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Week 6: February 18–22, 2019

This Week in Review

Today, Friday, February 22, the Legislature’s first, self-imposed [cut-off deadline](#) arrived. All bills must have passed out of their original house policy committee (that is, House bills out of House policy committees and Senate bills out of Senate policy committees) by today in order to remain alive. This week, most legislative committees had full agendas with some public hearings, but mostly executive sessions to act on bills previously heard. With today’s deadline, a tremendous number of the current almost 2,200 bills on the docket died—many with no action and some with either courtesy (or perhaps ineffective) public hearings. Some of them were not ranked highly on the priority list or they simply died for lack of time. Regardless of why the bills died, this automatic weeding-out process will allow legislators (and advocates) to narrow their focus on bills they truly prioritize.

Legislators’ attention will now quickly shift to budget-related matters in an effort to act on priority bills prior to the next, rapidly approaching cut-off deadline. All bills that have a fiscal impact must be passed out of their original house fiscal committee (that is, House bills out of the Appropriations, Finance, Capital Budget, or Transportation Committees and Senate bills out of the Ways & Means or Transportation Committees) by next Friday, March 1, in order to remain alive. After that, most of the action shifts to the House and Senate chambers, as each body will hold lengthy floor sessions (along with closed door caucus meetings) to move bills out of their original house before legislative committees resume meeting—this time taking public testimony and acting on opposite house bills.

With the arrival of this first cut-off date, it is important to remember that budget bills and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) are exempt from these early cut-off dates. Additionally, there are several ways to revive “dead” bills. The easiest way is to amend language from a dead bill onto a bill that continues to live. There are also multiple procedural maneuvers available to revive dead bills, including simply waiving the rules that preclude a bill from moving; virtually every rule in Olympia can be set aside if the necessary votes are available to do so. Bottom line, no bill is truly dead until the final gavel falls on the last day of session.

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>.

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Budget Update

As the sixth week of the 2019 Legislative Session comes to a close, discussions about the 2019–21 Operating Budget are finally starting to heat up. Budget-writers in both the House and Senate have begun preliminary discussions on budget matters and all signs point to difficult decisions ahead. Although many Democratic legislators (add to that list Governor Inslee and Superintendent Reykdal) believe additional revenue is required this session, there is no clear indication that either the House or Senate can garner the necessary votes to achieve a potential tax increase. A handful of revenue measures have been introduced; however, they are getting little play publicly at this point. (Not that a public debate is necessary, yet; these are the types of issues that can be pushed back into the latter days of session with budget-related bills that will be exempt from cut-off dates.)

Behind-the-scenes, however, revenue discussions have finally begun. Earlier this week, Democratic members met to have a budget conversation, including a discussion specifically about revenue. We were not privy to those conversations, but it is clear Democratic budget-writers are in a tough position. In simple terms, they will have to increase revenue (presumably from raising taxes, as eliminating tax exemptions and similar tactics won't raise the amount of money necessary) or start cutting or eliminating current spending. This also means that adding new spending on many of the hundreds of programs in which legislators want to invest may have to be shelved.

Legislators often have short memories, but Democrats, with large majorities in both the House and Senate, remember the difficult budget times in the early 1990's when they had larger majorities than they do today and chose to adopt the largest tax increase in state history as their budget solution. The next election there was a wholesale turnover with massive losses in the Democratic caucuses (granted, it was a mid-term election when Bill Clinton was president and it turned into a Republican wave election nationally, but an historic tax package in Washington did not help matters). Trying to cut their way out of the problem also is a less-than-palatable decision. In fact, it is doubtful slashing the budget could save the day.

Many question the need to even have this discussion—after all, the revenue for the 2019–21 biennium is projected to be well-over \$50.0 billion, when the current 2017–19 budget appropriated \$44.7 billion dollars. True, there will be over \$5.6 billion in revenue available (including new revenue and money left in the Ending Fund Balance), but that is only one side of the coin. If you take the current \$44.7 billion in expenditures and add only Maintenance Level spending (that is, the adjusted costs—positive or negative—of mandatory caseload, enrollment, inflation, and other legally unavoidable expenditures to maintain the current budget), projected to be approximately \$6.5 billion, the 2019–21 budget is already in the hole. And that is before you add expenditures for court cases and mandatory debt service (\$350 million), state employee Collective Bargaining Agreements (\$675 million), and implementation of the School Employees' Benefits Board program (\$900 million). A potential shortfall of about \$1.0 billion quickly grows to over \$3.0 billion—before accounting for ANY new or increased spending on other programs (including mental health, K–12 special education, or even orcas).

Too much bad news? Let's follow that up with some good news. Last week, the [Economic & Revenue Forecast Council](#) released its [monthly revenue update](#) and indicated that tax collections were \$153.6 million over the November forecast. So, there are positive signs Washington's economy continues to grow. Time to bring you back down, however. There also continue to be warning signs that the national economy may be slowing, with some economists predicting a 50–50 chance of a

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recession on the horizon. Additionally, holiday sales were well-below expectations and unemployment claims are up, even with a record number of job openings. Another “red flag” for economists is news that a record number of car owners are behind on their loan payments. Have you ever left the dock on a sunny day and returned home in the rain, with winds gusting? Welcome to budget writing.

