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## 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>.

## Week 2: January 21–25, 2019

### This Week in Review

Last week, during the first week of the session, much time was spent on organizing the House and Senate and going through the regular start-of-session ceremonies—including swearing in new members, officially electing leadership, and hearing from Governor Inslee as he presented his annual State of the State Address. Legislative committees began meeting, with mostly work sessions to bring new members up-to-speed and to ensure all members had a common understanding of the issues. Although many work sessions were held during the first week, several committees jumped right into action by holding public hearings on bills.

Now that most of the ceremonial happenings are out of the way, the second week of the session was a time for legislators (as well as staff and advocates) to begin getting their routines down as they settle in for another presumably difficult, long session. Many committees continued to hold work sessions, while most committees started to wade into an already backed up list of bills. In the first 12 days of session, over 1,300 bills, resolutions, and memorials have already been introduced—that’s an average of nearly nine introductions per legislator. (NOTE: see [WASA’s Bill Watch](#) at the end of this and every *TWIO* for the list of bills of highest importance to school administrators. A more [comprehensive list of bills](#) being monitored is also available on the WASA website.)

The flood of legislation is sure to continue for several weeks, but thankfully the Legislature’s self-imposed **“cut-off” dates** are already rapidly approaching. The House of Origin Policy Committee cut-off date, wherein all House bills must be out of their original House policy committee and all Senate bills must be out of their original Senate policy committee, comes on February 22. That is Day 40 of this session and seems to be light-years away, but legislators quickly moved from first gear to overdrive in two short weeks and the mass execution of bills, which forces legislators to narrow their focus, cannot come soon enough. With over 1,300 bills being introduced already, a huge amount of noise fills the arena and it is little wonder why legislators become so distracted.

### Education Funding

While, in general, legislators continue to have the attitude that K–12 Education “got theirs” from the so-called *McCleary* “solution” (via the Operating Budget and EHB 2242 and

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E2SSB 6362 in the last two sessions) and continue to focus on issues beyond education, there has been an effort to refocus legislators' attention. Certainly, WASA and the other education associations have been keeping our needs and requests in front of legislators; however, we have received some assistance from key legislators. Fiscal Committee Chairs in both houses and Education Committee Chairs in both houses have entertained work sessions on education funding issues in the last two weeks and appear committed to addressing some of our biggest concerns, including the School Employees' Benefits Board implementation, Special Education, and Levy/Local Effort Assistant reforms.

### **School Employees' Benefits Board**

On Wednesday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee held a work session on the implementation of the School Employee's Benefits Board (SEBB), created in 2017 in EHB 2242 as part of the *McCleary* "solution," and scheduled to begin on January 1, 2020. This issue is not new for most of these members, as they [received a briefing](#) last November, but much has happened since then—and as it appears it will be a major discussion item, Committee leadership decided to start fresh this session.

First, members received an [overview](#) of up-to-date actions of the Board from Health Care Authority (HCA) staff. The very short report did not do justice to the tremendous amount of work that the Board has undertaken in the last year (thanks to Fred Yancey, with The Nexus Group, for covering that work for WASA). To get a better understanding of SEBB and actions the Board has been taking, we encourage you to review [HCA's webpage dedicated to SEBB](#). Included is a set of informative FAQs, links to SEBB meetings and materials, and SEBB fact sheets.

One of the important pieces regarding SEBB that wasn't specifically discussed was the [SEBB Tentative Agreement](#) between the Coalition of Education Employees and the Office of Financial Management. The agreement, signed by both parties, remains "tentative" until the Legislature takes action by funding (thereby approving) the agreement, or rejecting the agreement. The Legislature does not have the authority to "adjust" the agreement; they must either accept or reject the agreement. Understand, however, that if they reject the agreement, they can describe what changes need to be made for future approval. WASA is advocating the Legislature fully fund the costs of providing health care benefits to *all eligible employees* (which includes those locally or federally funded staff, not paid for by the state) and have suggested that if the Legislature is unable to do that, implementation of SEBB be "delayed." As just discussed, the Legislature does not really have the option to simply postpone SEBB implementation; however, if they reject the Tentative Agreement, they can provide notice of their intent to not approve of any agreement until next session or some other agreed upon timeframe—which would effectively "delay" the implementation. (They could take it a step further and actually eliminate SEBB entirely; however, that is very unlikely.)

The reason WASA is discussing a delay of SEBB is because of the enormous local cost of providing required health benefits to all eligible staff—if the state does not pick up the tab. The discussion of local impacts was the next part of the Ways & Means presentation. Invited representatives from K–12 presented information to Committee members about the impacts of SEBB. First, Shawn Lewis, from WEA and the point person for the Employee Coalition, discussed the [background and the goals of the Coalition](#) in bargaining. As you can guess, his focus was the support of SEBB and the TA, due to the positive impact on employees, as: they receive additional health benefits; employees with families—and part-time workers—have greater access to quality, affordable health care; and all employees "from the highest paid superintendent to our low wage hourly workers" have access to the same plans and the same amount of health care. They did raise concerns that providing greater affordability to families comes at a cost to single employees with no dependents, as their rates will increase (because of the required three-to-one cost ratio). Lewis addressed the main concern to districts—that they will not be able to

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afford the increased benefit costs of non-state funded employees. Unfortunately, as we expected, their solution is not to ask the State to pick up those costs, but to advocate for “increased flexibility of local levies and levy equalization” to support the funding for these employees. Positively, he did recommend the Legislature make adjustments to address costs for employers of “rate-based” employees (e.g., in ECEAP programs). If the Legislature provided this assistance, ESDs would greatly benefit.

