



IN THIS ISSUE:

- This Week in Review
- WASA Legislative Priorities Update
- Additional Bill Movement
- Meet Your Legislators
- AEA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

Week 9: March 11–15, 2019

This Week in Review

In the last week-and-a-half there was a flurry of activity in the House and Senate Chambers, as legislators moved to adopt priority legislation onto the opposite house prior to the house of origin [cut-off deadline](#). House bills that failed to pass out of the House and Senate bills that failed to pass out of the Senate by this past Wednesday, March 13, are now technically dead. Following the first two cut-off dates (original policy committee and original fiscal committee), the Legislature’s list of 2,400 bills was whittled down to about 1,000 bills. Following Wednesday’s cut-off, another chunk of bills were eliminated from action, leaving about 680 bills that are still viable. Remember budgets and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (or NTIB) are exempt from these early deadlines (and additional bills can still be revived using various procedural maneuvers); however, the list of bills continues to become more manageable—for legislators, lobbyists, and other Olympia-observers.

With the house of origin cut-off passed, action returned to House and Senate legislative committees as they swiftly hear and move bills they have been received from the opposite house. Legislators now have just 19 days until the opposite house policy committee cut-off arrives on Wednesday, April 3. (In reality, they have 13 days, as policy committees rarely meet on weekends.) To make sure available days are not wasted, most committees started on their list of bills yesterday. Both education committees got a jump-start, with the House Education Committee meeting yesterday and the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee meeting this morning.

WASA Legislative Priorities Update

Many of the K–12 bills that address WASA priorities were adopted last week and were addressed in last week’s newsletter. Rather than rehash all of those bills, you are encouraged to review [TWIO, Week 8, March 8](#). In this newsletter, we will cover bills that were acted upon after last Friday afternoon, unless previously discussed bills had further action this week.

School Safety and Security

Last week, we discussed the House’s passage of [HB 1216](#), to establish a State Safety Center and Regional Safety Centers. The bill has been scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Monday, March 18,

About TWIO

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

WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

at 1:30 p.m. The Senate companion bill, [SB 5317](#), moved to the Senate's Second Reading Calendar last week, but was never acted upon; it is presumed to be dead.

[SB 5141](#), as discussed last week, was adopted by the full Senate. The bill would require specific training for School Resource Officers (SROs). The bill was heard in the House Education Committee yesterday. We also discussed the Senate's adoption of [SB 5514](#), which would require first responder agencies to notify all known schools in the vicinity, including private schools, if there is a situation for which an evacuation or lockdown appears reasonably necessary. The bill has been scheduled for a public hearing in the House Committee on Public Safety on Monday, March 18, at 1:30 p.m.

Unfortunately, none of the bills that would have addressed additional staffing allocations under the Prototypical School Funding Model for school-safety related positions made it past the house of origin cut-off. The last surviving bill was [SB 5315](#), which would have: phased-in increases in staffing ratios for school nurses, social workers, psychologists, and guidance counselors in elementary and middle schools; and phased-in increases in staffing ratios for school nurses, social workers, and psychologists in high schools. The bill made it to the Senate's Second Reading Calendar, but was never acted upon.

There is still a bit of hope that legislators will include some additional funding to increase staffing allocations in the Operating Budget; however, this is probably not a bet that would give you good odds. This issue is just one reason we are anxious to see budget proposals.

There was one bill that made it through the Senate to provide students with additional health-related support. Rather than proving funding for additional staff, however, the bill would require specific training for current staff. [SB 5389](#) would establish a telehealth training and treatment program to assist youth. Under provisions of the bill, the University of Washington (UW) would be required to develop a training program for identifying students at risk for substance abuse, violence, or youth suicide in schools. The bill would also require:

- all certificated and classified employees at each school to be trained on this student risk assessment beginning in the 2020–21 school year;
- the UW to seek grants, gifts, and donations to fund the development of training curriculum and reimbursement for health care services provided by psychiatrists for the provision of teleconsultations to students;
- certain school staff to screen students for risk of substance abuse, violence, or youth suicide, if a student is identified to potentially be at risk; and
- school districts to, subject to consent, schedule one psychiatric teleconsultation for students determined to be at risk, and a second teleconsultation if recommended by a psychiatrist.

