



IN THIS ISSUE:

- This Week in Review
- Budget Update
- Special Education
- Levies/LEA
- Town Hall Days Continue
- AEA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

About TWIO

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

WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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

Week 10: March 18–22, 2019

This Week in Review

Legislative committees continued to meet this week, hearing and adopting priority bills from the opposite house (that is, House committees acting on Senate bills and Senate committees acting on House bills). There will be another week-and-a-half of frantic policy committee work until the next [cut-off deadline](#). All bills must be out of their opposite house policy committees by April 3, in order to remain alive. Then bills will move to budget committees, where opposite house bills must be adopted by April 9 to continue.

Budget Update

Even as committee work continues, the focus has started to shift to budget discussions. On Wednesday, the [Economic & Revenue Forecast Council](#) released its [quarterly update of the state’s Revenue Forecast](#). Given preliminary forecast results, most observers assumed the forecast would be somewhat positive. What was revealed, however, was much better than most anticipated. Estimated revenues for the 2019–21 biennium have increased by \$554 million beyond projections in the November forecast. Additionally, there is expected to be another \$307 million in the current 2017–19 biennium. This means legislative budget-writers have an additional \$861 million to play with. (It should be noted that the 2019–21 biennium increase includes projected revenues of \$115 million from the adoption of [SB 5581](#)—online sales taxes—as we have discussed in previous newsletters.)

The response to Wednesday’s news was mixed, as you could expect. Representative Timm Ormsby (D-Spokane), member of the Council and Chair of the House Appropriations Committee, noted that the forecast included good news, but “it does not take away from the arithmetic problem that we came here with.” He went on to say, “To maintain our current commitments, we will need additional revenue,” and indicated that the bulk of the current and projected revenue growth will be needed to fund the Maintenance Level budget (with *McCleary*-related ripple effects in K–12 being the biggest required expenditure).

On the other side, Senator John Braun (R-Chehalis), member of the Council and Ranking Minority Member of the Senate Ways & Means Committee, disagreed with Ormsby’s assessment. He stated flatly that the state is in the “best budget situation we have seen in the 21st Century,” and Maintenance Level funding can be covered

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, March 18–22, 2019

continued

by existing revenue, leaving “more than enough money for new policy.” Later, in the weekly [Republican Leadership Media Availability](#), he expanded upon his statement, noting that with caseloads being down and revenue being up, the state will have “\$2.5–3.5 billion to spend even after a very robust Maintenance Level budget.”

Earlier this week, in anticipation of the forecast update, Braun released his most recent “Economic Sense” newsletter ([Issue 24](#)), focused on the state’s budget situation. In the newsletter he stated, “. . . without making any cuts to existing services or raising taxes, legislators have an unprecedented \$3 billion surplus available to finance policy adds while not depleting the state’s Rainy Day Fund.” Following the forecast release, Braun provided an update, noting: “Based on today’s revenue forecast, that figure should be \$3.75 billion.”

Regarding Braun’s comment on caseloads, last month, the [Washington State Caseload Forecast Council](#) adopted its official forecast of state entitlement costs (e.g., special education, children’s services, long-term care, Medicaid, etc.). The [forecast indicated](#) the costs for K–12 Bilingual Education and the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (under the Department of Children, Youth, and Families) were slightly higher than the November forecast; however, every other entitlement program had projected caseloads that were either lower than the November forecast or had either negligible or no change since November.

As we have discussed previously, the release of the Revenue Forecast update, usually triggers the release of legislative budget proposals. Each biennium, the houses alternate as the body to start the budget process. This biennium is the House’s turn to begin the process. Previously there were indications that House budget-writers would likely release their initial budget proposal next week—and that was confirmed on Tuesday. First, during the weekly [Democratic Leadership Media Availability](#), Representative Pat Sullivan (D-Covington), House Majority Leader, announced that House budget-writers would be releasing their budget on Monday, March 25, and would hold a public hearing on the bill that afternoon, with a goal of passing it out of the full House by the end of the week. Further confirmation came when committee schedules were released. On Monday, March 25, at 3:30 p.m., the House Appropriations Committee is scheduled to hold a public hearing on a Proposed Substitute version of [HB 1109](#), the 2019–21 Operating Budget. The Committee has already scheduled the bill for executive action on Wednesday, March 27, at 3:30 p.m. Also on Tuesday, Senate Democratic Leaders announced they would be releasing their budget proposal next week as well. There was no specific timeframe, other than “obviously after the House, later in the week.” The assumption is that budget-writers want to get their respective proposals on the table as quickly as possible, so negotiations between the houses on a final, compromise budget can begin. By releasing a budget before a week from Monday, Senate budget-writers can also avoid producing a budget on April 1, which has obvious complications.

While there are no real indications what will be included in (or excluded from) either budget, it is clear revenue proposals will be presented with both budgets. Sullivan flatly stated “there will be a revenue package released at the same time as our budget.” Senator Marko Liias (D-Lynnwood), Senate Majority Floor Leader, said the Senate’s current plan is to also release revenue proposals along with their budget introduction. When asked what level of revenue would be needed, Sullivan remarked that Governor Inslee had about \$9 billion in his budget, which was the high watermark, “which we won’t reach, but it will be somewhere between [\$9 billion] and zero.” We always appreciate the clarity legislators provide.