Kate Davis, CFO for Highline School District, and Tom Fleming, CFO for ESD 105 (Yakima) were next up. Both CFO’s discussed SEBB’s specific impacts to school districts, in particular the large, negative financial effects. Davis [reviewed the details of impacts to Highline](#) and suggested that the Legislature: “fully fund” SEBB, as included in the governor’s budget request (specifically, monthly rates and benefit adjustment factors, but not fully fund benefits for all eligible employees, as WASA requests); and increase funding for substitutes. Unfortunately, she also suggested one solution was to increase levies and Local Effort Assistance. She advocated for setting levy authority as a percentage of state and federal funding (rather than the current \$1.50/\$1,000 AV). This would allow for increased funding as costs increased. That’s positive, but asking the Legislature to allow school districts to raise additional funding via higher levies lets the Legislature off the hook.

Fleming discussed the impacts to his region, ranging from tiny districts (Damman, 25 students) to large districts (Yakima, 16,000 students). He clearly noted that SEBB is causing confusion and concern because of the great unknowns of SEBB. The first concern is the 630-hour threshold that is new, and it is making administrators nervous about the costs. The next concern is the costs regarding substitutes. And, of course, he raised the concern about the costs of non-state funded employees. Fleming expressed his concerns about focusing on levies/LEA to solve the SEBB funding issue. He closed by specifically discussing the impacts to ESDs—which are different than local school districts. He noted that only about five percent of ESD 105’s budget is funded by the state—which means most of their employees are non-state funded. Options to save their budget is essentially limited to: cutting staff or programs; or raising fees to districts. Whichever option is chosen will negatively impact services to their districts. He closed by saying that he supports the concept of SEBB, but there are costs that have not been identified yet and there are potential solutions that have not been identified yet. He did not specifically say it, but reading between the lines, his message seemed to be “slow this train down.”

On a side note, a senator raised the issue of whether or not the new costs and/or unknowns of SEBB was a rationale for school district consolidation, so there would not be so many tiny districts (and noted the earlier comment about Damman, with 25 kids). Fleming tip-toed around the “loaded” question, but firmly noted that research has shown that smaller districts are more efficient than larger districts, said consolidation would not solve the SEBB issue, then quickly bolted from the testimony table. (This may be a good time to note that the consolidation issue has once again raised its ugly head in the form of legislation: [SB 5269](#). This bill from Senator Sam Hunt was introduced several years ago, caused a panic and went nowhere. He resurrected the issue this year for some unknown reason. As a former teacher and school board member, Sen. Hunt should have a better understanding of the uselessness of this bill than most legislators, but he continues to push the issue. Keep the pitchforks and torches in the closet, this bill does not look to have any momentum, but keep your eyes open.)

Yesterday, it was the House Appropriations Committee’s turn to review SEBB. Rather than bring HCA staff or having school districts discuss the issue, Appropriations leadership decided to utilize their own staff to brief the Committee. David Pringle, long-time pensions and health care guru for the Committee, provided a [thorough and comprehensive review of SEBB](#). He started with purpose of SEBB, the research behind school employee health

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benefits, the bills leading up the creation of SEBB in EHB 2242 and continued through adjustments made to the SEBB creation last session and culminated with a review of the Tentative Agreement, SEBB costs, and the governor's budget proposal.

### **Special Education**

WASA—and all of our education association colleagues—includes requested enhancements to special education funding as a major legislative priority. Legislators, while they argue that basic education is fully funded, most admit that special education is still underfunded, forcing most school districts to fill the gap with local levy funds. Educators asking for special education assistance and legislators admitting to a problem? A recipe for success. The question is how to address the issue, from a policy standpoint and a fiscal perspective.

On Monday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee held a work session to review education funding issues, specifically special education and school district levies/LEA (more on the levy/LEA discussion later). Glenna Gallo, OSPI Special Education Director, provided a general [overview of special education funding](#) in Washington, along with a review of Superintendent Reykdal's budget request. Data presented by Gallo clearly indicated that current state funding does not cover IEPs, which would force school districts to expend over \$300 million in local levy funding if state funding is not enhanced. Gallo also reviewed the recommendations from the [Special Education Safety Net Workgroup](#), required by EHB 2242. In short, the Workgroup recommended: the current special education multiplier be replaced with a tiered multiplier; federal IDEA funds be removed from the Safety Net and replaced with state funds; and provide system-wide professional development. OSPI request legislation, [SB 5312](#), would replace the current special education excess cost multiplier of 0.9609 with a tiered-multiplier based on weekly minutes of service and service environment. Additional legislation, [SB 5091](#), would implement special education provisions by: removing federal IDEA funding from the special education Safety Net in 2020 and changing Safety Net eligibility thresholds; requiring per-pupil expenditures used to determine Safety Net awards to be based on aggregate special education expenditures differentiated by salary tier; and requiring appropriations for professional learning days for special education staff to include federal special education allocations.