Implementation of the bill would likely be costly for school districts; however, OSPI has not yet completed a fiscal note. The UW's fiscal note indicates an estimated impact of \$2.7 million to complete their requirements.

SB 5389 passed the full Senate on Wednesday with a vote of 45–2. It has not yet been scheduled to be heard in the House.

Another bill, adopted by the Senate on Tuesday, is not directly related to K–12 education, but could eventually positively impact school districts if adopted. [SB 5633](#), adopted with no dissenting votes, would require the Department of Health to provide funding to eastern and western Washington Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) to support and expand current behavioral health workforce academic and career pathway programs.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

SB 5633 is intended to help address the concern about a lack of trained mental health and behavior health professionals in the state. Intended to address the same issue, the Senate also unanimously adopted [SB 5054](#) on Wednesday to establish a reciprocity license program for mental health professionals licensed in another state. The idea being, Washington needs additional mental health professionals and these individuals are already trained, licensed, and ready to serve. It is not likely this would cause a tidal wave of new health professionals in Washington; however, it is a no-cost way to potentially provide some assistance. The bill has not yet been scheduled to be heard in the House.

Equitable Education Investments

Special Education. Last week we discussed two specific Senate bills as the main vehicles for action on special education. Both were adopted by the full Senate on Saturday. The first bill, [SB 5532](#), would require school districts to: provide at least one-half day of professional learning on special education topics; and convene an ongoing special education advisory committee to advise the district of special education needs. School districts also would have to annually report to OSPI a series of data regarding least restrictive environment for students with disabilities. ESDs would be required to contract for independent special education advocates to serve as resources for children with disabilities and their families, if funds are appropriated in the Operating Budget. Additionally, OSPI would be directed to contract with a neutral party to facilitate meetings and discussions of a special education advisory group. By November 1, 2021, and every three years thereafter, OSPI would have to submit a report to the Legislature that summarizes the advisory group's findings and recommendations to improve outcomes for students in special education programs.

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

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

Additional amendments were made to SB 5091 on the Senate Floor. The first changes the required special education audits from a performance audit to a financial or accountability audit. Additionally, the deadline to complete the audits was changed from February 1, 2020, to June 1, 2020. Finally, the amendment removed the requirement to review the distribution of students receiving special education services with a cost of \$15,000 or more.

A second amendment clarifies that students with disabilities in institutional education programs are to receive special education excess cost allocations with a multiplier of

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

1.00 (like other special education students). The amendments also specifically require school districts to distribute the allocations to the institutional program that generated the funding. Further, the amendment clarifies that students enrolled in institutional education programs are excluded from a school district's enrollment percent, used to calculate the funded enrollment percent that is limited to 13.5 percent.

The original excess cost multiplier was proposed to be increased from 0.9609 to 0.98. Later it was amended to be increased to 1.00. Now there are discussions of further amending the bill to provide an excess cost multiplier of 1.07 (as was proposed in [HB 1910](#)—which was never heard or otherwise acted upon). This is continued positive movement, but the total funding would still be well-short of \$400 million, the projected unfunded need. If legislators continue to propose additional increases in the excess cost multiplier, at this pace it will only take them another few months to land on a multiplier that would provide “full funding.”

Both SB 5532 and SB 5091 are scheduled to be heard in the House Education Committee on Tuesday, March 19, at 3:30 p.m.

Levies/LEA. There has been no specific action on levies or Local Effort Assistance since last week's report. [SB 5313](#), with a levy lid of 20 percent or \$3,500 per pupil and LEA provided at 10 percent, with a one-year hold harmless provision, continues to be the idea that is being talked about—but it remains technically dead, after failing to be adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee. We continue to hear rumblings that the House is contemplating a similar plan of a 20 percent lid or a \$3,000 (rather than \$3,500) per pupil cap and a 10 percent LEA (we have not heard any discussion about an LEA hold harmless). The House's action, however, continues to be just a rumor; no specific proposal has come forward, yet. We continue to believe that we will see a plan—or at least a signal about the House's intentions—when the House introduces an Operating Budget proposal (which is continued to be assumed will be released on March 25 or 26).