The Economic & Revenue Forecast Council will release its quarterly revenue forecast on March 20. This will trigger a public discussion of the budget, with the first release of legislative proposals. The House and Senate alternate each biennium to determine which body starts the budget process; this biennium it is the House’s turn to release an initial budget proposal. If tradition holds—and there is no reason to believe it won’t—House budget-writers will release their bill the week after the forecast, as early as March 25. They will likely fast-track a hearing in the Appropriations Committee, quickly amend and adopt the budget a day after the hearing, then move it to the full House to be debated and voted on by the end of the week. The Senate then will introduce a Proposed Substitute (their version of the budget) the following week and fast-track action through the Senate. (Just a side note—it is likely the Senate will not release its budget on Monday, April 1, for fairly obvious reasons.) At that point, House and Senate budget-writers will have approximately three weeks to negotiate a final, compromise budget before the close of the 2019 Regular Legislative Session, Day 105, April 28.

Questions continue to arise about whether or not the Legislature will end on time or will need to call a Special Session. With Democrats in charge of both the House and the Senate, it would seem there would be no reason for an overtime; however, as we have discussed in this newsletter many times before, the biggest fights in the Legislature are often not between Republicans and Democrats—they are usually fights between the House and the Senate, or between the Legislature and the governor. When we have two budgets on the table, that should give us a good signal about where you should put your dollar in the *Sine Die* pool. If the proposals are similar, negotiations could be smooth and fast. If the proposals are drastically different, however, budget-writers could be in for a rough ride. This is all to be determined. Stay tuned.

Special Education

Special education was highlighted in the Senate Ways & Means Committee this week. Three bills adopted by the Senate Early Learning & Education Committee were heard on Wednesday:

The first bill is [SB 5736](#), which would increase the current special education excess cost multiplier from 0.9609 to 0.98. Superintendent Reykdal’s proposal (introduced as [SB 5312/HB 1093](#)) to replace the current special education excess cost multiplier of 0.9609 with a tiered-multiplier based on weekly minutes of service and service environment has not gained any traction and appears to be dead. Legislators have decided that a cleaner, easier, less complicated approach is to increase the multiplier across-the-board.

WASA testified as “Other” on this proposal. We noted our appreciation for increasing the multiplier last year (the first time since it was implemented) and said we appreciated the recognition of the continued underfunding of special education, as indicated by the desire to increase the multiplier again. We stated that while we strongly support additional funding of special education, we are concerned the new 0.98 multiplier would only provide a small fraction (about \$42 million) of the documented underfunding of special education (at least \$300 million).

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Unfortunately, while most legislators are committed to solving the special education funding problem, many truly believe that this bill—and its \$42 million increase—will do the trick. **Administrators need to continue to impress upon legislators that additional spending on special education is crucial—and should not be used as an excuse to increase local levy capacity.** (It is understood that many school districts support increased levy capacity, but whether it is supported or not, districts should not be forced to use their local dollars for a state obligation.)

The second bill is a completely separate issue; however, we argued that it should be part of a package with SB 5736, above. [SSB 5091](#), would implement some of the recommendations provided by the [Safety Net Legislative Workgroup](#), including the removal of federal funding from the special education safety net in 2020. Removing federal dollars from the safety net would eliminate the current federal expenditure ratio requirement that districts expend three times the statewide average per pupil to qualify for safety net awards. It is presumed that a state-only safety net would have a lower threshold to access the safety net; however, bill language notes: “A state expenditure requirement that is less than the federal expenditure requirement may be established in the state operating budget.” We have requested that this potential “lower threshold” be clarified.

The bill also allows (the original version would have required) freed up federal special education allocations to be used for professional development of staff who provide special education services and supports.

The third bill of import is [SSB 5532](#), which would require professional development and teacher preparation programs to address special education topics and require ESDs to contract with special education advocates to serve as resources for children with disabilities and their families. Additionally, the bill would require an advisory group to review the bill outcomes, investigate special education policies in Washington and other states, and review graduation rates for students receiving special education services; the advisory group would be required to submit findings and recommendations to the Legislature every three years beginning November 2021.

In terms of funding (the real issue), two provisions were stripped out of the bill before being adopted by the Education Committee. Those provisions would have: allowed the special education funded enrollment percent for small school districts to exceed the current cap of 13.5 percent; and required the state allocation for the special education safety net to be at least five percent of the total special education excess costs allocated to school districts for enrolled students.

Senator John Braun (R-Centralia), sponsor of the bill, noted that this bill was about changing the “culture” around special education, rather than “throwing money at the problem.”

School Safety and Security

Several bills related to school safety continue to move this session. WASA’s specific Legislative Platform includes two requests: Enhance staffing allocations in three categories of the Prototypical School Funding Model (Health & Social Services; Guidance Counselors; and Student & Staff Security); and Invest in the state’s ESDs to support Regional Safety Centers. Bills addressing both areas have seen movement... and have met with obstacles.