While it was not specifically discussed on Monday, OSPI's 2019–21 budget includes a request for \$87 million in new special education funding, even though their own data recognizes underfunding of at least \$308 million (and as much as \$400 million). The idea is to phase-in enhanced funding over three biennia (six years), rather than advocating for the full need now. As we have talked with legislators, we have been encouraging an enhancement of at least \$300 million—understanding that legislators may not be willing to provide the full request. We know, however, that asking for only a third of what is needed will guarantee the full need will not be met...forcing districts to continue to backfill a funding gap with local levies.

Also discussing concerns about special education funding at the hearing was: [JoLynn Berge, Seattle](#); and [Carla Santorno, Tacoma](#). Each expressed concerns about the ongoing underfunding of special education and discussed some of the funding priorities that have been set aside because levy funds are necessary to support special education.

On Wednesday, the conversation of special education funding shifted to the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. The Committee took public testimony on SB 5312 and SB 5901, as discussed above. The opinions on the bills were varied, but a common theme ran through most of the testimony: special education continues to be underfunded and must be addressed promptly.

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### **Levies and Local Effort Assistance**

The third major priority of education associations this session is levies and LEA. Work sessions in the Senate Ways & Means Committee (Monday) and the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee (Thursday) were focused on local funding. In the Ways & Means Committee, Superintendent Reykdal and T.J. Kelly, OSPI Interim CFO, presented background [information on levies and LEA](#), as well as Supt. Reykdal’s proposed levy solution. Reykdal’s levy plan would eliminate the new \$1.50/\$1,000 Assessed Value or \$2,500 per student (whichever is less) limitation and return to a lid based on state and federal revenues; Reykdal proposes a 22 percent lid. The plan would also cap levy authority at \$3,500 per student and provide LEA to any district whose maximum levy would exceed \$3.75/\$1,000 AV. Districts eligible for LEA payments would receive more state funding than now; however, the number of districts eligible for LEA would be reduced (the plan is revenue neutral).

[Jim Kowalkowski, Davenport](#) and [Gene Sementi, West Valley \(Spokane\)](#), along with Berge and Santorno, discussed the impacts the current levy/LEA policies have on their districts. It was already known, but the presentations were a reminder that different districts are in different financial situations, and therefore support different solutions. Sementi summed up the situation by noting that there is no a once-size-fits-all solution, as a Seattle solution won’t help West Valley and a West Valley solution won’t help Seattle. This is why the WASA Board adopted a compromise position to support an increase in levy authority, so long as: the increase is modest; it includes limitations to ensure any new money is not simply bargained away; and an enhancement in LEA is provided.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee continued the discussion on levies/LEA on Thursday. Following a presentation on K–12 funding, the Committee received public testimony on three levy-related bills. First on the list was [SB 5313](#), which is the levy plan requested by Governor Inslee. The bill would eliminate the new \$1.50/\$1,000 AV or \$2,500 per student policy and return to the state’s “traditional” levy structure, using a state and federal revenue levy base model with a 28 percent lid. It would also reinstate LEA at 14 percent, returning to the Legislature’s former policy of providing LEA at half the levy lid. Next on the list was [SB 5316](#), which would allow a district to choose to operate under a levy limitation of \$1.50/\$1,000 AV or \$2,500 per student, rather than the lesser of the two. Note that SB 5316 would eliminate LEA; however, that is not the intent of the sponsor. If this bill moves, LEA will be added to the package. The third bill was [SB 5466](#), which is the levy solution requested by Superintendent Reykdal, as discussed above.

One of the concerns about the discussion of providing additional levy capacity to school districts is the rationale for any increase. One of the principles behind the *McCleary* “solution” was to increase state funding for basic education, while lowering school district levies. School districts are concerned, however, when the levy decrease is complete, they will have less funding for basic operating expenses—and without additional state funding or local levy funding, program or staff cuts will be necessary. Seeking additional levy authority then is understandable. Unfortunately, the potentially enormous unfunded costs for SEBB implementation and the continuing large underfunding of special education is being used as an excuse to raise the levy lid. If levy capacity is increased simply to fund two major costs for which the state should be responsible, school districts will still be behind eight ball.

### **2019 Session Guide Released**

WASA’s Legislative Session Guide, updated for the 2019 Session, has been completed and is available for your use on the [WASA website](#).

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The Guide includes all the tools you need to be engaged this session: WASA’s 2019 Legislative Platform; rosters of all House and Senate members, with office, phone, and e-mail contact information; key dates in the Session; and a list of other handy resources.

Please also remember that the WASA website has a set of advocacy tools. Visit our [Legislative Action Center](#) to get caught up on *TWIO*, check our Bill Watch, or review Legislative Committee schedules. We are also in the process of refreshing our Legislative Communications page and will include a series of resources on education funding—we will continue to keep you posted about progress.

## Local Funding Work Group Priorities

WASA continues to work closely with WASBO to strongly advocate education funding solutions. Since 2014, we have collaborated in the Local Funding Work Group, formed to discuss potential funding solutions and craft advocacy strategies. In 2017, four additional organizations joined our partnership: Washington State School Directors’ Association (WSSDA), Association of Washington School Principals (AWSPP), Alliance of Educational Associations (AEA), and Washington School Personnel Association (WSPA).