School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB). As discussed last week, only two bills have any impacts on SEBB implementation. The first, [HB 1813](#), was adopted by the House with a vote of 56–39 on Friday, after *TWIO* was produced; it has not been scheduled for action in the Senate. The bill would require a school district, if they contracted for pupil transportation services, to include health benefits and pension contributions equal to classified staff. Prior to the House's adoption, an amendment was accepted which would reduce the pension plan-equivalent funds calculation applied to employees of a contractor performing services on a pupil transportation services contract. As amended, the percentage of estimated salaries added is reduced from a percentage equal to the total employer and employee contribution rate to the School Employees' Retirement System, currently expected to be 21.26 percent of pay in the 2019–21 fiscal biennium, to a percentage equal to the Plans 2 and 3 normal cost employer contribution rate of the School Employees' Retirement System, currently expected to be 8.25 percent of pay in the 2019–21 fiscal biennium.

The second bill, [HB 2096](#), would delay ESD participation in SEBB. HB 2096 continues to be technically dead, having failed to move from the House Appropriations Committee; however, efforts are ongoing to see if this bill can be revived later.

Looking at the big picture, we continue to receive conflicting reports about whether SEBB will be funded (thereby accepting the Tentative Agreement) in the budget or not. Following last week's Health Care Authority release of new estimated rates, and a corresponding change in projected states costs, there has been no real movement from legislators. The only thing we have heard is that Senate Ways & Means staff, behind-the-scenes, are running numbers on the projected impacts on the state budget—and also local school district costs. This is essentially standard

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

operating procedure and does not really provide any information on whether or not the Senate intends on funding SEBB. What is interesting, however, is that they are using rates that are not only lower than estimated by OFM in October and lower than estimates in the Governor's budget in December, but they are using lower rates than those just released by the Health Care Authority. Their rationale is that they believe administrative costs will be cheaper than previously anticipated and that funding in the future will be less than previously projected.

If the assumptions are correct, that would mean an additional savings to the state (and probably a bit of savings for school districts); however, there has been a concern since SEBB was first adopted that there is no specific statutory requirement that the Legislature fully fund health care rates. This is the first indication that, at least the Senate, does not plan on funding the full cost of rates as established by the Health Care Authority. There is no reason to panic, but this news is concerning. Stay tuned.

Regionalization. Regionalization adjustments continue to be a non-starter in the Legislature. No action has been taken on the current calculation or implementation of the Legislature's regionalization scheme first adopted in EHB 2242 (2017). There is still an opportunity to make adjustments via the Operating Budget, but it does not seem very likely at this point.

School Facilities

Last week's *TWIO* discussed four key school construction-related bills that continued to move. Three of them are now dead, failing to be moved out of their original house by Wednesday's cut-off. The one key bill that continues to live is [SB 5853](#), overhauling the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP).

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

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

The full Senate adopted the bill on Saturday; however, prior to final passage, another amendment was adopted. As amended by the Ways & Means Committee, state bond appropriations for SCAP were limited to one-third of the total bond appropriations in the Capital Budget. Although this already drastically reduced the impact of the bill, a Senate Floor amendment further reduced this limit: from one-third of the total Capital Budget bond appropriations to 30 percent. The Senate adopted the bill with a vote of 40–5 and it is scheduled for a public hearing in the House Capital Budget Committee on Thursday, March 21, at 1:30 p.m.

The first of the three key bills that failed to be adopted was [SJR 8201/SB 5066](#), the constitutional amendment and implementing bill to authorize the simple majority

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

approval of school district bonds. When the Joint Resolution was brought to the Senate Floor on Tuesday afternoon, there was one Republican-sponsored amendment on the bar. It would have changed the simple majority approval threshold for bonds to 55 percent. It also would have prevented state prevailing wage requirements from applying to any school construction projects. Democrats objected to the amendment, arguing that it improperly prohibited prevailing wage from applying to any school construction project, whether they were funded by bonds or not. The Senate's presiding officer agreed with the Democrats' argument and ruled that the amendment expanded the scope of the bill (and, therefore, was "out of scope") and it was set down. As Democrat leaders tried to move the bill to Third Reading and Final Passage, Republicans objected, and quickly introduced a second amendment. The second amendment would have changed the threshold of bond passage to 55 percent—but only if the election was held on the November general election ballot (otherwise, the bond issue would have to be approved by the current 60 percent). Understanding that this amendment was within the scope of the bill, Democrats this time moved to table the amendment. They argued that the bill had been on the Senate's Floor schedule for several hours, allowing plenty of time for amendments to be introduced, but this amendment was quickly drafted and introduced without any opportunity to review (and really introduced only because the previous amendment was ruled out of order). The motion to table the amendment was adopted on a straight party-line vote, with 28 Democrats supporting and all 20 Republicans (plus Democrat Tim Sheldon, who caucuses with the Republicans).