[SB 5315](#), as requested by Governor Inslee, would have increased staffing ratios for school nurses, social workers, psychologists, and guidance counselors in elementary and middle schools. The funding would have been phased-in over three biennia, starting with school districts that have the highest percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals (FRPMs) in the prior school year.

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As amended and adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, SSB 5315 would: increase staffing ratios for school nurses, social workers, psychologists, and guidance counselors in elementary and middle schools; and increase staffing ratios for school nurses, social workers, and psychologists in high schools. Like the original bill, the increases would be phased-in over three biennia, starting with school districts that have the highest percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals in the prior school year.

The original bill—funding staffing allocation increases in only elementary and middle schools—had a fiscal impact of \$151 million in the first biennium (2019–21), increasing to \$302 million in the second biennium (2021–23) and \$481 million for full implementation in the third biennium (2023–25). The substitute bill, which adds increased staffing allocations in high schools, would be much costlier (a new fiscal note has not yet been released). While this bill aligns with WASA’s Platform—and it has been adopted by its policy committee—it is likely to have an uphill battle in the Ways & Means Committee (which has not yet scheduled the bill to be heard), and a steeper climb to be adopted by the full Legislature, given the significant costs of the proposal. As discussed earlier in this newsletter, the state’s current budget situation will force difficult decisions. It is unclear if this WASA priority will end up being a legislative priority in the end. One potential hint is that this agency request bill has no companion bill in the House. Does that indicate that House and Senate leaders agreed to use the Senate vehicle to move the issue? Or does that indicate there was no interest in the issue on the House side? The House does have a bill, [HB 1265](#), to specifically phase-in increased staffing allocations for guidance counselors in elementary and middle schools, but it appears to have stalled. It was adopted by the House Education Committee on February 4, but has not yet been scheduled to be heard in the House Appropriations Committee.

A second Senate bill that, as originally introduced, would have increased staffing ratios for nurses, guidance counselors, and family & community engagement coordinators continues to move, but was gutted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee before being adopted. In addition to increasing these staffing ratios, [SB 5465](#), requested by Superintendent Reykdal, would have also required additional state funding for content-specific Professional Learning Days on equity, diversity, race, inclusionary practices, and social-emotional learning. The bill also would have required all school districts to maintain a minimum general fund balance of at least 8.5 percent of the district’s prior year state apportionment. Each of these three components were removed from the bill.

SSB 5465, as adopted by the Education Committee, includes two components. First, the bill changes the date by which school districts must submit a copy of their budget to OSPI—from July 10th to September 10th—which must include a copy of the district’s four-year budget plan. Second, it requires the governor to recommend a formula for the distribution of institutional education allocations based on a Prototypical School Funding Model. The new bill has not yet been scheduled to be heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

Companion bills, [SB 5317/HB 1216](#), to establish safety centers continue to move. The bills would require OSPI to establish a state-level School Safety Center and would require ESDs to establish regional School Safety Centers. The regional centers would be required to work in collaboration with one another and the state center to form a statewide network for school safety. The statewide network would provide coordination of school safety efforts across the state and provide school safety resources to school districts in each ESD region. The bill would also require OSPI to create a School Safety and Student Well-Being Advisory Committee. The

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Committee would be charged with advising the State Superintendent, OSPI's Safety Center, the ESD Safety Centers, school districts, and individual schools (public and private) on comprehensive school safety and student well-being issues.

Under provisions of the bills, school districts would be required to establish a school-based threat assessment program and require OSPI to monitor public schools and school districts regarding: comprehensive safe school plans; plans for recognition, initial screening, and response to emotional or behavioral distress in students; and school-based threat assessment programs. Finally, the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee would be required to conduct a study of school districts' use of the first responder mapping information system.

These comprehensive bills would accomplish the WASA and AESD priority and more. Both bills were set for smooth sailing, but there are potential problems brewing. The bills' sponsors (Senator Lisa Wellman, D-Mercer Island, and Representative Laurie Dolan, D-Olympia) introduced companion bills that are fairly narrow and focused. Introduced alongside these companion bills were a number of additional school safety-related bills. As the session has progressed, many of those other bills are being left behind and there have been efforts to amend language from some of those dying bills onto SB 5317 and/or HB 1216. The current cost of the bill is approximately \$20 million; however, if additional issues—and costs—get added onto the bill, it could eventually fall on its own weight.

SB 5317 has been adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and has been heard by the Senate Ways & Means Committee. HB 1216 has been adopted by the House Education Committee, but has not yet been scheduled to be heard in the House Appropriations Committee.

Levies/LEA

There continues to be a lot of conversation about reforming the post-*McCleary* levy and Local Effort Assistance policies. On February 15, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee took action on one of the three levy bills ([SB 5313](#), [SB 5316](#), and [SB 5466](#)) sitting in their committee. SB 5313, requested by Governor Inslee (to implement a 28 percent levy lid and provide for 14 percent LEA for eligible districts) was replaced with a Substitute Bill.

