



IN THIS ISSUE:

- **This Week in Review**
- **Levy Cliff Update**
- **Education Funding Plans**
- **AEA**
- **Pensions/Health Benefits**
- **Committee Meeting Schedule**
- **Useful Links**
- **Bill Watch**

Week 7 – February 20–24, 2017

This Week in Review

With last Friday’s house of origin policy committee [“cut-off” deadline](#) and the arrival of the house of origin fiscal committee cut-off occurring today, the vast majority of legislative activity took place in the House and Senate fiscal committees (House Appropriations, House Finance, House Capital Budget, House Transportation, Senate Ways & Means, and Senate Transportation). The House Appropriations Committee held public hearings and/or took executive action on well over 100 bills. The Senate Ways & Means Committee was almost as prolific, taking testimony and/or taking executive action on almost 100 bills.

The flurry of activity to adopt money-related bills by today’s cut-off deadline is a precursor to a week-and-a-half of lengthy floor sessions in the House and Senate, as legislators shift their focus from committee action to moving bills from their own house to the opposite house before another major cut-off arrives. Wednesday, March 8, 5:00 p.m., is the deadline to consider bills in their house of origin (that is, Senate bills must be out of the Senate and House bills must be out of the House in order to stay alive). Budgets and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” continue to be exempt from these early deadlines—and, of course, no bill is truly dead until the final gavel falls to adjourn the session.

Levy Cliff Update

During this week, bills to address the Levy Cliff were not acted upon; however, the issue was highlighted in numerous ways. As we have noted in previous *TWIOs*, legislators in all four caucuses are starting to come around on the Levy Cliff issue, including the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus, which up to this point, they have been unwilling to discuss. Unfortunately, their message on Levy Cliff is “let’s wait.” Even though key Senate Republican leaders have publicly stated things like, “We won’t allow school districts to fall off the Cliff,” they follow that message up with, “We’ll address this in April.” What they apparently fail to realize (not that they haven’t been told, to be sure) is that if the Legislature waits until April to solve the Levy Cliff problem, many districts will have already fallen over the cliff. They vocally argue that solving the Levy Cliff problem now will “take their foot off the gas pedal” in their effort to craft and adopt a comprehensive *McCleary* solution. It is interesting that public pressure from local communities and

About TWIO

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

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 20-24, 2017
continued

educators, ten years of education funding litigation, a Contempt of Court Order, and Court-ordered \$100,000 per day sanctions (approaching \$56 million) aren't enough to convince legislators to act, but taunting local school districts with a potential crisis apparently will force the Legislature to act. That is head-shakingly shocking.

Governor Inslee shined a spotlight on the Levy Cliff on Tuesday and expressed the need for some urgency on the issue. Inslee met with superintendents from Seattle (Larry Nyland), Sunnyside (Kevin McKay), Federal Way (Tammy Campbell), and Lake Washington (Traci Pierce) to get a better understanding about the potential impacts on school districts if the Legislature fails to promptly address the Levy Cliff. The group then [met with the media](#) to press for urgency in solving the issue. Dr. Nyland noted that Seattle has a school staffing model that requires the district to notify individual schools of the number of teachers and other staff they will have in the coming school year. The schools in turn must go through the process of determining which teachers are on the chopping block and notifying them that they will be displaced. Because of Seattle's process and size, they must act much sooner than most districts. Their deadline is February 28; if the Legislature doesn't act before Tuesday, Seattle will initiate this procedure.

Other districts have different challenges, but the issue creates uncertainty in all school districts and the community, forcing unnecessary turmoil. Dr. Pierce noted it is concerning that as school districts are looking to the state for "stability and reliability of funding for education, the Levy Cliff is an unnecessary disruption." She stated that school leaders are hoping for a long-term solution for school funding, but also a short-term solution to "what we see as a very fixable problem." Mr. McKay discussed the concerns surrounding the lack of action on the Levy Cliff from the perspective of a smaller, Central/Eastern Washington district. He noted the issue impacts every single district, "whether they are as large as Seattle or as small as some of the school districts in Eastern Washington." He also stated the impact of the loss of levy capacity and Local Effort Assistance is far reaching—it doesn't just impact the classroom, "it impacts all kinds of different programs we have for students; all the people who are in place to support students; and it has an impact on our community." McKay expressed school leaders' belief that the Levy Cliff issue could be solved quickly, which would "put some confidence back in our state that we're caring about our kids."

Dr. Campbell expressed concerns that the Levy Cliff and the forced discussion about options, including displacing teachers, comes at a time when we have a teacher shortage, which just exacerbates the problem. As the other superintendents noted, Campbell clearly articulated that the Levy Cliff "is an issue that can be solved—and does not conflict with solving the *McCleary* issue."

Governor Inslee noted that all four caucuses have said they intend to solve the Levy Cliff, but the concern is the lack of urgency to address the issue NOW. Following statements from the governor and the four superintendents, the gathered press began to ask questions. The first question asked is one that has been repeated over the last few weeks and will likely continue to be repeated. The journalist asked the governor why he signed a bill that gave the Legislature until April 30 to solve the problem, "when you're saying today it needs to be solved now?" Without hesitating, Inslee stated, "So we wouldn't have a government shutdown, which legislators presented as the other option." NOTE: The April 30 deadline was buried in a proviso in [HB 2376](#), the 2016 Supplemental Operating Budget; see Section 515. Technically, the governor could have vetoed this section; however, Section 515 contained the Legislature's "commitment" to addressing the problem. Vetoing this language would have erased the Legislature's promise and likely would have made it even more difficult to advance the issue this session.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 20-24, 2017
continued

After Dr. Nyland indicated that Seattle's drop-dead date for the Levy Cliff to be solved was February 28, the other superintendents were asked about their districts' deadline. Each said mid-to-late March, noting that the process and steps that need to be undertaken are complicated and take time; it's not a simple flip of the switch.