The bill was finally moved to Third Reading with a hearty debate, but ultimately failed with a straight party-line vote, with 28 Democrats supporting and 20 Republicans (plus Democrat Tim Sheldon, who caucuses with the Republicans). Because this was a constitutional amendment, it requires a two-thirds majority of both houses to be adopted (33 votes in the Senate and 66 votes in the House). It should be noted that, although bills are only "technically" dead until the final gavel of session falls, if a bill is defeated on the Floor of the House or Senate it is officially dead and cannot be revived. It should also be noted that SB 5066 was never brought to the Floor—a bill that would only require a simple majority vote for approval. SB 5066, however, would only change state statutes to comply with the constitution. Because the constitutional amendment was not moving forward, adopting SB 5066 would have been pointless.

[SB 5572](#), which would have established a small school district modernization grant program for school districts (and state/tribal compact schools) with less than 1,000 students, got stuck on the Senate's Second Reading Calendar and was never acted upon. This bill had a lot of momentum (and has been discussed for a few years) and was expected to at least be adopted by the Senate. Although this bill is technically dead, it is likely that the Capital Budget will have some funding for a similar program. The real benefit to adopting this bill (which is still a possibility) is that the modernization grant program would have been placed in state statute. If a similar program is funded in the budget (as it has been previously), the fight over funding continues every two years.

The final key bill that was lost was [HB 1507](#). The bill would have required school districts, in planning for new school construction projects or major remodeling projects, to consider school building plans and designs that promote effective physical safety and security through "natural surveillances, natural access controls, and territorial reinforcements." The bill died in the House Rules Committee before it was acted upon by the full House.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

State Resources

Revenue discussions continue to occur mostly behind-the-scenes; however, we expect a package of revenue proposals will be unveiled when the House releases its budget. When we see what they are proposing, we will have a better idea about whether or not any of the issues can be adopted and how much new revenue would be available, if passed.

[SB 5581](#), to clarify and specifically authorize the taxation of remote sellers was adopted by the House last Friday in an amended form. As it was already adopted by the Senate, the amended bill was sent back to the Senate for their acceptance or rejection of the amendments. On Monday, the Senate concurred with the House amendments. On Tuesday, the final bill was delivered to the governor for his action. He is expected to sign the bill. If he does, projected revenues would be \$117 million in 2019–21, increasing to \$194 million in 2021–23, and \$218 million in 2013–25. Local governments are expected to receive additional sales tax revenue as well, totaling approximately \$168 million over the next six years.

Another bill, this one to review taxes rather than adopt new revenue, is [HB 2117](#). The bill would reauthorize the [Tax Structure Work Group](#) (established last session) and expand its duties. The bill was moved to the House’s Second Reading Calendar on Tuesday, but failed to be acted upon. Because the Tax Structure Work Group was originally established in the Operating Budget, it would not be surprising to see implementation of the bill or the reestablishment of the Work Group as a part of the House’s budget proposal.

Additional Bill Movement

Graduation Requirements/Assessments. Until Wednesday, all three of the “de-link” bills we have discussed in *TWIO* were still alive. Following Wednesday’s cut-off, both of the House’s bills continue to live, but the Senate’s proposal, [SB 5548](#), is dead.

[HB 1599](#), which was adopted by the full House with a vote of 91–4 on Friday, now awaits action in the Senate. The bill would de-link graduation requirements from statewide high school assessments; extend an appeals process for students in the Class of 2019; require students in the Class of 2020 and after to use one of 13 pathway options; and require school districts to make six optional assessments available to students beginning with the Class of 2020.

[HB 1089](#), also awaiting action in the Senate, would: decouple graduation requirements from statewide high school assessments; and eliminate alternative assessments.