The new SSB 5313 is essentially a hybrid of the other bills on the table. As adopted, it 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.

Like the other bills discussed earlier in session, there are questions about potential continued inequities with this new plan; however, this plan appears to be gaining steam in the Legislature. We still have not seen a levy proposal from the House; however, we understand their plan (which is also gaining support) is essentially the same as the Senate plan, with perhaps a \$3,000 per pupil limit, rather than a \$3,500 per pupil limit.

Early on it was assumed that the levy/LEA discussion would last most of this session and be one of the “endgame” issues that is resolved in the closing days of session. The amended version of SB 5313, however, appears to be a solution that legislators are coalescing around. And legislators appear to want to move quickly on this plan.

It is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Monday, February 25, 3:30 p.m.

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Additional Hot Issues

K–3 Class Size Compliance

In 2009 and 2010, the Legislature adopted legislation to overhaul the education finance system. Those bills, ESHB 2261 (2009) and SHB 2776 (2010), laid the groundwork for the *McCleary* case and the later adoption of the *McCleary* “solution,” EHB 2242 (2017) and the *McCleary* “fix,” E2SSB 6362 (2018). One of the many components of those original bills was a required reduction of K–3 class sizes. SHB 2776 required school district compliance of a ratio of 17 students per teacher by the 2018 school year. Last session’s E2SSB 6362 delayed compliance by one year, until the 2019 school year.

Many school districts do not have the funding to staff to a 17-to-1 ratio and many others do not have the facility capacity to reach the required class size reduction. Unfortunately, legislators have said that this class size reduction has been “on the books” for several years, so districts had plenty of time to plan for this. Additionally, most legislators would argue that school districts have received the appropriate funding to make these reductions. Given that thinking and the fact that the requirement has already been delayed, it appeared early in this session that a further delay was a long shot at best.

In recent weeks, however, there has been a growing conversation among legislators about the potential need to provide for another delay. Just this week, [HB 2108](#) was introduced to delay the K–3 Class Size compliance until the 2020 school year. It is unclear if this bill has any chance of success; however, it is very positive that the conversation is continuing—and growing. School administrators are encouraged to continue to remind your legislators why a continued delay in the required K–3 Class Size compliance is needed.

School Work Day Definition Update

In last week’s *TWIO* ([Week 5, Feb. 15, 2019](#)), we discussed the introduction of a bill—[SB 5933](#)—that would incorporate “time standards” as a part of the state’s program of basic education. The bill would require base compensation hours for full-time teachers to be: (1) one thousand hours of direct instructional time with students; (2) four hundred hours of structured in-building time, including direct instruction, planning time, grading time, professional development, and other responsibilities as directed by building principals that are consistent with the school district’s strategic plan and the school improvement plan defined for that school; and (3) two hundred fifty hours of additional time outside of the building at the discretion of the individual teacher.

This is similar to the original, draft recommendations provided by Superintendent Reykdal prior to the start of session (the [final recommendations](#), released on January 17, were slightly different). Our concern with Reykdal’s recommendations focused on the second component of a teacher’s time—teacher time within the school building, but beyond instructional hours. Reykdal recommended that this section of time be subject to collective bargaining. WASA believes that teachers’ specific professional duties and expectations should be defined by the Legislature and not be subject to collective bargaining.

SB 5933 does not specify that any of the three components of a teacher’s time would be collectively bargained; however, it would force districts to timesheet a teacher’s day—one of the burdens we were trying to get away from. Additionally, unions would likely try to bargain over this time. We have submitted language we requested of

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the Legislature last year to the bill's sponsor (Senator Mark Mullet, D-Issaquah). He understood the issue and was amenable to changing the language. That's the good news. The bad news is that Sen. Wellman, the Senate Education Committee Chair, has indicated that there is no time to hear the bill (especially with the policy committee cut-off arriving today).

As a compromise, Sen. Wellman has agreed to hold a special committee meeting next week for a work session on the bill. Next Thursday, February 28, 2019, 8:00 a.m., the Education Committee will review the School Day Task Force's work and discuss SB 5933. At this point, the bill will be technically dead; however, the work session will keep the issue alive. We are hoping we will have the opportunity to either revive the bill later or perhaps attach the new language to another bill.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

On Monday, AEA testified in support of [HB 1892](#), elimination of the reduced-price lunch copay for grades Pre–K and 4–12, in House Appropriations. This is a high priority for WSNA during this session, and we appreciate Rep. Melanie Morgan (D-Tacoma) sponsoring the bill. Clearly the \$.40 copay of reduced-price lunch is a barrier to a significant number of low-income students who can't afford to eat lunch. WSNA supported the elimination of both the K–12 reduced price breakfast copay in 2006, and of the K–3 reduced price lunch copay in 2007.

AEA is pleased that the Senate simple majority for bond bills (50 percent) have moved out of Senate Early Learning & K–12. [SB 5066](#) and [SJR 8201](#) will have public hearings in Senate Ways & Means on February 28, and AEA will be testifying in support.