To prepare for the 2019 Session, the Work Group developed a list of “required updates” to the state’s new education funding policies. The adopted [“immediate priorities” to be acted upon by the 2019 Legislature](#) is comprised of five planks, as described below:

- » **Update the Prototypical School Funding Model to align with Initiative 1351**—Comprehensive student supports, and services are a clear need yet, the currently funded staffing levels are not meeting our student needs; especially for critical health, social services and safety personnel. Original values in the Prototypical Funding Model were adopted in 2011. Since then, the need for student supports in local school districts has grown exponentially, yet the funding ratios provided for mental health professionals, counselors, and nurses have remained at the same values used in 2011.
- » **Fully Fund Legal Requirements**—The LFWG Priorities urge the Legislature to address three specific components of education funding:
  - **Fund the full cost of Special Education**—State funding for students with disabilities continues to be underfunded by nearly \$400 million and should not be subsidized with local levies.
  - **Fund the full cost of the School Employees’ Benefits Program (SEBB) Implementation**—If the state cannot afford the full cost of providing benefits to all eligible employees, the current Tentative Agreement should not be ratified.
  - **K–3 Staffing Requirements/K–3 Relief**—Districts should be allowed to meet certificated staffing ratios of 17:1 by investing in additional types of certificated staff.
- » **Temporarily Return to a Levy structure Based on a Percentage of State & Federal Revenues until Basic Education is Truly Fully Funded**—Inequities between districts was not solved by the “property tax swap.” The current system, when using the \$1.50/\$1,000 rate vs. \$2,500 per student, whichever is lesser, creates significant inequities between property rich and property poor districts. Districts should be allowed to collect higher levies than currently constrained so that no district experiences an overall revenue shortfall. An increase in the per pupil LEA threshold is imperative. And any additional levy capacity provided must include clear limits to ensure that levy funding doesn’t get bargained away.
- » **Address Salary Allocations and State Schedule**—Districts with senior staff need additional monies to support these higher costs. We urge the Legislature

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to expand and improve the “experience factor” adopted by the 2018 Legislature and to begin work on development of a future state salary allocation schedule.

- » **Advance a constitutional amendment that would empower voters to approve school bonds by a simple majority**

The Local Funding Workgroup’s 2019 priorities do not replace the WASA Legislative Platform, or replace the other associations’ agendas. The purpose of these priorities is to supplement each organization’s platforms with a common message on education funding. We encourage you to familiarize yourself with the document.

## **AEA**

By Mitch Denning

As we’ve moved through Week 2 of the session, AEA joined the formal conversation about how to solve the levy/LEA challenge created by the new funding formula by the 2017 legislature.

In the so-called “levy swap,” the State Property Tax was increased, and local levy, now called an enrichment levy, was established at a set rate, the lesser of \$1.50 per 1,000 assessed valuation or \$2,500 per student. As districts began an attempt to implement this new plan in SY 2018–19, they have found it more than challenging. In fact, a number of districts are projecting a negative ending fund balance on June 30, 2019.

One of our four AEA priorities for 2019 states, “in terms of levies and LEA, inequities among districts were exacerbated by capping levy authority of property rich districts at a higher level than neighboring property poor districts, while diminishing levy capacity of all districts at the same time. AEA urges the 2019 Legislature to adequately reform levy/LEA policies.”

This week AEA decided to support WASA’s criteria for an adequate and equitable levy/LEA policy. The criteria include:

1. a modest increase to the levy lid;
2. a corresponding increase in LEA; and
3. language which limits the uses of the new levy funds so that they are not bargained away.

On Wednesday, we testified as “other” in Senate Early Learning/K–12 on three levy bills, based on these criteria. SB 5313, the Governor’s bill (raising the levy lid to 28%, and the LEA rate to 14%), meets only the second criteria. SB 5316, which would allow districts to set their levy at either \$1.50 per \$1,000 or \$2,500 per student, doesn’t meet any of the three criteria.

**[SB 5466](#)**, OSPI’s bill, with a 22% levy lid, and up to \$3.75 per \$1,000, with LEA at 14%, offers an increase in the lid and corresponding increase in LEA, but doesn’t limit the uses of the new funds.

We told the committee that we desire to work with them and our partner K–12 organizations to develop a levy/LEA policy that adequately and equitably addresses the funding needs of districts.

## Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

*Ol' man river  
That ol' man river  
He don't say nothing  
But he must know something  
Cause he just keeps rolling  
He keeps rolling along  
William Warfield*

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The legislative river is running as close to 1,500 bills have been introduced since December's prefilling. Included among those are a number of bills affecting pensions, health, and job benefits.

Hearings and any resulting action moving bills out of committees have begun as both houses move toward the first cut-off date.

This is a brief summary of bills of interest:

### Retirement Related Proposals

**[SB 5400/HB1390](#)**—would provide a 3% cost of living adjustment (COLA) to TRS1 and PERS1 members. These bills are Select Committee for Pension Policy (SCPP) agency request legislation. Both bills are awaiting scheduling before their respective fiscal committees.

**[SB 5360/HB 1308](#)**—would revise provisions in the public employees' retirement system, the teachers' retirement system, and the school employees' retirement system with regard to plan membership default. It would change the present retirement plan default for new hires from Plan 3 to Plan 2.

SB 5360—is scheduled for a public hearing on January 30, at 3:30 p.m. before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

HB 1308—is scheduled for a public hearing on January 28, at 3:30 p.m. before the House Appropriations Committee.