So, we don’t know how much revenue legislators are striving for—and we don’t know where they are going to go for revenues. Yesterday, we received one hint where the Senate might try to find some revenue with the introduction of [SB 5991](#).

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, March 18–22, 2019

continued

The bill would eliminate the current flat Real Estate Excise Tax and replace it with a tiered system, with the tax rate based on the cost of the property—with higher priced property having higher tax rates than lower priced property. The resultant proceeds would be divided between the Education Legacy Trust Account (approximately 20 percent), the Public Works Assistance Account, the City-County Assistance Account, and the State General Fund. There have not been any other hints about revenue sources, except that conversation continues around a Capital Gains Tax, a Carbon Tax, and increases in the Business & Occupation Tax.

The revenue side of the equation is murky—and the expenditure side is just about as cloudy. For K–12 Education, it appears the House will provide additional funds for special education and Local Effort Assistance (LEA or levy equalization). We still do not know how much the House is willing to provide for special education; however, the education community has joined together to push for an excess cost multiplier of 1.07 (more on that later). LEA enhancements will likely be funded in the budget; however, we are still waiting for the House to release a levy/LEA plan (more on that later). It also seems fairly clear that the House budget will include funding to approve the Tentative Collective Bargaining Agreement to implement the School Employees' Benefits Board program.

We continue to advocate for a delay in SEBB implementation (via a rejection of the Tentative Agreement), but we are very concerned about how much funding will be provided for SEBB, if the House ultimately includes funding. Following the adjustment of health benefits rates by the Health Care Authority a few weeks ago (see *TWIO*, [Week 8, March 8](#)), the estimated costs for the state to implement SEBB is approximately \$750 million. The estimated costs for local implementation were reduced to around \$200 million. Estimates produced by legislative staff in the House, however, have floated out indicating state costs are closer to \$600 million and local costs are somewhere between \$30–60 million. We have not seen similar estimates from the Senate; however, they are building their budget using health benefit rates that are smaller than the new estimates just released by the Health Care Authority. The rationale is that they believe administrative costs will be cheaper than previously anticipated and that health costs in the future will be less than previously projected. As we noted last week, if the assumptions are correct, that would mean an additional savings to the state (and probably a bit of savings for school districts); however, there has been a concern since SEBB was first adopted in EHB 2242 (2017) that there is no specific statutory requirement that the Legislature fully fund health care rates. This is the first indication that, at least the Senate, does not plan on funding the full cost of rates as established by the Health Care Authority. Given the lower estimates in the House, they may be operating under the same or similar assumptions. Concerns about implementation of SEBB continues to swirl around—these developments don't help.

Special Education

On Tuesday, the House Education Committee held a public hearing on the two remaining special education bills. The first bill, [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 would be directed to 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,

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, March 18–22, 2019

continued

OSPI would have to submit a report to the Legislature that summarizes the advisory group's findings and recommendations to improve outcomes for students in special education programs.

The second bill would implement a major priority of WASA's—and the rest of the education community. [SB 5091](#) started as a bill to implement some of the final recommendations of the Safety Net Legislative Workgroup, but was later amended to be the only legislative vehicle to enhance special education funding. Early in the session, [SB 5736](#) would have increased the excess cost multiplier for special education from the current 0.9609 to 0.98, but rather than move this bill, the Senate Ways & Means Committee amended a further enhanced multiplier of 1.00 onto SB 5091. The 0.98 multiplier would have provided a funding enhancement of about \$42 million, while the 1.00 multiplier would provide as much as \$90 million. Better than a sharp stick in the eye? Sure enough. But this falls well short of the documented underfunding of special education of at least \$300 million and as much as \$400 million. The education community has coalesced around a request of a 1.07 multiplier. This still would be less than the underfunded need; however, it would provide a significant increase—and it falls in line with previous proposals. [HB 1910](#), which failed to be heard or otherwise be acted upon, would have provided a 1.07 excess cost multiplier. Education advocates that testified on the bill on Tuesday attempted to request amendments to further increase the multiplier; however, Representative Sharon Santos (D-Seattle), Chair of the House Education Committee, does not want to discuss fiscal issues in her Committee and will shut you down if you veer beyond discussion of “policy” (this was rather difficult given that the bulk of SB 5091 is, in fact, budget-related). It is assumed that if amendments are introduced to enhance the multiplier, they will likely be rejected. We have laid the groundwork, however, to have the bill amended when it reaches the House Appropriations Committee. The bill has not yet reached that Committee; however, it has been scheduled for executive action in the Education Committee on Tuesday, March 26, and is expected to be adopted—and moved to the Appropriations Committee.