Leadership in the House and Senate Democratic Caucus also expressed urgency in addressing the Levy Cliff in their weekly [media availability](#). Questions were immediately asked about the governor's meeting with superintendents and whether those superintendents have contacted House or Senate leaders. Representative Pat Sullivan (D-Covington), House Majority Leader, replied, "We've been hearing from superintendents across the state, not just four of them—and we continue to hear from them as the year goes on and they get further along in their budget process. They are concerned because they don't know what to do." Representative Kris Lytton (D-Anacortes), one of the education leads in the House Democratic Caucus, said she also continues to be contacted by superintendents, "who want the Legislature to solve the *McCleary* problem, but their immediate need is for us to pass the Levy Cliff bill." Democratic leaders were also asked the question about the April 30 deadline: "Was that a mistake?" Rep. Sullivan noted the House adopted a Levy Cliff bill last session, but the Senate refused to move it, so they added the April 30 budget proviso, that "we were forced as a last-minute negotiation to agree to."

Rep. Sullivan also asked his own question (really to the Senate Republicans): "What's the harm in adopting the Levy Cliff bill?" He noted that the House and Senate Democrats have demonstrated their commitment to be at the table to negotiate a comprehensive *McCleary* fix, and "all the Levy Cliff bill does is provide assurance to our local school districts that they are going to get no less money next year."

A question was asked about whether the Democrats in the Senate have any other options to move the bill in the Senate, whether that be negotiating on another bill or maybe attempting a parliamentary maneuver to take over the Senate. Senator Sharon Nelson (D-Maury Island), Senate Minority Leader, laid her cards on the table and said they would look at every option, including taking over the Senate Floor. She indicated that Senator Doug Ericksen (R-Ferndale) continues to spend most of his time in Washington, D.C. and "if we're on Trump Time in the Senate we may have an opportunity to move the Levy Cliff to the Floor" and the Senate Democratic Caucus "considers the bill important enough to do that." Rep. Sullivan quickly jumped in, however, and noted that this should not be a partisan issue, and pointed to the fact that their bill ([HB 1059](#)) was adopted by the full House in a bi-partisan manner, saying "this is about school kids, about districts having an assurance that they can provide a budget for the next school year that provides the programs our students need."

Watching the House and Senate Republican [media availability](#) this week was like being transported to a completely different world. Their message about the Levy Cliff was as far removed from the Democrat's message as possible. A question was asked about whether the Senate Majority would be moving on the Levy Cliff bill. The response? They've already passed it! Senator Mark Schoesler (R-Ritzville), Senate Majority Leader, stated quite plainly, the Senate "already passed the Levy Cliff bill and it's the House's job now." (Seriously, check out this [clip](#), starting at the 16:35 mark.) After he made that comment, he clarified that the Senate Republican Education Funding Plan ([SB 5607](#)) includes a Levy Cliff fix and Senate Leadership continues to believe "we're better off with a comprehensive plan than a band-aid."

With all of the urgency to act on the Levy Cliff, this message has completely fallen on deaf ears in the House and Senate Republican Caucuses. While school administrators—along with school business managers, school directors, principals, parents, and others—have made this a priority and continue to press the issue, some legislators just have not gotten

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 20-24, 2017
continued

the message. Representative Dan Kristiansen (R-Snohomish), House Minority Leader, expressed the concern that dealing with the Levy Cliff now would “take our foot off the gas pedal” to completely solve *McCleary*. Then he noted that “most school boards” in his area have told him “please, we’ve got time left; we want you to solve the real problem” (watch the [clip](#), starting at the 17:35 mark). While this is astounding, we fear this might actually be true. WASA and the other education associations have tried extremely hard to have a consistent, unified voice on this issue, but we have heard some districts (mainly in Snohomish County) have told legislators (both Republicans and Democrats) that there really is no urgency to address the Levy Cliff.

We urge you to continue to communicate with your legislators about the Levy Cliff, but we also urge you to maintain a unified message. A divided message will dilute everyone’s impact and it will make it easy for legislators to fall back on their favorite (and most effective) strategy of “divide and conquer.” While not all school districts will have to provide “pink slips” to teachers, EVERY school district with a levy is being impacted. Remember, when the Levy Cliff arrives, the levy lid will be reduced, but Local Effort Assistance is also reduced. On top of that, statutory language that has artificially inflated levy bases also goes away, lowering levy bases (and, therefore, lowering levy capacity). Even if you won’t send RIF notices to staff, your district is still probably drafting dual budgets and there is likely rising tension among parents and your district staff about what impacts going over the cliff will have on your district. Let your legislators know what kind of disruption this unnecessary exercise is causing in your district—and urge them to address the issue NOW and not wait until April (or later).

Education Funding Plans

Movement on various Education Funding Plans to implement a *McCleary* “fix” continues. This week, the major action was the full House’s adoption of the House Democrat’s proposal, [HB 1843](#). As anticipated, there was a fascinating debate—and, as anticipated, the bill was adopted along party lines, 50–47, with all Democrats supporting and all Republicans (one excused) opposing. The debate is fairly lengthy; however, if you have the chance to watch it, it will provide an insight into the thoughts of both caucuses on this issue—and provide an understanding about how difficult a final, compromise solution will be to reach. (TVW has the [full debate on HB 1843](#) beginning at the 33:05 mark.) Minority Republicans introduced eight amendments. One was withdrawn, one was adopted and the remaining six were defeated along party lines (again, with 50 Democrats opposing and 47 Republicans supporting). The one [adopted amendment](#) (with no dissenting votes) inserts language into HB 1843 that is similar to budget provisos regarding K–3 class size funding. Language clarifies that districts will only receive funding allocated for K–3 class size reduction “to the extent of, and in proportion to, the district’s actual demonstrated K–3 class size reduction.” The same restrictive language applies to all grades, K–12, when Initiative 1351 class size reductions come back on line on September 1, 2022. Unlike current budget provisos, the amendment also includes language that allows districts to receive these funds if a district cannot reduce actual K–3 class sizes due to capital facilities needs. In this case, districts must use the funding for classroom-based staff who provide direct services to students.

