 13 pathway options; and require school districts to make six optional assessments available to students beginning with the Class of 2020.

On Monday, [HB 1089](#), was adopted by the full House with a vote of 84–13 and awaits action in the Senate. The bill would decouple graduation requirements from statewide high assessments; and eliminate alternative assessments.

[SB 5548](#) awaits action on the Senate Floor Calendar. The bill would de-link graduation requirements from statewide high school assessments; modify High School and Beyond Plan requirements; implement a graduation pathway framework; and extend an appeals process through the Class of 2019.

K–3 Class Size Compliance. [HB 2108](#), introduced to delay the K–3 Class Size compliance for an additional year, until the 2020 school year, was adopted by the full House on Tuesday. It was passed with a vote of 91–7 and awaits action in the Senate.

Paraeducators. [HB 1658](#) would direct the Professional Educator Standards Board to revise its rules on limited certificates to allow for the issuance of a conditional teaching certificate in special education to a paraeducator who holds an unexpired subject matter certificate in special education. Additionally, it provides—if state funding is appropriated for the fundamental course of study—that one day of the course must be provided in person. Further, the bill modifies deadlines by which districts must provide the fundamental course of study to paraeducators hired for the 2020–21 school year and beyond and encourages districts to provide at least one of the 10 days of general courses on the state paraeducator standards as a professional learning day, where paraeducators collaborate with certified staff and other classified staff on applicable courses. HB 1658 was adopted by the full House on Wednesday with no dissenting votes and has moved to the Senate for action.

SEBB Update

In October, when the Office of Financial Management (OFM) released projected costs (state costs) to implement the School Employees' Benefits Board program, they estimated an \$860 million expenditure. When Governor Inslee released his Operating Budget request, the projected costs had escalated to \$943 million. OFM based its projections on estimated funding rates of \$1,174 per month per employee. The governor's costs were based on projected rates of \$1,170 in Fiscal Year 2020 and \$1,195 in Fiscal Year 2021.

Late last week we were informed that, after continuing to negotiate with health care providers, the Health Care Authority would be releasing new estimated rates, along with new projected state costs. That information, released informally, was officially

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introduced at the School Employees' Benefits Board regular meeting yesterday. The new rates released in yesterday's meeting ([SEBB meeting materials](#)—see Tab 5) are \$1,114 per month per employee in Fiscal Year 2020 and \$1,127 per month per employee in Fiscal Year 2021. Total state costs are projected to be \$750 million.

Clearly this is good news for legislative budget-writers; however, it is too soon to know if this provides enough wiggle room to accept the Tentative Collective Bargaining Agreement, fund the SEBB costs, and implement the program. Again, like many other issues, we will have a clearer picture when legislators release budget proposals.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

This week AEA paid close attention to bills that are in, or have moved out of their respective Rules committees, as the Legislature reached its half-way point. On Wednesday, WSNA was pleased that [SHB 1272](#), school lunch durations, passed the House, 95–1. We testified in favor of the bill in both House Education and House Appropriations. Also, House Education accepted WSNA's amendment to eliminate "passing time" from the definition of "lunch period," as passing time is part of the definition of "instructional hours." The bill now goes to Senate Early Learning & K–12.

AEA is supporting the Senate simple majority bond bills (50 percent) and as of March 1, is in Senate Rules. [SB 5066](#) and [SJR 8201](#) both were amended to eliminate the 40 percent validation rule. In last month's bond elections, one district received over 60 percent in their bond election, yet failed to validate by 1,500 votes, and therefore lost the election.

As reported in last week's *TWIO*, [HB 1685](#), implementing the Hunger-Free Student Bill of Rights, died in House Appropriations, as members couldn't agree on a policy to curb the meal debt. This week WSNA has been working with House staff and selected members to propose a budget proviso for the 2019–21 Operating Budget which would reimburse school districts for their meal loss during the current school year.

With the passage of ESHB 2610 last year, the Hunger-Free Student Bill of Rights Act, paying students and those qualifying for reduced price lunch in grades 4–12, are now eating for free. School districts are facing escalating meal debt as a result of this new policy.

The prime sponsor of both bills, Rep. Strom Peterson (D-Edmonds), worked with stakeholders during the 2018 interim, and stated this week he is willing to do the same thing again during the 2019 session to deal with the issue.

WAMOA is glad that [SB 5853](#), School Construction Assistance Program, moved out of Senate Ways & Means on February 28, and is currently in Senate Rules. This bill begins to implement several of the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving School Construction Funding recommendations in December 2018, primarily the increase in student per square foot allocation.