The excess cost multiplier is the focus of SB 5091; however, the bill includes additional provisions. The first piece, which is the core of the underlying original bill, would remove federal funds from the special education safety net in 2020. This would eliminate 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, and the freed-up federal dollars would be allowed to be used for professional development of staff who provide special education services and supports. The bill also would require the State Auditor to audit each school district's special education data for the 2018–19 school year and provide a report to the Legislature by December 1, 2020. The audit would review: special education revenues and the sources of those revenues; and special education expenditures and the object of those expenditures.

Levies/LEA

Adjustments to the current levy and Local Effort Assistance policies continues to be a hot issue in Olympia; however, with no proposal in the House and the Senate's proposal, [SB 5313](#), laying dormant in the Senate Ways & Means Committee (it failed to be adopted prior to the original house fiscal committee cut-off), it has been hard to track. Late Friday, it was announced the Senate Ways & Means Committee would hold a public hearing on a Proposed Substitute to the technically dead SB 5313. SB 5313, as originally introduced, would have implemented Governor Inslee's levy plan (28 percent lid; LEA provided at 14 percent), but was overhauled before being adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. As adopted

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, March 18–22, 2019

continued

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

The new [Proposed Substitute](#), heard yesterday in the Ways & Means Committee, was a different approach from the original bill and even the earlier amended bill. Rather than returning to the former policy of calculating a levy lid based on a district's state and federal revenues, the Proposed Substitute would increase the current levy lid of the lesser of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value or \$2,500 per pupil. There would be two separate lids, determined by a district's size. For those districts with fewer than 9,600 students, the lid would be the lesser of \$2.50/\$1,000AV or \$2,500 per pupil. For districts with more than 9,600 students, the lid would be the lesser of \$2.50/\$1,000AV of assessed value or \$3,000 per pupil. The new bill would also increase the Local Effort Assistance (LEA) threshold from the current \$1,500 per pupil to \$2,100 per pupil. Like the amended SB 5313, this new proposal would also add an LEA "hold harmless" provision: if a district's LEA is decreased from 2019 to 2020, the district would receive the 2019 LEA amount.

During the first hearing on SB 5313 in the Ways & Means Committee, there were a mix of school districts and others supporting the bill, and districts and advocates that signed in as "Other," expressing specific concerns. At yesterday's hearing, there were supporters, those with concerns signing in as "Other," and some that opposed the proposal. The specific concerns of the opponents, as expressed in testimony, was that some districts would actually lose money in the out years.

WASA continues to remind legislators that any proposal that provides additional levy capacity, must include at least a commensurate increase in LEA. Additionally, clear limits must be included in the bill to ensure additional levy dollars are not lost in bargaining. We continue to encourage legislators to adopt Senator Mark Mullet's SB 5933 (the [Proposed Substitute version](#)) or embed similar language in a levy proposal or other bill. SB 5933 would provide a definition of a "school day," to ensure that our professional employees—who work full-time jobs (compressed into nine months), and are now provided with professional, competitive, market-rate salaries—fulfill a series of professional duties and expectations and not demand additional pay for every ten or fifteen minutes of work.

To help determine district impacts from this new SB 5313, Ways & Means staff prepared a series of spreadsheets. One provides district impacts for [Calendar Year 2020](#). A second provides district impacts for [Calendar Year 2021](#)—after the LEA hold harmless expires. A third spreadsheet provides levy/LEA estimates, assuming districts utilize their [full levy authority](#). From a statewide perspective, the documents show that, while levy authority increases (significantly compared to current rates in some cases), there is a state savings, due to reductions in LEA. In fact, the [Fiscal Note](#) shows estimates beyond Calendar Year 2021. In Calendar Year 2020, there is a \$10.3 million savings, which jumps to \$82.5 million in Calendar Year 2021. Savings reach \$97.7 million by Calendar Year 2025.

Although there are concerns with this new proposal, like the previous bill, it does not appear to have the necessary votes to be adopted by the Ways & Means Committee. As we have noted before, we have yet to see a proposal from the House, although there are indications that it will be similar to the version of SB 5313, as adopted by

the Senate Education Committee. It continues to appear this will be an “end game” issue and not finalized until the latter days of this session.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, March 18–22, 2019

continued

Town Hall Days Continue

Every session, the Legislature sets aside a weekend for legislators to return home for Town Hall meetings. In recent years, many legislators have resorted to multiple Telephone Town Halls rather than scheduling a face-to-face, in-district Town Hall; however, many other legislators have kept up the tradition. Last weekend, many legislators held Town Hall meetings, with many additional meetings scheduled for this weekend, March 23.

These meetings are excellent opportunities to positively influence your elected officials. You can be sure there will be constituents attending these meetings who have different priorities and viewpoints than you and you cannot rely on someone else to make your opinion known. It can be difficult to travel to Olympia to have a ten-minute conversation with your local legislators, but here is an easy opportunity to travel across town for an hour or two conversation with them.

The League of Women Voters has compiled a comprehensive list of [scheduled Town Hall meetings](#). Updated lists of Town Halls have also been posted on the House Democratic Caucus [webpage](#), the Senate Democratic Caucus [webpage](#), and the House Republican Caucus [webpage](#) (which includes Senate Republican meetings).