One of the defeated amendments ([Amendment Number 27](#)) would have limited the use of local revenues, specifying the funds could only be used for “enrichment,” including extracurricular activities and extended days. The amendment went too far, but WASA has been strongly advocating on behalf of the concept for the last two years. Our concern about the use of local levies centers around current collective bargaining practices and the extensive use of TRII (Time, Responsibility, Incentives, or Innovation) contracts. While there has been a tremendous push-back from Democrats regarding this issue during the last two sessions, there was not a huge fight about this issue on the Floor.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 20-24, 2017
continued

Rep. Sullivan, who was leading the debate for the Democrats, encouraged his colleagues to defeat the amendment, but also expressed the need for and his willingness to work on similar language in a final package. We have argued, until this problem is resolved, no Education Funding Plan can truly solve the *McCleary* problem—and it appears it is a message that is starting to resonate. WASA, along with WASBO and WSSDA, has drafted some language to put the necessary “bumpers” around collective bargaining and we have begun to share this with key legislators.

With the Senate’s passage of their Education Funding Plan ([SB 5607](#)) and the House’s passage of their Plan (HB 1843), the time for in-depth negotiations on a final package would seem to be imminent. Unfortunately, there continues to be a tremendous divide between the two houses and the two parties on when and how to negotiate. The Senate continues to publicly say they will refuse to negotiate with the House until the House adopts a “complete” plan, including a revenue/funding package and not just a policy bill. The House, however, continues to say they want to negotiate on policy items, then determine how much those policies would cost and then determine how to fund those costs. The House has also stated their frustration that the Senate is holding out for a House funding package, but at the same time the Senate refuses to discuss how they will fund their bill. Senate leadership continues to reiterate that they can fund their bill out of current revenues, reminding everyone that there will be approximately \$2.8 billion more revenue in the 2017–19 budget than the current 2015–17 budget. That is true, but all of those “additional” revenues are already spoken for in Maintenance Level costs. This means, in order to fund SB 5607 with current revenues, something (actually a bunch of somethings) must be reduced or eliminated from the budget. Senators refuse to discuss what they plan to cut out of the budget.

Senate Leadership continues to publicly state that their Education Funding Plan is not a “perfect” plan; however, any attempt to address deficiencies in their plan causes them to reflexively defend their package. This is a strong indication that they are pretty wedded to their current package and do not see much of a need to make changes. One area where they were forced to discuss changes is the estimated cost of their plan. As we discussed in [last week’s TWIO](#) the estimated impacts of the Senate plan were erroneous. House and Senate non-partisan fiscal staff (along with legislators, caucus staff and OFM staff) worked together to rework the estimates and all of the new numbers have been “agreed to” by each side. Several new documents are available. There is a high-level [overview of the revised impacts](#); a short, one-page [summary of impacts](#); and a series of in-depth district-by-district impacts:

- [Funding amounts without any assumed levy](#) (new 10% levy)
- [Per student funding without any assumed levy](#) (new 10% levy)
- [Taxpayer impacts without any assumed levy](#) (new 10% levy)
- [Funding amounts WITH 10% levy](#)
- [Per student funding WITH 10% levy](#)
- [Taxpayer impacts WITH 10% levy](#)

The third legislative Education Funding Plan on the table, [SB 5825](#), is set for a public hearing in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Monday, February 27 (10:00 a.m.). A review of the bill is available in last week’s *TWIO* ([Week 6](#)). The original bill included numerous drafting errors and some unexplained gaps. The bill that will be heard on Monday will be a [Proposed Substitute](#) version that attempts to clean up the language and close some of those gaps. It does not appear the sponsor has any grand delusion that his bill will go very far; however, it is likely some of the concepts in the bill could be picked up and used in any final, compromise plan.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 20-24, 2017
continued

We continue to encourage you to read and (try to) understand each of the plans on the table: SB 5607 (Senate Republicans), HB 1843 (House/Senate Democrats), and SB 5825 (Senate “Moderate” Democrats). Each bill has been reviewed in succession in the previous three *TWIO*s (SB 5607 in [Week 4](#); HB 1843 in [Week 5](#); SB 5825 in [Week 6](#)). We also encourage you to express your opinions about these plans to your legislators (and to your colleagues and WASA). When talking with legislators, be honest, but be respectful. If you like a piece of a plan, let them know that and why. If you have concerns or don’t like another part of a plan, let them know that and why. We encourage you to clearly state your position. Any hesitation or conflicting messages will cause confusion—and legislators will likely make assumptions (perhaps wrong assumptions) about your true opinion.

Here’s an example. When SB 5607 was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee and later in the House Appropriations Committee, not a single school district representative testified in favor of the bill. Several specifically opposed the bill and several others testified as “other,” indicating pieces they supported along with other pieces they opposed (WASA testified as “other”). Some legislators, however, are either hearing other things privately or they are misconstruing the messages they are receiving. At this week’s media availability, Sen. Schoesler stated that “dozens and dozens” of school directors and administrators have been in his office and they are “pretty happy about the [SB 5607] plan; they like it.” (Seriously, I can’t make this stuff up. [Watch the clip](#), beginning at the 21:35 mark.) He followed that up with “Stay the course,” clearly indicating he sees no need for revisions. Immediately following this, there was an exchange about the loss of school district funds due to the Senate’s use of Census data for poverty rather than using Free and Reduced Lunch rates. A journalist asked if school districts were concerned about this. Schoesler responded, “That’s the first I’ve heard about Free and Reduced Lunches.” Wow. Obviously, he hasn’t been listening.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

With the deadline for fiscal bills to move out of the fiscal committee of origin, AEA’s pace slowed down a bit, but it picked up with a very successful Day on the Hill on Wednesday.