Meet Your Legislators

As always, we strongly encourage you to engage in the legislative process. WASA cannot achieve success in this legislative session unless policy-makers hear from WASA’s members. Engagement can be a simple quick email, a note via postal mail, or a phone call. Of course, the best way to impact a legislator is face-to-face. With the necessary cancelation of the annual WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference, our opportunity to have a collective voice on a singular Day on the Hill was missed; however, there are upcoming opportunities to have a redo.

Day on the Hill Redux

Following the cancelation of the Legislative Conference, WASA/WSSDA/WASBO staff met to determine how we could re-stage a Day on the Hill. After struggling with how to manage a set of logistical challenges, we decided a regional approach might do the trick. WSSDA’s Legislative Committee members have been corresponding with their school director colleagues in their respective regions to coordinate legislative meetings.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

At this point, school districts from WSSDA Director Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (all west-side Director Areas) have scheduled appointments next week. WSSDA Director Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5 will be in Olympia and on the Capitol Campus on Tuesday, March 19, and Director Area 2 will be in Olympia and on the Capitol Campus on Thursday, March 21. WSSDA Legislative Committee members are continuing their efforts to coordinate meetings for the remaining Director Areas across the state. We strongly encourage school administrators to participate in these meetings. If your school board's Legislative Representative (or other board members) have not coordinated with you, we encourage you to contact them.

On WSSDA's website, there is an [Appointments with Lawmakers](#) webpage. On this page are:

- [Master Appointment Spreadsheets](#) that are being updated daily for your use. Each Director Area (DA) has its own master appointment spreadsheet, making your appointments easier to navigate. Please note that meetings with legislators from districts that cross DA lines will be included on BOTH DA's master appointment spreadsheet
- [Meeting Sign Up](#) forms to RSVP to the meetings you'd like to attend. Like the Master Appointment Spreadsheets, each Director Area (DA) has its own sign up form. You are encouraged to review the master appointment spreadsheet for your region before filling out the sign up form.

Included on this page is the contact information for the WSSDA Legislative Committee member(s) who is coordinating the meetings.

Similar to our annual Day on the Hill, there will be a "home base" in the Pritchard Cafeteria on the Capitol Campus. Staff will be onsite and available to answer any questions that you may have.

Those of you who have been to the Capitol during session know that parking can be a challenge. There is limited one-hour (free) street parking in the neighborhood surrounding the Capitol, but your best option probably is to park in one of the available lots (\$1.50–\$2.00 per hour). For information, visit the Legislature's [Campus Parking Information](#) page. Additionally, Intercity Transit operates a free [Dash Shuttle](#) to the Capitol Campus with many stops along its regular route; however, the easiest parking with the most plentiful spots is at the Farmer's Market at the North end of the run.

Our hope is that you utilize these meetings to inform your legislators about our collective associations' priorities—our Hot Topics. Our Hot Topics documents will be available at the home base in Olympia and can be accessed online on WASA's [Professional Learning webpage](#). Available here are the long-form Hot Topics and the shorter "leave-behind" Hot Topics. Additionally, there are two recorded webinars walking through the Hot Topics, from WSSDA's Jessica Vavrus and WASA's Dan Steele.

Finally, we want to give a shout-out and thank you to Jessica Vavrus, Logan Endres, and WSSDA's Legislative Committee for coordinating this effort. If your region does not have scheduled appointments with legislators, we encourage you to check WSSDA's [Appointments with Lawmakers](#) webpage regularly.

Town Hall Days

Every session, the Legislature sets aside a weekend for legislators to return home for Town Hall meetings. In recent years, many legislators have resorted to multiple Telephone Town Halls rather than scheduling a face-to-face, in-district Town Hall; however, many other legislators have kept up the tradition. This weekend and next weekend, March 16 and March 23, is when most of the Town Halls are scheduled

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

(although some legislators have already held their meetings, and some are scheduled farther out into the future).

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

The League of Women Voters has compiled a comprehensive list of [scheduled Town Hall meetings](#). Updated lists of Town Halls have also been posted on the House Democratic Caucus [webpage](#) and the Senate Democratic Caucus [webpage](#). Many Republican legislators will also be hosting Town Halls; however, Republicans have not provided a comprehensive listing of their meetings. Please be aware that the Democratic Caucus lists do not include Town Halls in Republican-only districts. In those cases, using the League of Women Voters list is the best option.