Regardless of which of these lists you use, we recommend that you confirm the date, time, and location with your legislator’s office beforehand. And if you don’t see your legislators on any of these lists, you are encouraged to contact them to see if they will be hosting an event.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, March 18–22, 2019

continued

AEA

By Mitch Denning

On Monday, [SHB 1272](#), school lunch durations, was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. We submitted written testimony to the committee, urging it to move the bill forward without amendments. In the Senate, we're focusing on ensuring that the twenty-minute lunch period concept, based on the results of the six demonstration elementary schools, in SY 2020–21 is a permissive policy and is not mandated by the state. As of this writing, the bill remains in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee.

[HB 1892](#), elimination of the reduced-price copay for grades Pre–K and 4–12 did not move out of the House Appropriations. We'll see on Monday if it's included in the House 2019–21 Operating Budget. If not, it will continue in 2020 as a high WSNA priority.

WAMOA testified yesterday in the House Capital Budget in support of [SB 5853](#), School Construction Assistance Program. We thanked the members on the House Capital Budget Committee who were members in the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving School Construction Funding during the interim. We urged the committee to move the bill forward as it increases in the state match funding assistance floor from 20 percent to 30 percent, and phases in the student square footage allocations through 2024. This is the first driver of the SCAP formula to be increased in several years.

AEA continues to watch closely the movement of the following bills dealing with student safety and security:

- [2SSB 5141](#), school resource officer training and policies, was heard in House Education on March 14;
- [SSB 5514](#), first responder agency notifications to schools regarding threats, was heard on Monday in the House Public Safety Committee, and is scheduled for executive session on March 26;
- [2SHB 1216](#), non-firearm measures in increase school safety and student well-being, was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee on Monday, and
- [SSB 5106](#), work group on natural disaster mitigation and resiliency activities, was heard in the House Housing, Community Development & Veterans Committee on Tuesday, and is scheduled for executive session today.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

*Time is but the stream
I go a-fishing in.*

Henry David Thoreau

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, March 18–22, 2019

continued

This week has been filled with committee hearings on various bills as both houses rush to hear, then vote bills out of committee, in order to beat the next policy and fiscal deadlines.

The state revenue council has issued the latest revenue projections and Wow, the unanticipated and now new revenue shows an additional \$861 million for the 2019–21 budget. Of course, remember at the start of the session, it was reported that the state was looking at over \$1 billion-dollar shortfall after case load projections and funding court mandates. The Republican side and the Washington Policy Center argue that there is enough revenue now to fund all that is needed. See the [Washington Research Council Report](#). The Democrats disagree. The focus is now on the House. They have created a package of revenue enhancements to fund all they wish and will release the budget Monday, March 25, with their suggested revenue proposals.

Following is a brief summary of bills that have had some action. A reminder that there are yet unknown bills that will be determined to be necessary to implement the budget (NTIB). When two bills on the same topic are still alive, italics are used to indicate the likely vehicle that will advance.

A reminder: Again, this weekend many legislators have scheduled town halls to hear from their constituents. Some town halls were last weekend, but some scheduled them for this upcoming weekend. This remains an excellent opportunity to ask questions and air any concerns without having to come to Olympia.

Retirement Related Proposals

[SB 5360/ESHB 1308](#)—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 passed the Senate, 39–9 and had a public hearing March 20. *ESHB 1308* passed the House 74–22 and had a public hearing on March 18 and had action taken in Executive Session on March 21.

Substitute Options for Early Retirees

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

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, March 18–22, 2019

continued

SB 5400/HB 1390—Requires beneficiaries who are receiving a monthly benefit from the Public Employees’ Retirement System Plan 1 or the Teachers’ Retirement System Plan 1 on July 1, 2018, to receive, effective July 1, 2019, an increase to their monthly benefit of three percent multiplied by the beneficiaries’ monthly benefit, not to exceed \$62.50. *HB 1390* had a public hearing in February. Although there has been no further action, this bill is NTIB and is being actively worked by the Washington State School Retirees’ Association. Legislators are being lobbied hard to include a COLA in either budget to reflect the fact that Plan 1 members have not had any substantive cost of living increase since the COLA was removed in 2011. They did receive a one-time 1.5 percent increase last year but that has been it.

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 Plans 2 and 3 fund, as appropriate. SB 5350 passed the Senate 48–0 and has been scheduled for a public hearing on March 20 before the House Appropriations Committee. *HB 1413* passed the House 90–7, had a public hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee, was voted out, and moved to Rules where it sits until moved to the floor calendar.

School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

HB 2096—Concerning educational service district health benefits is a bill that asks for a 2-year delay in SEBB implementation for ESD’s. Although scheduled for Executive Session on February 28, no action was taken. This bill is entwined with whole SEBB issue. It can be seen as NTIB and could be dealt with once the Legislature decides how to deal with the SEBB issue. In talks with various legislators, it seems that they are confronting the state cost of SEBB and will fund it. (at what level is yet to be seen.) As one leading legislator said, “It’s the right thing to do for individuals and families.”