Even though a current Senate Ways & Means amendment would restrict the bond authorization of the SCAP program to one-third of the total bond authorization, the SCAP releases for 2018 and 2019, as well as the smaller grant programs funded in the 2017–19 Capital Budget, would all be under the one-third amount.

One of AEA's 2019 priorities, deals with the improvement of student safety and security in our schools. Consequently, AEA is watching all related bills closely. This week the following bills passed their respective houses, including:

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- [2SSB 5141](#), school resource officer training and policies, passed the Senate on Tuesday, 48–0;
- [SSB 5514](#), first responder agency notifications to schools regarding threats, also passed the Senate on Tuesday, 48–0; and
- [2SHB 1216](#), non-firearm measures in increase school safety and student well-being, passed the House yesterday, 83–14.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

“We try to steer the boat, we don’t alter the river.”
J. Earp

Both houses have been on their respective floors debating and voting on various bills and amendments or in caucus/recess privately debating what bills to bring forth. Lobbyists hover outside each chamber’s doors waiting for requested legislators to come out. A lobbyist’s hope is to either encourage vote on a bill, to influence its content via suggested amendments, or to urge defeat.

The bulk of bills affecting pensions, health benefits, and other job-related benefits are all “necessary to implement the budget” (NTIB), so action on any of the proposals is not likely to occur until a budget is released. March 23 is the rumored date for release of the House budget.

FYI: The House has had 1,314 bills introduced; passed 202; and passed three Senate bills. The Senate has had 1,153 bills introduced; passed 183; and passed six House bills.

The next cut-off is March 13, where all bills except those determined to be NTIB must be out of their House of Origin.

This is a summary of bills that have either seen some movement since last week’s report or new information has come to light.

Retirement Related Proposal

[SB 5360](#)—Revises provisions in the Public Employees’ Retirement System, the Teachers’ Retirement System, and the School Employees’ Retirement System with regard to plan membership default. It would change the present retirement plan default for new hires from Plan 3 to Plan 2. SB 5360 is on the Senate floor calendar awaiting action. Rumor has it that it will be brought forward for a vote.

Substitute Options for Early Retirees

[SHB 1139](#)—This is a large, comprehensive bill that Rep. Santos has tried for three sessions to get passed. As indicated in earlier reports, a section would allow early retirees to return to work certain positions. This bill remains in Rules. Discussions with legislators indicate that Rep. Santos has been asked to ‘downsize’ her bill. Otherwise, it is not likely to move any further.

[SB 5350/HB 1413](#)—Authorizes the following, at the time of retirement, to purchase an optional actuarially equivalent life annuity benefit. HB 1413 passed the House 90–7. SB 5350 is on the Senate consent calendar.

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School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

HB 2096—Delays participation of non-represented Educational Service District (ESD) employees in the School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB) until January 1, 2024. Requires the Health Care Authority (HCA) to study ESD health benefits and the impact of ESD participation in SEBB. Legislators have indicated that until they decide what to do about SEBB, that this issue will be put on the back burner.

SEBB Costs: Late last Friday, the HCA released the new SEBB fixed funding rate.

Prior financial modeling in 2018, produced a SEBB Funding rate for FY20 of \$1174 per month. The Governor's proposed budget included a SEBB funding rate of \$1170 for FY20 and \$1195 for FY21. Under the refreshed model delivered this week, the new SEBB Funding rate recommendation for FY20 is \$1114 and for FY21 \$1127.

Prior financial modeling produced an estimate of \$860–\$900 million in additional new state benefits funding (to combine with \$2 billion in current state benefits funding of benefits) for the SEBB Program for the 2019–21 biennium. The updated estimate is now \$750 million for the 2019–21 biennium.

This is clearly a NTIB issue and won't be decided until budget proposals are released. See the link on the *TWIO* header for updates on the SEBB meetings. Take attention of the narrative on TAB 10, of the January meeting and then the report of the meeting on March 7. Briefly stated, employees who work a minimum of 180 hours/year have the right to organize and bargain for the same insurance benefits as those that work or are anticipated to work 630 hours. PSE indicated they are preparing for negotiations already.

Other Bills that may have fiscal/HR impacts for districts

HB 1813—Incorporating the costs of employee health benefits into school district contracts for pupil transportation. This bill has been placed on second reading in the House.