Adoption would result in a minimum savings of \$31 million dollars in General Fund dollars, \$35 million for local governments over 25 years (State Actuary figures).

**[SB 5414/HB 1409](#)**—prohibits a contract year for employee benefits from exceeding 260 days, for K–12 employees. (An earlier draft of this bill (SB 5192/HB 1156) which had been introduced was incorrectly written.)

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.

**[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 awaiting hearings.

## Substitute Options for early Retirees

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**HB 1139**—is a large bill relating to expanding the current and future educator workforce supply. A previous version of the bill passed the House last session but got no action in the Senate. This bill, by Representative Santos, is basically a re-introduction of the previous bill. Sections 304/305 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 is scheduled for Executive Action on 1/31 before the House Education Committee.

**SB 5430/HB 1388**—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 includes PERS retirees who have retired from positions with cities and counties for example. Smaller cities/counties need the expertise of their retiree for short durations and testified in support of this change. Both bills are awaiting hearings.

**HB 1362**—concerns benefits eligibility during postretirement employment for members of the public employees', teachers', and school employees' retirement systems, plans 2 and 3. It is similar to SB 5430/HB 1388 above. This is likely to be ignored in favor of HB 1388 above.

**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. SB 5350 is scheduled for a public hearing January 30, at 3:30 p.m. before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

## School Employees' Benefits Board (SEEB) Health Related Proposals

**SEBB Meeting Summary:** January 24, 2019

As is customary, committees, during the first weeks of session, hold "Work Sessions" on various topics.

The Senate Ways & Means Committee held a work session on SEBB.

An overview of the SEBB program was given by the [Health Care Authority](#).

Following that, presentations were given by WEA (Shawn Lewis) that made a vivid case for why the provision of health benefits was important, humane, and largely a great deal more affordable for workers. An interesting point was made that this collective bargaining agreement was bargained between a coalition of affected employers and the state as a non-employer. (As an aside, this really sets an example for a process to negotiate a state-wide master contract for all K–12 employees should that idea come to fruition)

Kate Davis, CFO, from Highline School District presented the impact on her school district with the projected addition of 694 employees newly eligible. Estimated unfunded costs

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to Highline are \$2.4 million in 2019–20 and \$3.5 million in 2020–21. She pointed out that there were also expected yet unknown costs for a district for implementing this system/ managing this project, changing IT practices/programs, and training of staff.

She presented [recommendations](#) including raising levy allowances to pay for the unfunded costs.

Tom Fleming, ESD 105, spoke as well. He did not have a power point but clearly pointed out the looming fiscal cost to districts. He laid out the impact of providing benefits for ECEAP and any fee-based program where fees already are a challenge for those charged. In response to Chair Rolfes' question that "Couldn't school districts lessen the impact by changing staffing like hiring full-time substitutes?" (A very common remark from legislators who think district costs can be lessened). Fleming pointed out that only a few employee positions could be changed. Bus drivers, cooks, etc. can't be combined into other than what they already are.

**\*\*Important\*\*** What staff and presenters made clear, however, was the unknown fiscal effect on districts once SEBB becomes operational. Sure, everyone knows there will be a cost but at least two legislators asked if projections have been done, and staff said no. The presenters even acknowledged that their figures were hypothetical given that no one yet knows the premium costs, for example. What is known is the projected cost to the state for funding formula staff is in excess of \$900 million. The HCA authority had stated in previous SEBB meetings as estimate of \$200–\$300 million in excess costs to districts.

School Districts need to be contacting their legislators if they have concerns over these impending costs and to educate them on SEBB.

The next day, the House Appropriations Committee had a work session where staff to the committee, Dave Pringle, reviewed the SEBB program. What was again apparent was the lack of knowledge of members, (many of whom are new to the committee), about SEBB, the costs, and how it would work. Mr. Pringle did point out that the projected general fund cost for 2019–21 would be \$868 million, and \$1.9 Billion over four years. Note his state cost projection differs from others. When asked about the effect on the fiscal side to school districts, Mr. Pringle stated that he had seen no credible information on the added costs to school districts so didn't know. He suggested that there has been unclear methodology for estimating SEBB's impact. (Once again, the credibility of school district supplied information is cast in doubt.)

Comment: Mr. Pringle rightly pointed out that little if any data exists and that figures being presented regarding projected enrollments, costs, impacts, etc. are hypotheticals since this is a new program.

## **Health Care**

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

HB 1085 is scheduled for a public hearing January 28, at 3:30 p.m. before the House Appropriations Committee.

## **Other Bills that may have fiscal/HR impacts for districts**

[SB 5449/HB 1399](#)—makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session. WASBO has been asked to review the bill to see if there are any concerns. A public hearing was held on

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SB 5449 on January 24 and the bill is awaiting executive action by the committee.  
[Review bill report.](#)

HB 1399 was heard on January 24 and is scheduled for Executive Action on January 28.

[SB 5513/HB1515](#)—concerns the employer-employee relationship by clarifying the difference between an independent contractor and an employee.

WASBO has been asked to review the bill for any concerns. A public hearing has been scheduled for January 28, at 10:00 a.m. before the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

HB 1515 is scheduled for a public hearing January 28, at 1:30 p.m. before the House Labor & Workforce Standards Committee. It has been scheduled for Executive Session the following day, January 29.