See an [overview](#) of the member numbers of both PEBB and SEBB (projected).

As an aside, and snarky remark coming, so much of what has been proposed this session in the social service area has been seen as ‘the right thing to do’ pitting groups against each other to compete with limited, if any, funds. Once again, the Legislature will likely end up ‘spreading peanut butter’ among all the competing interests. (In short, giving everyone a slimmer slice of dollars, a smaller fish, than what they wanted or needed.)

Other Bills that may have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

ESHB 1813—Incorporating the costs of employee health benefits and pension contributions into school district contracts for pupil transportation. More detail was provided in last week’s report.

This bill passed the House 56–39 and has been referred to the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. A public hearing is scheduled for March 25. WASA is opposed to this bill because of the added costs that are likely to fall on districts as vendors pass their costs along to the users.

2SHB 1087—Concerns long term services and supports. 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, (0.058 percent) 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. 2SHB 1087 passed

the House 63–33 and was scheduled executive action before the Senate Health & Long Term Care Committee on March 20, yet, no action was taken.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, March 18–22, 2019

[SHB 1399](#)—Makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session. This bill passed the House 71–23. It passed out of the Senate Committee on Labor & Commerce and is in Rules, awaiting a move to the floor calendar.

continued

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

Legislative Committees Meetings are scheduled to be held at the following times but are subject to change.

Up-to-date meeting schedules and agendas are available on the [State Legislature website](#).

Mondays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Tuesdays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Thursdays

8–9:55 a.m.

House Education
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:25 p.m.

Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

Washington State Government
<http://www.access.wa.gov>

State Legislature
<http://www.leg.wa.gov>

Senate
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/Senate>

House of Representatives
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/House>

Legislative Committees
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/committeelisting.aspx>

Legislative Schedules
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/calendar.aspx>

Office of the Governor
<http://www.governor.wa.gov>

OSPI
<http://www.k12.wa.us>

TVW
<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 4, 2019

First Day of Session.

February 22, 2019

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

March 1, 2019

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

March 13, 2019

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

April 3, 2019

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

April 9, 2019

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

April 17, 2019*

Last day to consider opposite house bills (5 p.m.) (except initiatives and alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session).

April 28, 2019

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

*After the 94th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, messages pertaining to amendments, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session may be considered.

Bill Watch

TWIO tracks critical education bills each week as they are introduced. Detailed bill information can be accessed by clicking on the bill number. The following is a list of the bills of highest interest to school administrators. A more comprehensive bill watch list is located on the [WASA website](#).

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1000	Temp. vehicle trip permits	H Transportation	Klippert
HB 1003	Marijuana business siting	H Commerce & Gaming	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
HB 1051	GMA focus on large counties	H Env & Energy	Walsh
HB 1052	Agency rule-making authority	H State Govt & Tribal	Walsh
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 (ESSB 5067)	Common schools	H Rules C	Dolan
HB 1089	Certificates of achievement	S EL/K–12	MacEwen
HB 1093 (SB 5312)	Special ed. appropriations	H Appropriations	Dolan
SHB 1095 (SB 5442)	Medical marijuana/students	S EL/K–12	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 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

E2SHB 1139	Educator workforce supply	S EL/K-12	Santos
HB 1144	Child care access/military	H Hum Svcs & Early Lrn	Reeves
SHB 1151 (SB 5105)	Education reporting	S EL/K-12	Volz
HB 1156 (SB 5192)	K-12 employee benefit contracts	H Appropriations	Appleton
HB 1160 (SB 5214)	Transportation Budget 2019-21	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1161 (SB 5213)	Supp. Transportation Budget	H Transportation	Fey
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/prop. 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
HB 1213	Growth management/sup court review	H Env & Energy	Shea
HB 1214	Growth management act, repeal of	H Env & Energy	Shea
2SHB 1216 (2SSB 5317)	School safety & well-being	S EL/K-12	Dolan
HB 1221	Youth suicide/crisis plans	H Education	Orwall
SHB 1240	Suicide review teams	H Appropriations	Mosbrucker
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
SHB 1267	ECEAP sabbatical year	H Appropriations	Senn
2SHB 1272	School lunch durations	S EL/K-12	Thai
HB 1281 (SSB 5859)	Educational mentor programs	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 1291 (SB 5073)	Election cost reimbursement	H Appropriations	Walsh
SHB 1295	Public works contracting	S State Govt/Tribal	Tharinger
2SHB 1304 (SB 5448)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	S EL/K-12	MacEwen