[SHB 1272](#), seated lunch duration, moved out of House Education this week with four amendments, and is now in House Appropriations. One of the amendments was recommended by WSNA, in which passing time has been eliminated from the definition of "lunch period." The other three amendments deal with details about the six demonstration sites to pilot the program.

On Monday, [HB 1685](#), implementing the Hunger-Free Student Bill of Rights, was moved out of House Education and sent to House Appropriations. WSNA had submitted some amendments to the bill, but the bill moved out in its original format. Currently, we are working with House staff on some revised amendments, hopefully for House Appropriations to consider. Our main thrust is to attempt to curtail the current escalating student meal debt among districts across the state, and to recommend state reimbursement for these financial losses attributable to the implementation of ESHB 2610 (2018).

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

Roll on, Columbia, roll on

Roll on, Columbia, roll on

Woody Guthrie

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The first cut off is occurring as this is being written and next week will be the first cut-off deadline for all fiscal bills. The legislative field will then be winnowed down, and the focus will shift toward floor action and behind the scenes' discussions over the budget.

This is a very brief summary of bills that have moved toward possible floor action. Until these next two cut-offs occur, the status of various bills is unknown. And then of course, the dreaded criteria, "Necessary to Implement the Budget (NTIB)" enters the stream. Any bill that has fiscal costs can be deemed NTIB and is therefore alive until *Sine Die*. In fact, the Legislature can bring any bill back to life. So, any certainty derived from this report, or even future ones, is illusory. Some bills may bob to the surface; others may sink.

Retirement Related Proposals

[HB 1390](#)—Would provide a three percent cost of living adjustment (COLA) to TRS1 and PERS1 members. These bills are Select Committee for Pension Policy (SCPP) agency request legislation. HB 1390 had a public hearing before the House Appropriations Committee on February 18. It is clearly a NTIB bill and will not be dealt with until nearer the end of session as the budget is presented.

[SB 5360/HB 1308](#)—Would revise provisions in the Public Employees' Retirement System, the Teachers' Retirement System, and the School Employees' Retirement System with regard to plan membership default. It would change the present retirement plan default for new hires from Plan 3 to Plan 2. Both bills are before the Rules' Committee in their respective houses.

Substitute Options for Early Retirees

[SHB 1139](#)—Sections 305-7 state that educators that are members of Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plans 2 or 3 that retired under the 2008 Early Retirement Factors are permitted to return to work before age 65 in any non-administrative position, not just in substitute teaching and instructional positions, and work for up to 867 hours per year without suspension of pension benefits. The ending date on the current provisions of August 1, 2020, as well as the separate section expiring the section of law, are removed, making the section effective indefinitely. A provision similar to the TRS provision is created for School Employees' Retirement System, which is for classified school employees. It also removes the August 1, 2020 sunset date and the directive regarding substitute pay. It has moved to Appropriations. It is a NTIB bill.

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

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If this is important to your district, please contact Senator Rolfes, chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee to request a hearing on SB 5430. Office: 360-786-7644, christine.rolfes@leg.wa.gov.

Please contact Representative Timm Ormsby, chair of the House Appropriations Committee to request a hearing on HB 1388. Office: 360-786-7946, timm.ormsby@leg.wa.gov

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

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

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

SUGGESTED ACTION:

Senator Wellman, chair of the Senate Education Committee needs to be encouraged to focus on SB 5430 as it is broader and offers more flexibility to districts particularly in allowing use of classified retirees. The SCPP reviewed and approved this proposal. Office: 360-786-7641, lisa.wellman@leg.wa.gov

SB 5350/HB 1413—Authorizes the following, at the time of retirement, to purchase an optional actuarially equivalent life annuity benefit from: (1) The Public Employees’ Retirement System Plan 1 fund; (2) The Public Employees’ Retirement System combined Plan 2 and Plan 3 fund; (3) The Public Safety Employees’ Retirement System Plan 2 fund; or (4) The School Employees’ Retirement System combined Plan 2 and 3 fund, as appropriate. This bill was agency request legislation from the SCPP. Both bills are in their respective Rules Committee awaiting action to move to either floor.

School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

In the words of one legislator, “SEBB and its close to \$1 billion-dollar cost is taking up all budget oxygen in the room.” It appears that until legislators decide what or how to deal with SEBB and the cost issue, all other fiscal matters will be put on the wayside. That does not mean however, that districts shouldn’t continue raising questions and concerns.

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

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

Meanwhile, the HCA has designed an online enrollment system for SEBB that is consistent, easy to use, and supports payroll and benefits staff. The result is [SEBB My Account](#), the exclusive online enrollment system for the SEBB Program. The HCA is aiming for an October launch.

The Health Care Authority (HCA) and SEB Board have released a [demonstration video](#) on how enrollment in the new SEBB program will operate.