### **And finally.....**

[SB 5486](#)—concerning activities that exploit persons with dwarfism. Self-explanatory. The sponsor, Senator Padden said he became interested when a constituent contacted him about a dwarf-tossing contest in a local strip club. (I thought it was a proposal to ban broadcasting The Wizard of Oz is banned from broadcast.)

In short, we are current, active spectators riding the rapids and watching the currents.



# Legislative Resources

## Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

### Mondays

#### 1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education  
House Hearing Room A

#### 3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means  
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations  
House Hearing Room A

### Tuesdays

#### 1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education  
House Hearing Room A

#### 3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means  
Senate Hearing Room 4

### Wednesdays

#### 3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means  
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations  
House Hearing Room A

### Thursdays

#### 8–9:55 a.m.

House Education  
House Hearing Room A

#### 1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

#### 3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means  
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations  
House Hearing Room A

## Useful Links

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Session Cutoff Calendar

### January 4, 2019

First Day of Session.

### February 22, 2019

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

### March 1, 2019

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

### March 13, 2019

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

### April 3, 2019

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

### April 9, 2019

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

### April 17, 2019\*

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

### April 28, 2019

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

## Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
<a href="#">HB 1000</a>	Temp. vehicle trip permits	H Transportation	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 1035</a>	School resource officers	H Appropriations	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1038</a>	Firearms/school employees	H Civil R & Judiciary	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1039</a>	Opioid medications/schools	H HC/Wellness	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1057</a>	School bus safety	H Education	Mosbrucker
<a href="#">HB 1060</a>	Medical marijuana/students	H HC/Wellness	Blake
<a href="#">HB 1063</a>	Primary elections/age 17	H State Govt & Tribal	Bergquist
<a href="#">HB 1074</a> (SSB 5057)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	H HC/Wellness	Harris
<a href="#">HB 1076</a> (SB 5067)	Common schools	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1089</a>	Certificates of achievement	H Education	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1093</a> (SB 5312)	Special ed. appropriations	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1095</a> (SB 5442)	Medical marijuana/students	H HC/Wellness	Blake
<a href="#">HB 1101</a> (SB 5133)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
<a href="#">HB 1102</a> (SB 5134)	Capital Budget 2019–21	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
<a href="#">HB 1106</a>	Truancy/detention	H Civil R & Judiciary	Orwall
<a href="#">HB 1108</a> (SB 5154)	Supp. Operating Budget 2017–19	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 1109</a> (SB 5153)	Operating Budget 2019–21	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 1111</a>	Regionalization/islands	H Appropriations	Fitzgibbon
<a href="#">HB 1119</a> (SB 5158)	Educator evaluations	H Education	McCaslin
<a href="#">HB 1120</a> (SB 5068)	State learning standards	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1121</a> (SSB 5146)	High school graduation requirements	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1123</a>	CTC tuition waiver program	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1124</a>	Degree-granting institutions	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1130</a> (SB 5606)	Public school language access	H Education	Orwall
<a href="#">HB 1132</a> (SB 5178)	TRS & SERS early retirement	H Appropriations	Appleton
<a href="#">HB 1139</a>	Educator workforce supply	H Education	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1151</a> (SB 5105)	Education reporting	H Education	Volz
<a href="#">HB 1156</a> (SB 5192)	K–12 employee benefit contracts	H Appropriations	Appleton
<a href="#">HB 1163</a> (SB 5188)	Expanded learning opp. programs	H Education	Kloba

<a href="#">HB 1164</a> (SB 5427)	Dual credit programs	H Education	Bergquist
<a href="#">HB 1172</a> (SB 5314)	Capital gains tax/prop. tax	H Finance	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1173</a> (SB 5071)	Obsolete school provisions	H Education	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1182</a>	Learning assistance program	H Education	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1184</a>	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1191</a> (SB 5554)	School notifications	H Education	Goodman
<a href="#">HB 1200</a> (SB 5247)	Catastrophic incident plans	H House Com Dev	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1209</a> (SB 5063)	Ballots, prepaid postage	H State Govt & Tribal	Hansen
<a href="#">HB 1210</a>	School enrollment/military	H Education	Kilduff
<a href="#">HB 1211</a> (SB 5116)	Clean energy	H Env & Energy	Tarleton
<a href="#">HB 1216</a> (SB 5317)	School safety & well-being	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1221</a>	Youth suicide/crisis plans	H Education	Orwall
<a href="#">HB 1245</a>	School safety planning	H Cap Budget	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1256</a>	Driving w/ electronic device	H Trans	Lovick
<a href="#">HB 1263</a> (SB 5324)	Homeless student support	H Education	Fey
<a href="#">HB 1264</a>	Secondary traumatic stress	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1265</a>	School counselor access	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1272</a>	School lunch durations	H Education	Thai
<a href="#">HB 1281</a>	Educational mentor programs	H Education	Pettigrew
<a href="#">HB 1291</a> (SB 5073)	Election cost reimbursement	H State Govt & Tribal	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1304</a> (SB 5448)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	H Education	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1308</a> (SB 5360)	Retirement system defaults	H Appropriations	Stanford
<a href="#">HB 1314</a>	Ethnic studies in schools	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1322</a> (SB 5607)	Dual language learning	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1327</a> (SB 5379)	Parenting minors, supports	H H Services & Early L	Kilduff
<a href="#">HB 1336</a> (SB 5327)	Career connected learning	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Slatter
<a href="#">HB 1362</a>	Postretirement emp./benefits	H Appropriations	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 1384</a>	Poverty learning assist. program	H Education	Jenkin
<a href="#">HB 1387</a>	Shared game lottery proceeds	H Appropriations	Stanford
<a href="#">HB 1388</a> (SB 5430)	Postretirement options	H Appropriations	Doglio
<a href="#">HB 1390</a> (SB 5400)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Leavitt
<a href="#">HB 1393</a> (SB 5432)	Behavioral health, integrate	H HC/Wellness	Cody
<a href="#">HB 1399</a> (SB 5449)	Paid family & medical leave	H Labor & Workplace	Robinson