ESHB 1308 (SB 5360)	Retirement system defaults	S Ways & Means	Stanford
SHB 1314	Ethnic studies in schools	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1322 (SB 5607)	Dual language learning	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1327 (SSB 5379)	Parenting minors, supports	H Appropriations	Kilduff
SHB 1336 (E2SSB 5327)	Career connected learning	H Appropriations	Slatter
HB 1343 (SB 5129)	Revenue	H Finance	Tarleton
HB 1361 (SB 5566)	Prevailing wage administration fees	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1362	Postretirement employment/benefits	H Appropriations	Klippert
HB 1384	Poverty learning assistance 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 (E2SSB 5432)	Behavioral health, integrate	H 2nd Reading	Cody
2SHB 1394 (2SSB 5431)	Behavioral health facilities	S Behavioral Health	Schmick
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
HB 1414 (SB 5335)	Retirement benefits/death	H Appropriations	Volz
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	S Envrmnt, Engy & Tech	Hudgins
SHB 1507	School safety/design	H Rules R	Walsh
SHB 1515 (SB 5513)	Employer-employee status	H Rules R	Riccelli
SHB 1538	Sunshine committee recommendations	H Rules R	Springer

SHB 1546 (SSB 5547)	Marbled murrelet strategy	H Appropriations	Blake
HB 1547	Basic education funding	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1559	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	MacEwen
SHB 1574 (2SSB 5820)	Vulnerable children/care	H Appropriations	Callan
SHB 1575 (SSB 5623)	Collective bargaining/dues	S Labor & Commerce	Stonier
SHB 1577 (SSB 5574)	K–12 computer sci. education data	S EL/K–12	Callan
SHB 1592 (SSB 5704)	Children’s education savings account	H Appropriations	Kilduff
E2SHB 1593 (SSB 5516)	UW behavioral health campus	H Passed 3rd	Chopp
HB 1596	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
E2SHB 1599	High school graduation requirements	S EL/K–12	Stonier
HB 1604	Childhood deafness center	S EL/K–12	Stonier
SHB 1621 (SB 5512)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	S EL/K–12	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
HB 1657 (SB 5470)	Homeless youth services	S Housing Stability	Callan
SHB 1658	Paraeducators	S EL/K–12	Paul
E2SHB 1660	Extracurricular/low income	S EL/K–12	Bergquist
ESHB 1667 (SB 5667)	Public records request administration	S State Govt/Tribal	Springer
HB 1674	Personalized learning experience	S EL/K–12	Rude
HB 1685	Free or reduced-price meals	H Appropriations	Peterson
ESHB 1696	Wage and salary information	S Labor & Commerce	Dolan
HB 1714 (SB 5113)	High school diplomas by CTC	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	Entenman
SHB 1715 (SB 5669)	Withholding of transcripts	S EL/K–12	Entenman
HB 1720 (SB 5014)	Student assessment requirements	H Education	Young
HB 1721	Behavioral health cert. programs	H Coll & Wk Force Dev	Orwall
SHB 1734 (SSB 5706)	College in high school accreditation	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	Leavitt
HB 1755	Education doctorate degrees	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	Leavitt
HB 1758	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1760	Foster youth/homeschool	H Hum Svcs & Early Lrn	Young
HB 1761	Foster youth/homeschool	H Hum Svcs & Early Lrn	Young
HB 1763	Active shooter event/schools	H Civil R & Judi	Young
HB 1779 (SB 5834)	Student immigration status	H Education	Doglio

SHB 1782	Advisory group meetings	H Rules R	Pollet
2SHB 1783 (SB 5776)	Office of equity	H 2nd Reading	Gregerson
HB 1787	Filipino American history	H 2nd Reading	Chandler
SHB 1791 (SSB 5851)	Vuln. children education opportunities	S Ways & Means	Reeves
HB 1803	Minimum school days	S EL/K-12	Orcutt
ESHB 1813	Pupil transportation contracts	S EL/K-12	Sullivan
HB 1833	School volunteers	H Education	Ryu
HB 1845	Deduction of union dues	H Labor & Workplace	Stokesbary
HB 1850 (SB 5635)	Behavioral health professions	H Coll & Wk Force Dev	Senn
HB 1860	School drinking water/lead	H Education	Pollet
HB 1863 (SB 5804)	Ag., food, natural resource education	H Education	Blake
E2SHB 1874 (SSB 5904)	Adolescent behavioral health	S Behavioral Health	Frame
SHB 1876 (2SSB 5903)	Children's mental health	H Appropriations	Frame
HB 1890 (SSB 5581)	State tax laws	H Finance	Walen
HB 1891	Career & tech. education resources	H Appropriations	Paul
HB 1895 (SB 5945)	Youth gang reduction pilot	H Appropriations	Dent
HB 1910	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Pollet
HB 1914 (SB 5908)	Equity training/schools	H Education	Doglio
SHB 1927	Opportunity scholarship program	H Appropriations	Slatter
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 1987	Construction services/taxes	H Finance	Sullivan
HB 2006 (SB 5650)	Teaching cursive in schools	H Education	Rude
HB 2012 (SB 5821)	K-12 national cert. bonuses	H 2nd Reading	Boehnke
HB 2023	School boards/bond training	H Cap Budget	Sells
HB 2029	High poverty learning assistance	H Appropriations	Paul
HB 2040	Nonhigh school districts	S EL/K-12	MacEwen
HB 2045	Inter-district student transportation	H Education	Kilduff
HB 2056	Sexual health education/information	H Education	Shea
HB 2062 (SB 5930)	Seattle Storm license plates	H Passed 3rd	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 2094	Early learning providers	H Hum Svcs & Early Lrn	McCaslin
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 2nd Reading	Frame
HB 2119 (SB 5975)	State forestland moneys	S Ways & Means	Morris
HB 2128	CTC reporting requirements	H Education	Leavitt
HB 2140	K–12 education funding	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 2145	Property tax revenue growth	H Finance	Pollet
HJR 4203 (SSJR 8201)	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4206	Two-thirds vote for tax increases	H Finance	Young
SB 5014 (HB 1720)	Student assessment requirements	S EL/K–12	McCoy
SSB 5023	Ethnic studies	H Education	Hasegawa
ESSB 5024	Local taxing districts	H Local Govt	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
2SSB 5064 (SHB 1071)	Personal information	S Rules 2	Nguyen
SSB 5066	School district elections	S Rules 2	Wellman
ESSB 5067 (SHB 1076)	Common schools	H Education	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	H Education	McCoy
SB 5086	School surplus technology	S EL/K–12	Wellman