There were 19 members from WAMOA and WSNA who attended our annual event, and each met with their individual legislators or assistants. At our debriefing in the mid-afternoon, the members reported that each had made three to six legislative contacts during the day. The legislators’ collective response was that they understand and, in many cases, support our positions on important K–12 issues.

The one issue that all of our members shared was the Education Funding Principles for a *McCleary* Plan, developed by the WASA/WASBO Local Funding Group, which AEA has been a part of for the last three years. No matter what plan is finalized by the Legislature, we emphasized the importance of these principles. We are pleased that the legislators we talked with understand these principles.

We had planned to have association meetings with Rep. Dan Kristiansen (R-Snohomish), House Republican Minority Leader, and Rep. Pat Sullivan (D-Covington), House Democratic Majority Leader, in the early afternoon on Wednesday. As things would work out, during our scheduled meetings, as we met with their assistants, the House was debating and eventually passed [SHB 1843](#), the House D’s plan for education funding, 50-47. This is a bill that we supported in House Appropriations earlier in the month, as, compared to the Senate education funding proposals, best matches our education funding principles.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 20-24, 2017
continued

We do know that the House-passed plan needs revenue, which we understand bills to that effect will be soon coming from the House Finance Committee. We also were pleased with the one amendment to SHB 1843 that was adopted. It said, in part, that if due to capital facility needs, a district cannot reduce actual K–3 class size, it may receive class size reduction funding if the funding is used for classroom-based staff who are providing direct services to students.

Also on Wednesday, Jan Campbell-Aikens, coordinator, child nutrition services, Auburn SD, testified on [SHB 1508](#), WA Ready to Learn Act of 2017, in House Appropriations. She thanked Rep. Monica Stonier (D-Vancouver) for her support to two amendments approved by House Education, and explained why Rep. Michelle Caldier’s (R-Port Orchard) amendment on requiring a certain amount of added sugar for breakfast in the classroom meals was both unnecessary and extremely difficult to implement. At the same time, we are pleased that last night the bill moved out of House Appropriations and is now in House Rules.

WAMOA is watching the movement of [SB 5702](#), Improving State Funding for the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP), sponsored by Sen. Karen Keiser (D-Kent). The bill received executive action yesterday in Senate Ways & Means, and is now in Senate Rules. This bill would expand the SCAP program to include (1) pre-2017 SCAP; (2) School Modernization SCAP; (3) SCAP for Preservation and Renewal; (4) SCAP for Enrollment Growth; and (5) SCAP for Small, Rural SDs. In addition, it would establish a Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving State Funding for School Construction, a group that WAMOA has campaigned hard for the last two years.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

“A lively discussion is usually helpful, because the hottest fire makes the hardest steel.”

[Tom Clancy, Debt of Honor](#)

The fiscal cut-off was Friday, February 24th, the day after this was written. Next week’s report will be more definitive. The action will now move to the respective Rules Committees in each body where bills will be selected to be placed on the floor calendar. Each chamber and member now will be engaged in floor action and debate on calendar bills. March 8th is the deadline for bills to have passed their houses of origin.

At the risk of repetition, it’s important to remember that even though some bills will not survive these cut off dates, if it is determined they are necessary to implement the budget (NTIB), then they live until the end of session. So the term “dead” really doesn’t mean “dead.” Some bills may surface again to be used in bargaining the final solution.

It’s also important to keep in mind that the House composition is 50 Democrats, 48 Republicans. The Senate is 24 Republicans plus 1 Democrat (Sen. Tim Sheldon) who is a closet Republican making a slim majority of 25. There are 24 Democrats. However, nothing is ever simple. One Republican, Sen. Doug Ericksen (Ferndale) is currently working a temporary job in Washington D.C. for the EPA. He is absent frequently leaving the Senate 24–24. The net effect is that substantive legislation (Think *McCleary* and/or *Levy Cliff*) will not get acted upon until he is in town. (Particularly galling is the fact he continues to receive his full Senate salary.)

The bills of interest: (Note: Most fiscal bills have been amended with a “null and void” clause which basically says that if they are not funded in the budget, they are not implemented.)

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 20-24, 2017
continued

Pension Related Proposals

[SB 5833](#) Addressing the minimum retirement allowance under the teachers' retirement system, Plan 1.

This bill would increase the lowest monthly pensions for those in TRS 1. The minimum pension that anyone with 30 years' service would receive is \$1,725/month versus the current. \$1,650. This base will increase 3% year forward. (Technically, the increase is to \$57.53/month per year of service). For those receiving the alternative minimum benefit (currently \$1,791), they will receive an increase to \$1,872.48 with annual 3% increase in the following years. The alternative benefit is for those who have been retired for 20–25 years.

This bill was voted out of Senate Ways & Means Committee and heads to Rules.

[HB 1484](#) Providing an enhanced retirement benefit for public employees' and teachers' retirement system plans 1.

This bill would provide a one-time enhanced retirement benefit for TRS/PERS 1 Plans members to his/her monthly benefit of \$2 per year of earned service credit. As an example, for a retiree with 30 years, the increase would be \$720 or \$60/month. The cost is \$35 million dollars/biennium.

This bill has not moved, but efforts are being made to have it ruled NTIB while support for its passage is still being sought.