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

AEA

By Mitch Denning

This week, AEA watched the fate of a number of K–12 bills as the cut-off for bills moving out of their house of origin came on Wednesday. There's always a flurry of floor action, and, then speculation that certain bills, which appear to be dead, can be kept alive as deemed "NTIB," necessary to implement the budgets.

One of the three WSNA bills is moving, as [SHB 1272](#), school lunch durations, will be heard on Monday in Senate Early Learning & K–12. We will be submitting written testimony to the committee, urging the committee to move the bill forward without amendments. In the Senate, we're focusing on ensuring that the twenty-minute lunch period concept, based on the results of the six demonstration elementary schools, in SY 2020–21 is a permissive policy and is not mandated by the state.

[HB 1892](#), elimination of the reduced-price copay for grades Pre–K and 4–12 did not move out of House Appropriations. We'll see in about 10 days if it's included in the House 2019–21 Operating Budget. If not, it will continue in 2020 as a high WSNA priority.

Unfortunately, [HB 1685](#), implementation of the Hunger Free Student Bill of Rights Act of 2018, died in House Appropriations. WSNA is currently working with OSPI on guidance language they will send out to districts which would allow parents to make financial decisions for their children's meal accounts. This provision may help limit meal debt for some households.

During the 2019 interim, Rep. Strom Peterson (D- Edmonds) has again indicated that he would work with K–12 stakeholders to hopefully address the increasing district meal debt issue in the 2020 legislative session.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

AEA continues to support the Senate's simple majority bond bills (50 percent), [SB 5066](#) and [SJR 8201](#), both without the 40 percent validation rule. On Tuesday, SJR 8201 was debated on the Senate floor, but, needing a two-thirds approval rate which is 33 "yes" votes, was defeated 28–21. We feel that its journey this year was significant, as in the past couple of years the bill had but a public hearing.

WAMOA will be testifying next Thursday in the House Capital Budget in support of [SB 5853](#), School Construction Assistance Program, which passed the Senate on March 9, 40–5. This bill would implement several of the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving School Construction Funding recommendations made in December 2018, primarily the increase in student per square foot allocation.

As reported in last week's *TWIO*, one of AEA's 2019 priorities deals with the improvement of student safety and security in our schools. We are watching closely the movement of the following bills:

- [2SSB 5141](#), school resource officer training and policies, along with [SSB 5514](#), first responder agency notifications to schools regarding threats, were both heard yesterday in House Education;
- [2SHB 1216](#), non-firearm measures to increase school safety and student well-being, will be heard in Senate Early Learning & K–12 on Monday, March 18; and
- [SSB 5106](#), work group on natural disaster mitigation and resiliency activities, will be heard in House Housing, Community Development & Veterans on Tuesday, March 19.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

*If it weren't for the rocks in its bed,
 The stream would have no song.*

Carl Perkins

The legislative flow has now shifted to upcoming hearings where bills that have passed either house are scheduled for public hearings. The next deadline of note is the planned release on March 20, of the latest revenue forecast and projection. Budgets developed by both houses will follow.

Following is a brief summary of bills that are still alive, putting aside those yet unknown bills that will be or have been determined to be necessary to implement the budget. (NTIB). When two bills on the same topic are still alive, italics are used to indicate the likely vehicle that will advance.

A reminder: This weekend many legislators have scheduled town halls to hear from their constituents. This is an excellent opportunity to ask questions and air any concerns without having to come to Olympia.

Retirement Related Proposals

[SB 5360/ESHB 1308](#)—Revise provisions in the Public Employees' Retirement System, the Teachers' Retirement System, and the School Employees' Retirement System with regard to plan membership default. It would change the present retirement plan default for new hires from Plan 3 to Plan 2. SB 5360 passed the Senate, 39–9 and

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

has been scheduled for a public hearing March 20. ESHB 1308 passed the House 74–22 and has been referred to the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

Substitute Options for Early Retirees

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

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. SB 5350 passed the Senate 48–0 and has been scheduled for a public hearing on March 20, before the House Appropriations Committee. HB 1413 passed the House 90–7 and had a public hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee on March 9 and is scheduled for Executive Session on March 18.