SB 5087	Language competency grants	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5088	Computer science/high school	H Education	Wellman
SSB 5089	Early learning access	H Hum Svcs & Early Lrn	Wellman
E2SSB 5091	Special education funding	H Education	Wellman
SB 5092	School district waivers	S EL/K–12	Fortunato
SB 5105 (SHB 1151)	Education reporting	S EL/K–12	Wellman
SB 5113 (HB 1714)	High school diplomas by CTC	H Education	Lias
SB 5117	Essential public facilities	S Local Government	Palumbo
SB 5129 (HB 1343)	Revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5130 (HB 1228)	Fish barrier removal funding	S Transportation	Rolfes
SB 5133 (HB 1101)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5134 (HB 1102)	Capital Budget 2019–21	S Ways & Means	Frockt
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 5213 (HB 1161)	Supp. transportation Budget	S Transportation	Hobbs
SB 5214 (HB 1160)	Transportation Budget 2019–21	S Transportation	Hobbs
SB 5216	Multistage threat assessment	S EL/K–12	O’Ban
SB 5226	Off-duty employee conduct	S Law & Justice	Kuderer
SB 5229 (HB 1262)	Presidential primary	S State Govt/Tribal	Zeiger
SB 5233	Sick leave/collective bargaining	H Labor & Workplace	Keiser
SB 5238	Concussions in youth sports	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
SSB 5247 (HB 1200)	Catastrophic incidents	H Housing Com Dev & Vet	Frockt
SB 5252	School district bonds, 55 percent	S EL/K–12	Mullet

SB 5262	Special education	S EL/K-12	Zeiger
SB 5263	School bus drivers	H Education	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
SSB 5270	Election dates and timelines	S Rules 2	Hunt
SB 5283	Primary election age	S State Govt/Tribal	Lias
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	H Education	Frockett
E2SSB 5327 (SHB 1336)	Career connected learning	H Coll & Wk Force Dev	Wellman
SB 5335 (HB 1414)	Retirement benefits/death	S Ways & Means	Bailey
SSB 5341	Higher ed. child care	S Ways & Means	Randall
SSB 5343	High school success	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5348	Schools, etc. construction/taxes	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 5350 (HB 1413)	Optional life annuity	H Appropriations	Conway
SSB 5354 (SHB 1641)	Highly capable student programs	H Education	Rivers
SB 5360 (ESHB 1308)	Retirement system defaults	H Appropriations	Conway
SB 5367	Military friendly schools	H Education	Wagoner
SSB 5379 (HB 1327)	Parenting minors, supports	S Ways & Means	Wilson
ESSB 5389	Telehealth program/youth	S Passed 3rd	Becker
E2SSB 5393 (SHB 1340)	College promise scholarship	H Coll & Wk Force Dev	Palumbo
ESSB 5395 (HB 1407)	Sexual health education	H Education	Wilson
SB 5400 (HB 1390)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Conway
ESSB 5410	Credit policy/AP, IB, CAIE	H Coll & Wk Force Dev	Mullet
SSB 5413	Pipeline for paraeducators	S Ways & Means	Keiser
SB 5414 (HB 1409)	School employee leave cap	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5427 (HB 1164)	Dual credit programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5430 (HB 1388)	Postretirement options	S Ways & Means	Conway