More information can be had at <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/WAHCA/bulletins/230ebfd>

Other Bills that may have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

(NEW BILL) [2SHB 1087](#)—Concerns long-term services and supports. The bill's digest reads in part: "Addresses alternative funding for long-term care access. States that the creation of a long-term care insurance benefit of an established dollar amount per day for eligible employees, paid through an employee payroll premium, is in the best interest of the state." This would create an optional employee paid premium that would help cover long term care coverage for an employee. 2SHB 1087 passed the House 63/33 and has been sent to the Senate.

[HB 1445](#)—Makes unemployment benefits accessible to persons with family responsibilities and other availability issues and making clarifying changes. Among other things, it revises the employment security act to: (1) Provide unemployment benefits (UI) to people with family responsibilities and other availability issues. Districts will have new claimants for UI which a district could not contest.

HB 1445 had a public hearing on February 21 and is awaiting further action.

[SSB 5449/SHB 1399](#)—Makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session. Both bills are before their respective Rules' Committees awaiting further action.

SUGGESTED ACTIONS ON SELECTED BILLS:

[SB 5178/HB 1132](#)—Concerns early retirement options for members of the Teachers' Retirement system and School Employees' Retirement System Plans 2 and 3. It proposes changing the current option for early retirement at 62 years of age with no penalty to 60 years of age. Both bills are still awaiting public hearings before their fiscal committees and are NTIB.

If this is important to advance as a tool to help districts retain employees and even allow some of those more expensive ones an option to retire earlier, then contact Chairs Senator Rolfes and Representative Ormsby whose contact info was given above. (See SB 5430) and request a hearing.

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

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

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 18–22, 2019

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

continued



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Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Tuesdays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Thursdays

8–9:55 a.m.

House Education
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 4, 2019

First Day of Session.

February 22, 2019

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

March 1, 2019

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

March 13, 2019

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

April 3, 2019

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

April 9, 2019

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

April 17, 2019*

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

April 28, 2019

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

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

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

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| SHB 1399 (SSB 5449) | Paid family & medical leave | H Rules R | Robinson |
| HB 1407 (SSB 5395) | Sexual health education | H Education | Stonier |
| HB 1409 (SB 5414) | School employee leave cap | H Appropriations | Appleton |
| SHB 1424 (SB 5069) | CTE course equivalencies | H EDDPS | 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 grad. supports | H Education | Sells |
| SHB 1468 (SB 5070) | Bilingual educators | H EDDPS | 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 EDDPS | Senn |
| HB 1481 (SB 5500) | Election costs & postage | H State Govt & Tribal | Dolan |
| HB 1496 (SB 5576) | Climate science education | H Education | Dolan |
| SHB 1498 (SSB 5511) | Broadband service | H Appropriations | Hudgins |
| HB 1507 | School safety/design | H Cap Budget | Walsh |
| HB 1547 | Basic education funding | H Appropriations | Dolan |
| HB 1559 | Back-to-school supplies/tax | H Finance | MacEwen |
| SHB 1575 (SSB 5623) | Collective bargaining/dues | H Appropriations | Stonier |
| SHB 1577 (SSB 5574) | K-12 computer science ed. data | H Rules R | Callan |
| HB 1596 | Flexibility schools & zones | H Education | Kirby |
| SHB 1599 | High school graduation requirements | | Stonier |
| SHB 1621 (SB 5512) | Teacher prep. skills assessments | H Rules R | Ybarra |
| HB 1623 | Public schools/sign language | H EDDP | Dolan |
| HB 1624 (SSB 5612) | Holocaust education | H Education | Thai |
| HB 1627 (SB 5773) | Regionalization/Federal Way | H Appropriations | Reeves |
| SHB 1658 | Paraeducators | H EDDPS | Paul |
| SHB 1660 | Extracurricular/low income | H Appropriations | Bergquist |
| HB 1667 (SB 5667) | Public records request admin | H Appropriations | Springer |
| HB 1674 | Personalized learning exp. | H 2nd Reading | Rude |
| HB 1685 | Free or reduced-price meals | H Appropriations | Peterson |
| HB 1696 | Wage and salary information | H Appropriations | Dolan |
| HB 1714 (SB 5113) | High school diplomas by CTC | H Rules R | Entenman |