[HB 1560](#) Addressing plan membership default provisions in the public employees' retirement system, the teachers' retirement system, and the school employees' retirement system.

The bill was heard and passed out of the House Appropriations Committee. It is awaiting action by the Rules Committee.

Health Benefit Related Proposals

[SB 5726](#) Addressing public school employee benefits.

This bill's intent is to provide public school employees with equitable access to quality and affordable health benefits through the state health care authority (HCA). The standard employee benefit plans would be only those available through the HCA/Public Employee Benefit Board (PEEB). If implemented it would ensure an orderly transition for the impacted districts, employees, and the state HCA by providing a transition period of up to three years.

The fiscal note does outline some hypothetical costs but the key words at the start are: "Non-zero but indeterminate costs and/or savings."

Under the proposal working 630 hrs/year would qualify an employee for benefits (0.3 FTE). Benefit dollars to districts should be increased to the state rate through negotiations with the Governor's Office. Currently, districts get \$780/FTE. State agencies, assuming the Governor's recent contract negotiations are funded, gets \$970/FTE in 2018 and \$1,029 in 2019. The retiree remittance that district "rebate" back to the State does not change.

This bill was passed out of committee and is now in Rules.

As an aside, an amendment by Sen. Keiser to implement this for classified employees only was defeated. And as an aside, during the debate on [ESHB 1843](#) (the Democrat's *McCleary* bill) Representative MacEwen (R) introduced an amendment that was defeated to also set up this consolidation for classified employees only.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 20-24, 2017
continued

There is continuing sentiment to at least address the needs for classified employees to have more affordable insurance, particularly since they are the lowest paid school employees.

Given the bipartisan nature of this suggested change, the original intent may well be pared back along these lines when final negotiations over the budget take place.

[SB 5727](#) Addressing public school employee benefits.

This bipartisan bill requires basic health benefits offered by a school district or educational service district to be designed to incorporate premiums for full family coverage that are: (1) No more than five times the premiums for single coverage, beginning with the 2018–19 school year; (2) No more than four times the premiums for single coverage, beginning with the 2019–20 school year; and (3) No more than three times the premiums for single coverage, beginning with the 2020–21 school year.

A public hearing was held February 14th before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. There has been no further movement. This bill may well be “dead.”

In discussions before the committee and the prime sponsor, it was pointed out that districts cannot control premium costs. So, hypothetically, if the ratio of current costs is in excess of the mandated ratio, does a district then pay the difference out of its general funds? This point may have resonated. As a side note, the current PEBB ratio on premiums is below 3:1.

[SB 2110](#) Addressing school district employer-sponsored health benefit plans.

Sponsors: [Caldier](#)

This is a late entry (Introduced Feb. 15th) into addressing public school employee benefits. No staff member has yet to fully explain what it means and there is no bill report available.

The bill digest reads, “Ensures that school district employees covering spouses and family members through school district employer-sponsored health benefit plans pay equitable employee premiums as compared to employees choosing to cover fewer people. Requires school districts to provide for the same percentage of total cost for district employees enrolled in a health plan of substantially equivalent actuarial value. Requires collective bargaining agreements between school district employers and employees to be consistent with RCW 28A.400.275 and 28A.400.280 (sections 3 and 4 of this act).”

There has been no movement on this bill. It appears to be dead.

[SB 5653](#) Addressing the administration of the public employees’ benefits program.

This bill transfers the administration of the Public Employees Benefit Board to the Department of Retirement Systems. This bill had a public hearing on February 7th before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Last week it appeared dead. Yet, it has now been scheduled for Executive Action by the committee.

Family and Medical Leave

[SB 5149](#) Addressing paid family leave.

This bill would provide benefits for individuals on paid family leave, including a family member’s serious health condition, an individual’s own serious health condition, a child’s birth or placement of a child, or a military exigency. The employee would pay the premiums. This is the Republican approach to dealing with such leaves.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 20-24, 2017
continued

This bill has not yet been scheduled before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. However, Senator Fain and Republican leadership are strong proponents that any leave bill (see SHB 1116 below) should be paid for by the employee.

[SHB 1116](#) Implementing Family and Medical Leave Insurance.

This is the House Democrat proposal to address such leaves. Like SB 5149 above, it would allow workers to care for family members with a serious health condition, to recover from their own serious health condition and/or to deal with exigencies arising out of the military service of a family member. It would require the employment security department to establish and administer a family and medical leave insurance program funded by a charge paid by both employers and employees in order to pay family and medical leave insurance benefits.

This bill passed out of the House Appropriations Committee on a party-line vote and is now in Rules.

[SHB 1434](#) This bill would allow agency heads to grant shared leave for parental leave or temporary pregnancy disability. State employees may access shared leave for these conditions prior to depleting leave reserves.

An all too common statement on the fiscal note reads: “Non-zero but indeterminate cost.” This means it probably costs something, but we have no idea. Meanwhile, school districts would still have the additional costs of substitutes when employees take such leave. The total cost impact is unknown.

This bill was passed out of the Appropriations Committee and is now in Rules.

Extending Teachers’ Postretirement Options

Three bills have been proposed to allow some other work options for retirees who have chosen to retire using the early retirement factors.

[SB 5497](#) would allow retired teachers to be hired as mentors. It has not been scheduled before the Ways & Means Committee and presumed dead. However, there is talk of writing a budget proviso to allow such use.

[SB 5601](#) would expand employment options for teacher early retirees. The previous restriction for use of such retirees solely in classrooms would be lifted. According to the bill, a teacher is defined as any person qualified/credentialed who is engaged by a public school in an instructional, administrative, supervisory capacity, and/or educational staff associates including school counselors, psychologists, social workers, nurses, PT’s, OT’s, and speech pathologists. The term includes state, ESD, and school district superintendents and their assistants.