E2SSB 5432 (SHB 1393)	Behavioral health, integrate	H HC/Wellness	Dhingra
ESSB 5434 (HB 1530)	Weapons in certain locations	H Civil R & Judiciary	Wilson
2SSB 5437 (2SHB 1351)	ECEAP eligibility	H Hum Svcs & Early Lrn	Wilson
SB 5442 (SHB 1095)	Medical marijuana/students	S EL/K-12	Takko
SB 5448 (2SHB 1304)	CTE/alt. learning experience programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5457 (HB 1571)	Naming of subcontractors	S 2nd Reading	Keiser
SSB 5464	Opioid overdose medication/schools	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SSB 5465	Public education funding	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5466	School district levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5470 (HB 1657)	Homeless youth services	S 2nd Reading	Kuderer
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	H Innov, Tech & Economic	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 5516 (E2SHB 1593)	UW behavioral health campus	S Ways & Means	Cleveland
SSB 5532	Special education	H Education	Braun
SB 5534	ECEAP outcomes study	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5535	Child care costs	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5539	Family & medical leave/coverage	S Labor & Commerce	Braun
SB 5541	Revenue reform task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SSB 5547 (SHB 1546)	Marbled murrelet strategy	S Ways & Means	Van De Wege
SSB 5548	High school diploma pathways	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
SSB 5550 (2SHB 1725)	Pesticide application safety	H Labor & Workplace	Saldaña
SB 5554 (SHB 1191)	School notifications	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5566 (HB 1361)	Prevailing wage admin. fees	H Labor & Workplace	Braun
2SSB 5572	School modernization grants	S 2nd Reading	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 5581 (HB 1890)	State tax laws	Del to Gov	Rolfes
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
SB 5609	State spending limit	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SSB 5612 (HB 1624)	Holocaust education	H Education	Rivers
SB 5618	Public works bid limits	S Local Government	Wagoner
SSB 5623 (SHB 1575)	Collective bargaining/dues	S 2nd Reading	Van De Wege
SB 5631	State & local taxation	S State Govt/Tribal	Brown
SSB 5633	Behavioral health pathways	H Appropriations	Brown
SB 5635 (HB 1850)	Behavioral health professions	H Coll & Wk Force Dev	Brown
SB 5636	Fiscal notes	S Rules 2	Brown
SB 5650 (HB 2006)	Teaching cursive in schools	S EL/K-12	Warnick
SB 5667 (ESHB 1667)	Public records request admin	S State Govt/Tribal	Becker
SB 5669 (SHB 1715)	Withholding of transcripts	S EL/K-12	Lias
SSB 5683 (SHB 1771)	Family supports	S Ways & Means	Wellman
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
SB 5690	Worker protections	S Labor & Commerce	Saldaña
SSB 5704 (SHB 1592)	Children's education savings account	S Ways & Means	Lias
SSB 5706 (SHB 1734)	College in high school accreditation	S Rules 2	Randall
SB 5711 (HB 1378)	Child care provider ed equivalency	S EL/K-12	Padden
SB 5727	College bound scholarship	S Ways & Means	Palumbo
SB 5729	Dual credit enrollment priority	S Rules 2	Rivers
SB 5731	School district territory	H Education	Short
SB 5736	Special education funding allocation	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5757	Early learning basic ed. program	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 5758	Private school/property tax	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5770	School buses/failure to stop	S Transportation	Palumbo
SB 5771 (SHB 1210)	School enrollment/military	S EL/K-12	O'Ban

SB 5773 (HB 1627)	Regionalization/Federal Way	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5777 (SHB 1479)	Student mental health	S EL/K-12	Brown
SB 5785	Marijuana advertising outdoors	S Labor & Commerce	Rivers
SB 5787	City, district public records	H State Govt & Tribal	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, natural resource education	S EL/K-12	Warnick
2SSB 5820 (SHB 1574)	Vulnerable children/care	H Hum Svcs & Early Lrn	Nguyen
SB 5821 (HB 2012)	K-12 national cert. bonuses	S EL/K-12	Das
SB 5834 (HB 1779)	Student immigration status	S EL/K-12	Hunt
ESSB 5853	School construction	H Cap Budget	Pedersen
SB 5855	Commute trip reduction	S Transportation	Fortunato
SSB 5859 (HB 1281)	Educational mentor programs	S Ways & Means	Mullet
ESSB 5874	Rural satellite skill centers	H Education	Warnick
SB 5882	Homeless encampments/schools	S Housing Stability	King
2SSB 5903 (SHB 1876)	Children's mental health	H Hum Svcs & Early Lrn	Darneille
SB 5908 (HB 1914)	Equity training/schools	S EL/K-12	Das
SB 5930 (HB 2062)	Seattle Storm license plates	H Transportation	Randall
SB 5933	Teacher base comp. hours	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5934	K-12 school construction	S Labor & Commerce	Ericksen
SB 5938	State debt reduction account	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5945 (HB 1895)	Youth gang reduction pilot	S Human Services, Re	Warnick
SB 5961	WA tax structure	S Ways & Means	Saldaña
SSB 5963	State Budget outlook	S Rules 2	Rolfes
SB 5970	Transportation funding bonds	S Rules 2	Hobbs
SSB 5971	Transportation funding	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SSB 5972	Additive trans funding	S Rules 2	Hobbs
SB 5973 (2SHB 2117)	State tax structure	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5977	Firearms/school employees	S Law & Justice	Fortunato
SJM 8008	Federal law/smoking age 21	H HC/Wellness	Bailey
SSJR 8201 (HJR 4203)	School district bonds	S Not adopted	Wellman
SJR 8202	School district bonds, 55 percent	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SJR 8203	Legislative session/holidays	S State Govt/Tribal	Cleveland

[SJR 8207](#)

Four-year balanced Budget

S Ways & Means

Braun