School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

HB 2096—Concerning educational service district health benefits is a bill that asks for a 2-year delay in SEBB implementation for ESD’s. Although scheduled for Executive Session on February 28, no action was taken. This bill is entwined with the whole SEBB issue. It can be seen as NTIB and could be dealt with once the Legislature decides how to deal with the SEBB issue.....the high cost being the most pressing challenge for both budgets to solve.

During the last SEBB meeting, it was mentioned that in order to lower the cost to the General Fund, the state Legislature could do a number of things. The Health Care Authority outlined some of the choices the Legislature could do in order to decrease the state’s obligation.

During the March 7, SEB Board meeting, it was mentioned that the Legislature could modify assumptions related to the loan repayment and premium stabilization reserve levels. Changes to any of the below items could also impact the funding rate:

- adjusting the HCA administrative budget,
- changing enrollment assumptions,
- restructuring the program and changing eligibility, (Not likely unless the collective bargaining agreement is rejected, and new legislation is adopted.)
- rejecting the CBA and changing assumptions related to employer and employee premium shares,
- lowering benefit levels while maintaining the 88 percent AV, (such as eliminating acupuncture or chiropractic coverage), and
- lowering assumed trend (inflation and usage) rates for UMP plans.

FYI: This is a link to WEA message to members re: SEBB:

<https://www.washingtonea.org/ourvoice/post/k-12-health-care-update-for-wea-members/>

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 11–15, 2019

continued

Other Bills that may have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

ESHB 1813—Incorporating the costs of employee health benefits and pension contributions into school district contracts for pupil transportation. As stated in the bill narrative: “Between the effective date of the bill and December 31, 2019, any pupil transportation services contract must include sufficient funds for the contract employer to provide employees of the contractor with an employer health benefits contribution equal to the allocation rate for school employees, less the retiree remittance, plus an amount equivalent to the total employer normal cost contribution rate to the School Employees’ Retirement System.

Beginning January 1, 2020, any pupil transportation services contract must include sufficient funds for the contract employer to provide employees of the contractor with an employer health benefits contribution equal to the rate established for the School Employees’ Benefits Board, less the retiree remittance, plus an amount equivalent to the total employer and employee contribution rate to the School Employees’ Retirement System.”

This bill passed the House 56–39 and has been referred to the Senate Education Committee.

SUGGESTED ACTION: This bill will add costs to a district who contracts for transportation services with a private provider. If concerned, one should contact members of the Senate Early Learning and K–12 Education committee and express your concerns. Previous testimony by WASA expressed concerns about the potential increased costs to school districts. Furthermore, if successful, districts who privately contract food services, for example, may well find themselves having to meet the same requirements.

2SHB 1087—Concerns long-term services and supports. The bills 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. 2SSHB 1087 passed the House 63–33 and has been scheduled for a public hearing before the Senate Health and Long-term Care Committee on March 15.

SHB 1399—Makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session. This bill passed the House 71–23 and has been scheduled for a public hearing on March 14, before the Senate Committee on Labor and Commerce.

Meanwhile, these rocks create their own song.....



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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
2SHB 1039	Opioid medications/schools	S Health & Long Term	Pollet
SHB 1057	School bus safety	H Appropriations	Mosbrucker
HB 1060	Medical marijuana/students	H HC/Wellness	Blake
SHB 1063	Primary elections/age 17	H Rules R	Bergquist
EHB 1074 (SSB 5057)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	S Ways & Means	Harris
SHB 1076 (ESSB 5067)	Common schools	H Rules C	Dolan
HB 1089	Certificates of achievement	S EL/K-12	MacEwen
HB 1093 (SB 5312)	Special ed. appropriations	H Appropriations	Dolan
SHB 1095 (SB 5442)	Medical marijuana/students	S EL/K-12	Blake
HB 1101 (SB 5133)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1102 (SB 5134)	Capital Budget 2019-21	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
SHB 1106	Truancy/detention	H Appropriations	Orwall
HB 1108 (SB 5154)	Supp. Operating Budget 2017-19	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1109 (SB 5153)	Operating Budget 2019-21	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1111	Regionalization/islands	H Appropriations	Fitzgibbon
SHB 1119 (SB 5158)	Educator evaluations	H Appropriations	McCaslin
HB 1120 (SB 5068)	State learning standards	S EL/K-12	Dolan
HB 1121 (SSB 5146)	High school graduation requirements	H Education	Dolan
HB 1123	CTC tuition waiver program	H Appropriations	Pollet
SHB 1124	Degree-granting institutions	H Appropriations	Pollet
ESHB 1130 (SB 5606)	Pub. school language access	S EL/K-12	Orwall
HB 1132 (SB 5178)	TRS & SERS early retirement	H Appropriations	Appleton
E2SHB 1139	Educator workforce supply	S EL/K-12	Santos
SHB 1151 (SB 5105)	Education reporting	S EL/K-12	Volz
HB 1156 (SB 5192)	K-12 employee benefit contracts	H Appropriations	Appleton