<a href="#">HB 1407</a> (SB 5395)	Sexual health education	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1409</a> (SB 5414)	School employee leave cap	H Approps	Appleton
<a href="#">HB 1424</a> (SB 5069)	CTE course equivalencies	H Education	Steele
<a href="#">HB 1425</a> (SB 5159)	Bilingual instruction program	H Education	Lekanoff
<a href="#">HB 1454</a>	Students with disabilities	H Education	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1459</a>	Running start summer pilot	H Education	Sullivan
<a href="#">HB 1467</a>	High school grad. supports	H Education	Sells
<a href="#">HB 1468</a> (SB 5070)	Bilingual educators	H Education	Thai
<a href="#">HB 1475</a>	Leadership skills grant program	H Education	Young
<a href="#">HB 1478</a>	State officials/H.S. assessment	H State Govt & Tribal	Volz
<a href="#">HB 1479</a>	Student mental health	H Education	Senn
<a href="#">HB 1481</a> (SB 5500)	Election costs & postage	H State Govt & Tribal	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1496</a> (SB 5576)	Climate science education	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1498</a> (SB 5511)	Broadband service	H Inn, Tech & E	Hudgins
<a href="#">HB 1507</a>	School safety/design	H Cap Budget	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1547</a>	Basic education funding	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1559</a>	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1575</a> (SB 5623)	Collective bargaining/dues	H Labor & Workplace	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1577</a> (SB 5574)	K–12 computer sci. ed. data	H Education	Callan
<a href="#">HB 1596</a>	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
<a href="#">HB 1599</a>	High school graduation requirements	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1621</a> (SB 5512)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	H Education	Ybarra
<a href="#">HB 1623</a>	Public schools/sign language	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1624</a> (SB 5612)	Holocaust education	H Education	Thai
<a href="#">HB 1627</a>	Regionalization/Federal Way	H Appropriations	Reeves
<a href="#">HJR 4203</a> (SJR 8201)	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">SB 5014</a>	Student assessment requirements	S EL/K–12	McCoy
<a href="#">SB 5023</a>	Ethnic studies curriculum	S EL/K–12	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SSB 5024</a>	Local taxing districts	S LGOVDPS	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5028</a>	Month of the kindergartner	S EL/K–12	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5052</a>	School resource officers	S EL/K–12	O’Ban
<a href="#">SB 5053</a>	Behavioral health licensure	S Health & Long	O’Ban
<a href="#">SB 5055</a>	Behavioral health peer services	S Health & Long	O’Ban

<a href="#">SSB 5057</a> (HB 1074)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
<a href="#">SB 5063</a> (HB 1209)	Ballots, prepaid postage	S Ways & Means	Nguyen
<a href="#">SB 5066</a>	School district elections	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5067</a> (HB 1076)	Common schools	S EL/K-12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5068</a> (HB 1120)	State learning standards	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5069</a> (HB 1424)	CTE course equivalencies	S EL/K-12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5070</a> (HB 1468)	Bilingual educators	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5071</a> (HB 1173)	Obsolete school provisions	S EL/K-12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5073</a> (HB 1291)	Election cost reimbursement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5080</a>	Offender reentry/education	S Human Services, Re	McCoy
<a href="#">SB 5082</a>	Social emotional learning	S EL/K-12	McCoy
<a href="#">SB 5086</a>	School surplus technology	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5087</a>	Language competency grants	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5088</a>	Computer science/high school	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5089</a>	Early learning access	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5091</a>	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5092</a>	School district waivers	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
<a href="#">SB 5105</a> (HB 1151)	Education reporting	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5117</a>	Essential public facilities	S Local Government	Palumbo
<a href="#">SB 5129</a> (HB 1343)	Revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5133</a> (HB 1101)	State general obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Frockt
<a href="#">SB 5134</a> (HB 1102)	Capital Budget 2019-21	S Ways & Means	Frockt
<a href="#">SB 5141</a>	School resource officers	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5146</a> (HB 1121)	High school graduation requirements		Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5153</a> (HB 1109)	Operating Budget 2019-21	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5154</a> (HB 1108)	Supp. Operating Budget 2017-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5158</a> (HB 1119)	Educator evaluations	S EL/K-12	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5159</a> (HB 1425)	Bilingual instruction program	S EL/K-12	McCoy
<a href="#">SB 5169</a>	Labor bargaining/neutrality	S Labor & Commerce	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5170</a>	Collab. school governance	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5178</a> (HB 1132)	TRS & SERS early retirement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5187</a>	School compost & recycling	S EL/K-12	Kuderer
<a href="#">SB 5188</a> (HB 1163)	Expanded learning opp. programs	S EL/K-12	Wilson