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

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| HB 2096 | ESD health benefits | H Appropriations | Bergquist |
| HB 2108 | K–3 class sizes/funding | H Appropriations | Callan |
| HB 2116 | Institutional education | H Education | Callan |
| HB 2117 (SB 5973) | State tax structure | H Finance | Frame |
| HJR 4203 (SJR 8201) | School district bonds | H Education | Stonier |
| SB 5014 (HB 1720) | Student assessment requirements | S EL/K–12 | McCoy |
| SSB 5023 | Ethnic studies | S Rules 2 | Hasegawa |
| SSB 5024 | Local taxing districts | S Rules 2 | Hasegawa |
| SSB 5028 | Month of the kindergartner | S 2nd Reading | Hunt |
| SB 5052 | School resource officers | S EL/K–12 | O’Ban |
| SB 5053 | Behavioral health licensure | S Rules 2 | O’Ban |
| SB 5055 | Behavioral health peer services | S 2nd Reading | O’Ban |
| SSB 5057 (EHB 1074) | Tobacco & vapor products/age | S Ways & Means | Kuderer |
| SB 5063 (HB 1209) | Ballots, prepaid postage | S Ways & Means | Nguyen |
| SB 5066 | School district elections | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SSB 5067 (SHB 1076) | Common schools | S Rules 2 | Zeiger |
| SB 5068 (HB 1120) | State learning standards | S Rules 2 | Wellman |
| SB 5069 (SHB 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 |
| SSB 5082 | Social emotional learning | S Ways & Means | McCoy |
| SB 5086 | School surplus technology | S EL/K–12 | Wellman |
| SB 5087 | Language competency grants | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5088 | Computer science/high school | S Rules 2 | Wellman |
| SB 5089 | Early learning access | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SSB 5091 | Special education funding | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5092 | School district waivers | S EL/K–12 | Fortunato |
| SB 5105 (SHB 1151) | Education reporting | S EL/K–12 | Wellman |
| SB 5117 | Essential public facilities | S Local Government | Palumbo |
| SB 5129 (HB 1343) | Revenue | S Ways & Means | Rolfes |
| SB 5133 (HB 1101) | State general obligation bonds | S Ways & Means | Frockt |

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| SB 5134 (HB 1102) | Capital Budget 2019–21 | S Ways & Means | Frockt |
| SSB 5141 | School resource officers | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SSB 5146 (HB 1121) | High school graduation requirements | S RecComm | Wellman |
| SB 5153 (HB 1109) | Operating Budget 2019–21 | S Ways & Means | Rolfes |
| SB 5154 (HB 1108) | Supp. Operating Budget 2017–19 | S Ways & Means | Rolfes |
| SB 5158 (SHB 1119) | Educator evaluations | S EL/K–12 | Hunt |
| SB 5159 (HB 1425) | Bilingual instruction program | S EL/K–12 | McCoy |
| SB 5169 | Labor bargaining/neutrality | S Labor & Commerce | Hasegawa |
| SB 5170 | Collab. school governance | S EL/K–12 | Hasegawa |
| SB 5178 (HB 1132) | TRS & SERS early retirement | S Ways & Means | Hunt |
| SB 5187 | School compost & recycling | S EL/K–12 | Kuderer |
| SB 5188 (SHB 1163) | Expanded learning opp. programs | S EL/K–12 | Wilson |
| SB 5192 (HB 1156) | K–12 employee benefit contracts | S EL/K–12 | Hunt |
| SB 5216 | Multistage threat assessment | S EL/K–12 | O'Ban |
| SB 5238 | Concussions in youth sports | S EL/K–12 | Carlyle |
| SB 5247 (HB 1200) | Catastrophic incident plans | S Ways & Means | 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 | S Rules 2 | Zeiger |
| SB 5264 | School construction funding | S Ways & Means | Zeiger |
| SSB 5266 | Timely elections/districting | S 2nd Reading | Saldaña |
| SB 5269 | School district reorganizing | S EL/K–12 | Hunt |
| SB 5312 (HB 1093) | Special ed. 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 |
| SSB 5315 | Student support staff | S Rec Comm | Wellman |
| SB 5316 | School enrichment levies | S EL/K–12 | Wellman |
| SSB 5317 (SHB 1216) | School safety & well-being | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5324 (SHB 1263) | Homeless student support | S Ways & Means | Frockt |
| SSB 5327 (SHB 1336) | Career connected learning | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SSB 5343 | High school success | | Mullet |
| SB 5348 | Schools, etc. constr./taxes | S Ways & Means | Ericksen |
| SB 5354 (SHB 1641) | Highly capable student programs | S Ways & Means | Rivers |

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| SB 5360 (SHB 1308) | Retirement system defaults | S Rules 2 | Conway |
| SB 5367 | Military friendly schools | S 2nd Reading | Wagoner |
| SSB 5379 (HB 1327) | Parenting minors, supports | S Ways & Means | Wilson |
| SSB 5395 (HB 1407) | Sexual health education | S Rec Comm | Wilson |
| SB 5400 (HB 1390) | PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase | S Ways & Means | Conway |
| SSB 5413 | Pipeline for paraeducators | S Ways & Means | Keiser |
| SB 5414 (HB 1409) | School employee leave cap | S EL/K-12 | Hunt |
| SB 5427 (HB 1164) | Dual credit programs | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5430 (HB 1388) | Postretirement options | S Ways & Means | Conway |
| SSB 5432 (HB 1393) | Behavioral health, integrate | S Ways & Means | Dhingra |
| SSB 5437 (SHB 1351) | ECEAP eligibility | S Ways & Means | Wilson |
| SB 5442 (SHB 1095) | Medical marijuana/students | S EL/K-12 | Takko |
| SB 5448 (SHB 1304) | CTE/alt. learning exp. programs | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5464 | Opioid overdose med./schools | S Health & Long | Frockt |
| SSB 5465 | Public education funding | S Rec Comm | Wellman |
| SB 5466 | School district levies | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5475 | Migrant ed./credit retrieval | S EL/K-12 | Keiser |
| SSB 5484 (SHB 1391) | Early achievers' program | S Ways & Means | Wilson |
| SB 5500 (HB 1481) | Election costs & postage | S State Govt/Tri | Hunt |
| SSB 5511 (SHB 1498) | Broadband service | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5512 (SHB 1621) | Teacher prep. skills assessments | S EL/K-12 | McCoy |
| SB 5513 (SHB 1515) | Employer-employee status | S Labor & Commerce | Keiser |
| SSB 5514 | School threats notification | S Rules 2 | Padden |
| SSB 5532 | Special education | S Ways & Means | Braun |
| SB 5541 | Revenue reform task force | S Ways & Means | Hasegawa |
| SSB 5548 | High school diploma pathways | | Wellman |
| SB 5554 (SHB 1191) | School notifications | S EL/K-12 | Wilson |
| SSB 5572 | School modernization grants | S Ways & Means | Honeyford |
| SSB 5574 (SHB 1577) | K-12 computer science ed. data | S 2nd Reading | Salomon |
| SB 5576 (HB 1496) | Climate science education | S EL/K-12 | Wilson |
| SSB 5590 | School depreciation subfunds | | Schoesler |
| SSB 5593 | Running start fee waivers | | Lias |
| SB 5594 | Media literacy & digital citizenship | S EL/K-12 | Lias |