This bill has not been scheduled for further action so it is presumed dead.

[SB 5283](#) This bill would eliminate the current limitation on the number of non-school service years that can be counted toward years of service for state salary allocation purposes by ESA’s. Currently only two years of experience can be credited for ESA’s. This would remove that restriction. Costs are indeterminate although the “average” is around 9 years.

This bill has not been scheduled for further action so it is presumed dead.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Tuesdays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Thursdays

8–9:55 a.m.

House Education
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Session Cutoff Calendar

January 9, 2017

First Day of Session.

February 17, 2017

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

February 24, 2017

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

March 8, 2017

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

March 29, 2017

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

April 4, 2017

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

April 12, 2017*

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 23, 2017

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 1005	Agency rule-making authority	H State Government	Taylor
HB 1006	The right to work	H Labor & Workplace	Shea
HB 1007	Religious objectors	H Labor & Workplace	Shea
HB 1011	Gender-segregated facilities	H Judiciary	Taylor
HB 1012	High school graduation/science test	H Education	Taylor
HB 1015	Carrying concealed pistols	H Judiciary	Shea
SHB 1017	School siting	H Rules	McCaslin
HB 1021	Funding education first	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1023	Military students/activities	H Education	MacEwen
HB 1025	Appropriations legislation priorities	H Appropriations	Taylor
HB 1033	Private colleges/need grant	H Higher Education	Manweller
HB 1034	State officials/legal action	H Judiciary	Manweller
HB 1035	Prevailing wage survey data	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
HB 1042	School district/ESD reports	H Rules R	Springer
SHB 1046	Certificates of achievement	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1051	Infrastructure financing	H Capital Budget	DeBolt
SHB 1059	School levy lid revisions/delay	S Ways & Means	Lytton
SHB 1060	Medical marijuana/students	H Appropriations	Blake
HB 1067	Operating Budget 2017–2019	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1068	Operating Sup Budget 2017	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1072	Constitutionality of acts	H Judiciary	Koster
HB 1075	Capital Budget 2017–2019	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
HB 1080	State general obligation bonds	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
SHB 1115	Paraeducators	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 1146	Transportation Sup Budget 2015–2017	H Transportation	Clibborn
HB 1147	Transportation Budget 2017–2019	H Transportation	Clibborn
HB 1158	I-200 repeal	H Capital Budget	Santos
HB 1159	Employment after government service	H Rules R	Pellicciotti

SHB 1160	Sunshine committee	S State Government	Springer
SHB 1169	Student loan assistance	H Appropriations	Orwall
SHB 1170	Truancy reduction efforts	H Appropriations	Orwall
HB 1174	Firearms/hunting education	H Education	Muri
HB 1203	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1206	State estate tax, repealing	H Finance	Young
HB 1208	Charter schools/athletics	H Education	Johnson
HB 1215	Innovation schools	H Education	Hargrove
HB 1224	Growth management/sup court review	H Environment	Pike
SHB 1235	Physical education assessments	H 2nd Reading	Riccelli
HB 1236	Truancy/school assignments	H Judiciary	Klippert
HB 1246	School bus safety	H Education	McCabe
HB 1254	Educational grant program	H Education	Young
HB 1256	School assessment system	H Education	Young
SHB 1279	School safety drills	H 2nd Reading	Pettigrew
HB 1282	Career & technical education	H Appropriations	Tarleton
HB 1284	School emergency panic button	H Education	Lovick
HB 1287	Collective bargaining	H Labor & Workplace	Chandler
HB 1294	Model ethnic studies curriculum	H Rules R	Ortiz-Self
HB 1295	Language access/public schools	H Education	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1303	Educational interpreters	H 2nd Reading	Stambaugh
HB 1310	School violence reports	H Education	Manweller
HB 1313	Applied learning	H Education	Pettigrew
SHB 1319	Educators evaluation frequency	H 2nd Reading	McCaslin
SHB 1341	Professional certification/teachers	H Appropriations	Bergquist
SHB 1346	Nurse in school setting	H Rules R	Springer
HB 1374	Educational staff associate/service years	H Appropriations	Dolan
SHB 1377	Student mental health	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1393	Federal forestlands/education funding	H Appropriations	Walsh
HB 1412	Academic support	H Education	Sells
HB 1415	High school student assessments	H Education	Taylor
SHB 1417	OPMA/IT security matters	H Rules R	Hudgins
SHB 1434	Shared leave/pregnancy	H Appropriations	Robinson

HB 1438	Balanced budget/education	H Appropriations	Ormsby
SHB 1444	Progression and graduation	H Rules R	Caldier
HB 1445	Dual language/early & K-12	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1451	Language access/students	H Appropriations	Orwall
HB 1453	Agriculture science education	H Education	Blake
HB 1457	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	Irwin
HB 1481	Driver education uniformity	H Transportation	Hayes
HB 1500	Tax exemptions	H Finance	Pollet
HB 1508	Student meals & nutrition	H Appropriations	Stonier
HB 1509	Credits for high school graduation	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1511	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Lytton
SHB 1516	Public records storage system	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1517	School construction/lottery	H Capital Budget	MacEwen
HB 1518	Social emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1539	Sexual abuse of students	H Education	McCabe
HB 1542	Dropout prevention/farming	H Education	Doglio
HB 1549	Tax preferences	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1550	B&O tax/education	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1551	Student nutrition/grants	H Rules R	Riccelli
HB 1555	Carbon pollution tax	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1563	Child abuse hotline/posting	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1564	Pesticide exposure	H Health Care/Wellness	Ortiz-Self
HB 1572	High school assessments	H Education	Dolan
HB 1573	Sunscreen/schools	H Education	Harris
HB 1579	Real estate disclosure/schools	H Business & Finance Services	Kilduff
HB 1594	Public records administration	H Appropriations	McBride
HB 1595	Public records request costs	H Rules R	Nealey
HB 1600	Career and college readiness	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1601	Beginning educator support	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1602	School sports/rights	H Judiciary	Young
HB 1608	Capital budget resources	H Appropriations	Pike
SHB 1618	Engagement coordinators	H Rules R	Ortiz-Self
HB 1621	Social-emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn

HB 1628	Foster care/education success	H Education	Kagi
HB 1643	Teacher loan forgiveness program	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1644	Teacher shortage	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1645	Educator shortage TO	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1654	Teacher certification	H Rules R	McCaslin
HB 1664	Teaching effectiveness	H Education	Caldier
HB 1666	Tax preferences approval	H Finance	Santos
HB 1684	Innovative supplemental contracts	H Education	Santos
HB 1685	Retired teachers as mentors	H Education	Santos
HB 1686	Bilingual instruction definitions	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1687	Gangs in schools' task force	H Education	Santos
HB 1688	Open education resources project	H Education	Santos
HB 1689	Student transportation allocation	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1690	Bilingual instruction report	H Education	Santos
HB 1691	Teacher & principal evaluation program	H Education	Harris
SHB 1694	Public school construction	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1703	School safety planning	H Education	Pollet
HB 1705	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
HB 1706	Civics test/high school graduation	H Education	Chandler
HB 1730	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Jinkins
HB 1732	Educator professional growth	H Rules R	Springer
HB 1734	Substitute teachers/PESB	H Rules R	Lovick
HB 1741	Educator professional data/PESB	H Appropriations	Slatter
HB 1756	Career & technical education	H Education	Manweller
HB 1764	Property tax revenue limit	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1767	Substitute teacher complaints	H Education	Kraft
HB 1778	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HB 1779	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Muri
HB 1781	Compost & recycling/schools	H Education	Kloba
HB 1788	Psychotropic medication/students	H Education	Hargrove
HB 1793	High school student assessments	H Education	Senn
HB 1800	Voting rights	H Rules R	Gregerson
HB 1817	Zero-based budget reviews	H Appropriations	Stokesbary

HB 1818	State spending programs review	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
SHB 1827	Educator workforce supply	H Rules R	Santos
HB 1842	Lead in drinking water	H Environment	Pollet
SHB 1843	Basic education program	H 2nd Reading	Sullivan
HB 1878	Allergen info in public schools	H Education	Stanford
SHB 1886	OSPI & state board of education	H Rules R	Harris
SHB 1896	Civics education	H Education	Dolan
HB 1898	Middle school CTE	H Education	McCaslin
HB 1901	Month of the kindergartener	H Rules R	Griffey
HB 1913	Schools/leasehold excise tax	H Finance	Dolan
HB 1923	School construction grants	H Capital Budget	Blake
HB 1925	Schools/lead in water	H Environment	Pollet
HB 1926	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Pollet
HB 1934	Voting rights	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Haler
HB 1948	OPMA/subgroups	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Harmsworth
HB 1951	Public employees bargaining/OPMA	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
HB 1982	School safety	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1989	OPMA/advisory boards	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Pollet
HB 2034	Native American curriculum	H Education	Lovick
HB 2050	Classroom support	H Appropriations	McCaslin
HB 2053	Foster children/homeschool	H Early Learning/Human Services	Young
HB 2054	Foster license/homeschooling	H Early Learning/Human Services	Young
HB 2075	College and career readiness	H Appropriations	Pettigrew
HB 2083	Special election dates	H State Govt, Elections & Tech	Hudgins
HB 2110	School district health plans	H Education	Caldier
HJM 4001	Occupational portability	H Rules R	Sawyer
HJR 4200	Debt guarantee/infrastructure	H Capital Budget	DeBolt
HJR 4203	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4204	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Muri
HJR 4205	Operating budget timeliness	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HJR 4207	Individual income tax prohibit	H Finance	Manweller
HJR 4208	Property tax homestead exempt	H Finance	Stanford
SB 5013	Tenant property, disposition	S Rules 2	Warnick

SB 5017	Student loan information	S Higher Education	Bailey
SSB 5019	Ballots, prepaid postage	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5022	Education loan information	S Ways & Means	Bailey
SB 5023	School levy lid revisions/delay	S Early Learning/K–12	Wellman
SB 5028	Native American curriculum	S Ways & Means	McCoy
SSB 5031	Uniform money services act	H Business & Finance Services	Angel
SB 5047	Operating Supplemental Budget 2017	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5048	Operating Budget 2017–2019	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5054	Safety belts in school buses	S Transportation	Dansel
SSB 5064	Student freedom of expression	S 2nd Reading	Fain
SB 5066	Zero-based budget reviews	S 2nd Reading	Miloscia
SB 5067	Voting rights	S State Government	Miloscia
SB 5068	District-based elections	S 2nd Reading	Miloscia
SB 5070	Paraeducators	S Ways & Means	Rivers
SB 5076	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5086	Capital Budget 2017–2019	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5090	State general obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5095	Transportation Sup Budget 2015–2017	S Transportation	King
SB 5096	Transportation Budget 2017–2019	S Transportation	King
SSB 5107	Early learning opportunities	S Ways & Means	Billig
SB 5111	Capital gains excise tax	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5112	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5113	B&O tax/education	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5114	Quarterly revenue forecasts	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SB 5115	School director compensation	S Early Learning/K–12	Carlyle
SB 5117	Military students/extracurricular	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
SSB 5120	Employment after government service	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
SB 5127	Carbon pollution tax	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5129	Charter schools/athletics	H Education	Hunt
SSB 5142	Educational interpreters	S 2nd Reading	Kuderer
SB 5149	Paid family leave	S Com/Labor/Sports	Fain
SB 5151	Ballot measure committees	S Rules 2	Fain
SSB 5155	K–2 suspension and expulsion	S 2nd Reading	Billig