SSHB 1087—Concerns long-term services and supports. The bill's digest reads in part: "Addresses alternative funding for long-term care access. States that the creation of a long-term care insurance benefit of an established dollar amount per day for eligible employees, paid through an employee payroll premium, is in the best interest of the state." This would create an optional employee paid premium that would help cover long-term care coverage for an employee. It certainly will create additional work/monitoring for a school business office. SSHB 1087 passed the House 63–33 and has been sent to the Senate.

SSB 5449/SHB 1399—Makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session. SB 5449 has been advanced to second reading in the Senate. SHB 1399 passed the House, 71–23 and has been sent to the Senate.

Meanwhile, the currents continue to carry everyone along as the parties attempt to navigate the stream.....



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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	Temporary 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 Health & Long Term	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	S Ways & Means	Harris
SHB 1076 (SSB 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	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 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 Appropriations	Pollet
SHB 1124	Degree-granting institutions	H Appropriations	Pollet
ESHB 1130 (SB 5606)	Pub. school language access	S EL/K-12	Orwall
HB 1132 (SB 5178)	TRS & SERS early retirement	H Appropriations	Appleton
2SHB 1139	Educator workforce supply	H 2nd Reading	Santos
SHB 1151 (SB 5105)	Education reporting	H Passed 3rd	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		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 EL/K-12	Kilduff
2SHB 1211 (E2SSB 5116)	Clean energy	H Appropriations	Tarleton
2SHB 1216 (2SSB 5317)	School safety & well-being	H 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 EL/K-12	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1265	School counselor access	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
2SHB 1272	School lunch durations	H Passed 3rd	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	H Rules R	MacEwen
SHB 1308 (SB 5360)	Retirement system defaults	H Rules R	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 (2SSB 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 Appropriations	Leavitt
SHB 1393 (2SSB 5432)	Behavioral health, integrate	H 2nd Reading	Cody
SHB 1399 (SSB 5449)	Paid family & medical leave	S Labor & Commerce	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 EL/K–12	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	H 2nd Reading	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
2SHB 1575 (SSB 5623)	Collective bargaining/dues	H 2nd Reading	Stonier
SHB 1577 (SSB 5574)	K–12 computer sci. education data	S EL/K–12	Callan
HB 1596	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
2SHB 1599	High school graduation requirements	H 2nd Reading	Stonier
SHB 1621 (SB 5512)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	H Passed 3rd	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	H Passed 3rd	Paul
2SHB 1660	Extracurricular/low income	H 2nd Reading	Bergquist
SHB 1667 (SB 5667)	Public records request admin	H 2nd Reading	Springer
HB 1674	Personalized learning experience	H 2nd Reading	Rude
HB 1685	Free or reduced-price meals	H Appropriations	Peterson
SHB 1696	Wage and salary information	H 2nd Reading	Dolan
HB 1714 (SB 5113)	High school diplomas by CTC	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	Entenman
SHB 1715 (SB 5669)	Withholding of transcripts	H Passed 3rd	Entenman