<a href="#">SB 5192</a> (HB 1156)	K–12 employee benefit contracts	S EL/K–12	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5216</a>	Multistage threat assessment	S EL/K–12	O’Ban
<a href="#">SB 5238</a>	Concussions in youth sports	S EL/K–12	Carlyle
<a href="#">SB 5247</a> (HB 1200)	Catastrophic incident plans	S State Govt/Tribal	Frockt
<a href="#">SB 5252</a>	School district bonds, 55%	S EL/K–12	Mullet
<a href="#">SB 5262</a>	Special education	S EL/K–12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5263</a>	School bus drivers	S EL/K–12	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5264</a>	School construction funding	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
<a href="#">SB 5266</a>	Timely elections/districting	S State Govt/Tribal	Salda?a
<a href="#">SB 5269</a>	School district reorg.	S EL/K–12	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5312</a> (HB 1093)	Special ed. appropriations	S EL/K–12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5313</a>	School levies	S EL/K–12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5314</a> (HB 1172)	Capital gains tax/prop. tax	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5315</a>	Student support staff	S EL/K–12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5316</a>	School enrichment levies	S EL/K–12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5317</a> (HB 1216)	School safety & well-being	S EL/K–12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5324</a> (HB 1263)	Homeless student support	S EL/K–12	Frockt
<a href="#">SB 5327</a> (HB 1336)	Career connected learning	S Higher Ed & Workforce	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5343</a>	High school success	S EL/K–12	Mullet
<a href="#">SB 5348</a>	Schools, etc. constr./taxes	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
<a href="#">SB 5354</a> (HB 1641)	Highly capable student programs	S EL/K–12	Rivers
<a href="#">SB 5360</a> (HB 1308)	Retirement system defaults	S Ways & Means	Conway
<a href="#">SB 5367</a>	Military friendly schools	S EL/K–12	Wagoner
<a href="#">SB 5379</a> (HB 1327)	Parenting minors, supports	S EL/K–12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5395</a> (HB 1407)	Sexual health education	S EL/K–12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5400</a> (HB 1390)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Conway
<a href="#">SB 5413</a>	Pipeline for paraeducators	S EL/K–12	Keiser
<a href="#">SB 5414</a> (HB 1409)	School employee leave cap	S EL/K–12	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5427</a> (HB 1164)	Dual credit programs	S EL/K–12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5430</a> (HB 1388)	Postretirement options	S Ways & Means	Conway
<a href="#">SB 5432</a> (HB 1393)	Behavioral health, integrate	S Behavioral Health	Dhingra
<a href="#">SB 5437</a> (HB 1351)	ECEAP eligibility	S EL/K–12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5442</a> (HB 1095)	Medical marijuana/students	S EL/K–12	Takko

<a href="#">SB 5448</a> (HB 1304)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5464</a>	Opioid overdose med./schools	S Health & Long	Frockett
<a href="#">SB 5465</a>	Basic education funding	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5466</a>	School district levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5475</a>	Migrant ed./credit retrieval	S EL/K-12	Keiser
<a href="#">SB 5484</a> (HB 1391)	Early achievers' program	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5500</a> (HB 1481)	Election costs & postage	S State Govt/Tribal	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5511</a> (HB 1498)	Broadband service	S Environment, E	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5512</a> (HB 1621)	Teacher prep. skills assess.	S EL/K-12	McCoy
<a href="#">SB 5513</a> (HB 1515)	Employer-employee status	S Labor & Commerce	Keiser
<a href="#">SB 5514</a>	School threats notification	S EL/K-12	Padden
<a href="#">SB 5532</a>	Special education	S EL/K-12	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5541</a>	Revenue reform task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5548</a>	High school diploma pathways	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5554</a> (HB 1191)	School notifications	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5572</a>	School modernization grants	S EL/K-12	Honeyford
<a href="#">SB 5574</a> (HB 1577)	K-12 computer sci. ed. data	S EL/K-12	Salomon
<a href="#">SB 5576</a> (HB 1496)	Climate science education	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5590</a>	School depreciation subfunds	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
<a href="#">SB 5593</a>	Running start fee waivers	S EL/K-12	Liias
<a href="#">SB 5594</a>	Media literacy & digital citizenship	S EL/K-12	Liias
<a href="#">SB 5598</a>	Student internet data priv.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5603</a>	Military children/school reg	S EL/K-12	Randall
<a href="#">SB 5606</a> (HB 1130)	Pub. school language access	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5607</a> (HB 1322)	Dual language learning	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5612</a> (HB 1624)	Holocaust education	S EL/K-12	Rivers
<a href="#">SB 5623</a> (HB 1575)	Collective bargaining/dues	S Labor & Commerce	Van De Wege
<a href="#">SB 5631</a>	State & local taxation	S State Govt/Tribal	Brown
<a href="#">SB 5650</a>	Teaching cursive in schools	S EL/K-12	Warnick
<a href="#">SJR 8201</a> (HJR 4203)	School district bonds	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SJR 8202</a>	School district bonds, 55%	S EL/K-12	Mullet