SB 5166	Sales tax/indebtedness	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 5183	Career & technical education	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5202	High school assessments	S Early Learning/K–12	Baumgartner
SSB 5203	Transit infrastructure/youth court	S Rules 2	Wilson
SB 5206	Career & tech education/elementary school	S Early Learning/K–12	Chase
SB 5216	Firearms/hunting education	S Early Learning/K–12	O'Ban
SB 5217	Teacher certification	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5226	School district liability	S Law & Justice	Zeiger
SSB 5236	Civic learning partnership	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5238	Teaching cursive in schools	S Rules 2	Warnick
SSB 5241	Foster care/education success	S Rules 2G	Carlyle
SSB 5258	Washington AIM program	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5267	Voting rights	S State Government	Hunt
SB 5283	Educational staff associate/service years	S Ways & Means	Warnick
SB 5290	Medical marijuana/students	S Early Learning/K–12	Hobbs
SB 5291	Academic support	S Early Learning/K–12	Pearson
SSB 5293	Truancy reduction	S 2nd Reading	Darneille
SB 5297	Educational employees' compensation	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5298	Levy authority/local effort assistance	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5310	Retired teachers/coaches	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SSB 5313	Civics education & campaign compliance	S Ways & Means	Fain
SB 5318	Agriculture science education	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5325	Nurse in school setting	S Rules 2	Zeiger
SSB 5348	Special ed./cert of individual achievement	S Ways & Means	Fain
SB 5367	Pupil transportation funding	S Ways & Means	Becker
SB 5379	Cross-laminated timber	S State Government	McCoy
SSB 5404	Sunscreen/schools	S Rules 2	Rivers
SB 5417	ASB food & beverage sales	S Early Learning/K–12	Chase
SB 5420	Declaration of Human Rights	S Early Learning/K–12	Chase
SB 5432	Special education funding allocation	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
SSB 5443	Fiscal notes	S Rules 2	Brown
SB 5448	Psychotropic medication/students	S Rules 2	Rivers
SSB 5449	Digital citizenship	S 2nd Reading	Liias

SB 5450	Cross-laminated timber	S Local Government	Lias
SB 5453	School construction grants	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5459	Beginning educator support	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
SB 5484	Early learning facilities fund program	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5486	Innovative supplemental contracts	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SSB 5487	Retired teachers as mentors	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5488	Bilingual instruction report	S 2nd Reading	Zeiger
SB 5489	Bilingual instruction definitions	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5503	Safety belts on school buses	S Transportation	Baumgartner
SB 5505	School district liability	S Law & Justice	Zeiger
SB 5526	Educator preparation data/PESB	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5529	Dual language/early & K–12	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SSB 5534	Housing allowance/schools	S Rules 2	Fortunato
SSB 5545	Public employee bargaining/OPMA	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5547	Educator professional growth	S Rules 2	Rolfes
SB 5548	Substitute teachers/PESB	S Early Learning/K–12	Rivers
SB 5556	PERS 1 & TRS 1/added benefit	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5562	School district waivers	S Early Learning/K–12	Fortunato
SB 5563	Truancy law costs	S Human Services/Mental Health	Fortunato
SB 5567	Education sector excellence	S Early Learning/K–12	Miloscia
SB 5571	Compost & recycling/schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Palumbo
SB 5583	WIAA rules and policies	S Rules 2	Baumgartner
SB 5585	Future teachers' conditional scholarship	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5588	Racial disproportionality	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5601	Teacher postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	Darneille
SSB 5605	OSPI background checks	S Ways & Means	Walsh
SSB 5607	Education	H Appropriations	Braun
SB 5622	Career readiness education	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
SB 5623	Basic education program	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5639	Alternative student assessments	S Rules 2	Conway
SSB 5641	School district class naming	S 2nd Reading	Keiser
SB 5644	Skill center facility maintenance	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5651	Siting of schools	S Rules 2	Conway

SB 5662	Professional educator standards board	S Rules 2	Zeiger
SB 5664	Federal forestlands/education funding	S Rules 2G	Braun
SB 5668	Civics education	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5673	OSPI & state board of education	S Early Learning/K–12	Zeiger
SB 5677	Schools/leasehold excise tax	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5696	Breakfast after the bell	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5702	School construction funding	S Ways & Means	Keiser
SB 5708	Student nutrition/grants	S Early Learning/K–12	Walsh
SB 5710	Public records act penalties	S State Government	Kuderer
SB 5712	Bilingual education workforce	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5714	Social emotional work group	S Early Learning/K–12	McCoy
SB 5726	Public school employee benefits	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 5727	Public school employee benefits	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 5733	Summer education programs	S Early Learning/K–12	Walsh
SB 5740	180-day school calendar	S Early Learning/K–12	King
SB 5753	Early learning financing	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5758	College and career readiness	S Ways & Means	Rivers
SB 5765	Tax exemptions & deductions	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5766	Bullying, etc., in schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Liias
SB 5772	Property tax revenue limit	S Local Government	Pedersen
SB 5775	Tax preferences repeal	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5802	Feminine hygiene products/schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Saldaña
SB 5805	Landmarks/school districts	S Early Learning/K–12	Frocket
SB 5825	K–12 education funding	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5829	Paid family leave	S Ways & Means	Fain
SB 5833	TRS plan 1 minimum allowance	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SJM 8000	Free and fair elections	S State Government	Takko
SJM 8001	Elections, money spent on	S State Government	Hasegawa
SJR 8200	Publicly funded schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Baumgartner
SJR 8202	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SJR 8204	Individual income tax prohibit	S Ways & Means	Fortunato