HB 1720 (SB 5014)	Student assessment requirements	H Education	Young
SHB 1734 (SSB 5706)	College in high school accreditation	H Rules R	Leavitt
HB 1755	Education doctorate degrees	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	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)	Vuln. children ed. opportunities	H Passed 3rd	Reeves
HB 1803	Minimum school days	S EL/K-12	Orcutt
SHB 1813	Pupil transportation contracts	H 2nd Reading	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 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 Higher Ed & Wk Force	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	S EL/K-12	MacEwen
HB 2045	Inter-district student trans.	H Education	Kilduff
HB 2056	Sexual health education/info	H Education	Shea
HB 2062 (SB 5930)	Seattle Storm license plates	H Rules R	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 EL/K-12	Callan
HB 2116	Institutional education	H Education	Callan
2SHB 2117 (SB 5973)	State tax structure	H Rules R	Frame
HB 2119 (SB 5975)	State forestland moneys	H 2nd Reading	Morris
HB 2128	CTC reporting requirements	H Education	Leavitt
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 Education	Hasegawa
SSB 5024	Local taxing districts	S Rules 2	Hasegawa
SSB 5028	Month of the kindergartner	H State Govt & Tribal	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 2nd Reading	O'Ban
SSB 5057 (EHB 1074)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SSB 5063 (HB 1209)	Ballots, prepaid postage	H State Govt & Tribal	Nguyen
SSB 5066	School district elections	S Rules 2	Wellman
SSB 5067 (SHB 1076)	Common schools	S Rules 2	Zeiger
SB 5068 (HB 1120)	State learning standards	S Rules 2	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 2	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	S 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	S Rules 2	Wellman
SSB 5089	Early learning access	S Passed 3rd	Wellman
2SSB 5091	Special education funding	S 2nd Reading	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	Frocket
SB 5134 (HB 1102)	Capital Budget 2019–21	S Ways & Means	Frocket
2SSB 5141	School resource officers	H Education	Wellman
SSB 5146 (HB 1121)	High school graduation requirements	S Ways & Means	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 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 2	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	S 2nd Reading	Frocket
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 2nd Reading	Zeiger
SB 5264	School construction funding	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5266	Timely elections/districting	H State Govt & Tribal	Saldaña
SB 5269	School district reorganizing	S EL/K–12	Hunt
SB 5312 (HB 1093)	Special education appropriations	S EL/K–12	Wellman
SSB 5313	School levies	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5314 (HB 1172)	Capital gains tax/property tax	S Ways & Means	Wellman
2SSB 5315	Student support staff	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5316	School enrichment levies	S EL/K–12	Wellman
2SSB 5317 (2SHB 1216)	School safety & well-being	S Rules 2	Wellman
SSB 5324 (SHB 1263)	Homeless student support	S Passed 3rd	Frocket
2SSB 5327 (SHB 1336)	Career connected learning	S Rules 2	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	S Rules 2	Rivers
SB 5360 (SHB 1308)	Retirement system defaults	S Rules 2G	Conway
SB 5367	Military friendly schools	H Education	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
2SSB 5432 (SHB 1393)	Behavioral health, integrate	S 2nd Reading	Dhingra
2SSB 5437 (2SHB 1351)	ECEAP eligibility	S Passed 3rd	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 med./schools	S Ways & Means	Frocket
SSB 5465	Public education funding	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5466	School district levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5475	Migrant ed./credit retrieval	S EL/K-12	Keiser
2SSB 5484 (E2SHB 1391)	Early achievers' program	S Rules 2	Wilson
SB 5500 (HB 1481)	Election costs & postage	S State Govt/Tribal	Hunt
2SSB 5511 (3SHB 1498)	Broadband service	S Passed 3rd	Wellman
SB 5512 (SHB 1621)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	S Rules 2	McCoy
SB 5513 (SHB 1515)	Employer-employee status	S Labor & Commerce	Keiser
SSB 5514	School threats notification	H Public Safety	Padden
SSB 5532	Special education	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SB 5541	Revenue reform task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SSB 5548	High school diploma pathways	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
SB 5554 (SHB 1191)	School notifications	S EL/K-12	Wilson
2SSB 5572	School modernization grants	S Rules 2	Honeyford
SSB 5574 (SHB 1577)	K-12 computer sci. education data	S 2nd Reading	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 Education	Lias

SB 5594	Media literacy & digital citizenship	S Ways & Means	Lias
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	S Rules 2	Rivers
SSB 5623 (2SHB 1575)	Collective bargaining/dues	S 2nd Reading	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 (SHB 1667)	Public records request admin	S State Govt/Tribal	Becker
SB 5669 (SHB 1715)	Withholding of transcripts	S EL/K-12	Lias
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 Education	Lias
SSB 5706 (SHB 1734)	College in high school accreditation	S Rules 2	Randall
SB 5729	Dual credit enrolment. priority	S Rules 2	Rivers
SB 5731	School district territory	S Rules 2	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 (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	S 2nd Reading	Walsh
SSB 5801	Teacher postretirement employment	S Rules 2	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	S Rules 2	Nguyen
SB 5821 (HB 2012)	K-12 national certification bonuses	S EL/K-12	Das
SB 5834 (HB 1779)	Student immigration status	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SSB 5853	School construction	S 2nd Reading	Pedersen
SSB 5859 (HB 1281)	Educational mentor programs	S Ways & Means	Mullet

SSB 5874	Rural satellite skill centers	S Rules 2	Warnick
SB 5882	Homeless encampments/schools	S Housing Stability	King
2SSB 5903 (SHB 1876)	Children's mental health	S Rules 2	Darneille
SB 5908 (HB 1914)	Equity training/schools	S EL/K-12	Das
SB 5930 (HB 2062)	Seattle Storm license plates	H Trans	Randall
SB 5933	Teacher base compensation 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 2	Rolfes
SB 5973 (2SHB 2117)	State tax structure	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5977	Firearms/school employees	S Law & Justice	Fortunato
SSJR 8201 (HJR 4203)	School district bonds	S Rules 2	Wellman
SJR 8202	School district bonds, 55 percent	S EL/K-12	Mullet