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| SB 5598 | Student internet data privacy | S EL/K-12 | Rolfes |
| SSB 5603 | Military children/school registration | H Education | Randall |
| SB 5606 (SHB 1130) | Public school language access | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SB 5607 (HB 1322) | Dual language learning | S EL/K-12 | Wellman |
| SSB 5612 (HB 1624) | Holocaust education | | Rivers |
| SSB 5623 (SHB 1575) | Collective bargaining/dues | S LBRC DPS | Van De Wege |
| SB 5631 | State & local taxation | S State Govt/Tribal | Brown |
| SB 5650 (HB 2006) | Teaching cursive in schools | S EL/K-12 | Warnick |
| SB 5667 (HB 1667) | Public records request admin | S State Govt/Tribal | Becker |
| SB 5669 (SHB 1715) | Withholding of transcripts | S EL/K-12 | Lias |
| SB 5685 | Schools/student distress | S EL/K-12 | Bailey |
| SB 5686 | Retired school employee health | S Health & Long Term | Bailey |
| SSB 5689 | Harassment, etc./schools | | Lias |
| SSB 5706 (SHB 1734) | College in high school accreditation | S Rules 2 | Randall |
| SB 5729 | Dual credit enrollment priority | S EL/K-12 | Rivers |
| SB 5731 | School district territory | S EL/K-12 | Short |
| SB 5736 | Special ed. funding allocation | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5757 | Early learning basic ed. program | S EL/K-12 | Hasegawa |
| SB 5758 | Private school/property tax | S Ways & Means | Fortunato |
| SB 5770 | School buses/failure to stop | S Transportation | Palumbo |
| SB 5771 (SHB 1210) | School enrollment/military | S EL/K-12 | O'Ban |
| SB 5773 (HB 1627) | Regionalization/Federal Way | S EL/K-12 | Wilson |
| SB 5777 (SHB 1479) | Student mental health | S EL/K-12 | Brown |
| SB 5787 | City, district public records | S State Govt/Tribal | Walsh |
| SB 5801 | Teacher postretirement employment | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SB 5803 | Career & tech. ed. resources | S EL/K-12 | Rivers |
| SB 5804 (HB 1863) | Ag., food, nat. resource education | S EL/K-12 | Warnick |
| SSB 5820 (SHB 1574) | Vulnerable children/care | | Nguyen |
| SB 5821 (HB 2012) | K-12 national cert. bonuses | S EL/K-12 | Das |
| SB 5834 (HB 1779) | Student immigration status | S EL/K-12 | Hunt |
| SB 5853 | School construction | S Ways & Means | Pedersen |
| SSB 5859 (HB 1281) | Educational mentor programs | | Mullet |
| SSB 5874 | Rural sat. skill centers | | Warnick |

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| SB 5882 | Homeless encampments/schools | S Housing Stability | King |
| SB 5903 (SHB 1876) | Children’s mental health | S Behavioral Health | Darneille |
| SB 5908 (HB 1914) | Equity training/schools | S EL/K–12 | Das |
| SB 5930 (HB 2062) | Seattle Storm license plates | S Transportation | Randall |
| SB 5933 | Teacher base compensation hours | S EL/K–12 | Mullet |
| SB 5934 | K–12 school construction | S Labor & Commerce | Ericksen |
| SB 5945 (HB 1895) | Youth gang reduction pilot | S Human Services, Re | Warnick |
| SB 5963 | State Budget outlook | S Ways & Means | Rolfes |
| SB 5973 (HB 2117) | State tax structure | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SJR 8201 (HJR 4203) | School district bonds | S Ways & Means | Wellman |
| SJR 8202 | School district bonds, 55 percent | S EL/K–12 | Mullet |