SHB 1163 (SB 5188)	Expanded learning opp. programs	H Appropriations	Kloba
HB 1164 (SB 5427)	Dual credit programs	H Education	Bergquist
HB 1172 (SB 5314)	Capital gains tax/prop. tax	H Finance	Santos
SHB 1173 (SB 5071)	Obsolete school provisions		Santos
SHB 1182	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1184	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1191 (SB 5554)	School notifications	H Rules R	Goodman
HB 1200 (SSB 5247)	Catastrophic incident plans	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1209 (SSB 5063)	Ballots, prepaid postage	H Appropriations	Hansen
SHB 1210 (SB 5771)	School enrollment/military	S EL/K-12	Kilduff
2SHB 1211 (E2SSB 5116)	Clean energy	H Appropriations	Tarleton
2SHB 1216 (2SSB 5317)	School safety & well-being	S EL/K-12	Dolan
HB 1221	Youth suicide/crisis plans	H Education	Orwall
HB 1245	School safety planning	H Cap Budget	Pollet
HB 1256	Driving w/ electronic device	H Rules R	Lovick
SHB 1263 (SSB 5324)	Homeless student support	H Appropriations	Fey
SHB 1264	Secondary traumatic stress	S EL/K-12	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1265	School counselor access	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
2SHB 1272	School lunch durations	S EL/K-12	Thai
HB 1281 (SSB 5859)	Educational mentor programs	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 1291 (SB 5073)	Election cost reimbursement	H Appropriations	Walsh
2SHB 1304 (SB 5448)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	S EL/K-12	MacEwen
ESHB 1308 (SB 5360)	Retirement system defaults	S Ways & Means	Stanford
SHB 1314	Ethnic studies in schools	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1322 (SB 5607)	Dual language learning	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1327 (SSB 5379)	Parenting minors, supports	H Appropriations	Kilduff
SHB 1336 (E2SSB 5327)	Career connected learning	H Appropriations	Slatter
HB 1362	Postretirement emp./benefits	H Appropriations	Klippert
HB 1384	Poverty learning assist. program	H Education	Jenkin
HB 1387	Shared game lottery proceeds	H Appropriations	Stanford
HB 1388 (SB 5430)	Postretirement options	H Appropriations	Doglio
HB 1390 (SB 5400)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Leavitt
SHB 1393 (E2SSB 5432)	Behavioral health, integrate	H 2nd Reading	Cody

SHB 1399 (SSB 5449)	Paid family & medical leave	S Labor & Commerce	Robinson
HB 1407 (ESSB 5395)	Sexual health education	H Education	Stonier
HB 1409 (SB 5414)	School employee leave cap	H Appropriations	Appleton
2SHB 1424 (SB 5069)	CTE course equivalencies	S EL/K-12	Steele
HB 1425 (SB 5159)	Bilingual instruction program	H Appropriations	Lekanoff
SHB 1454	Students with disabilities	H Appropriations	Pollet
HB 1459	Running start summer pilot	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1467	High school grad. supports	H Education	Sells
SHB 1468 (SB 5070)	Bilingual educators	H Appropriations	Thai
HB 1475	Leadership skills grant program	H Appropriations	Young
HB 1478	State officials/H.S. assessment	H State Govt & Tribal	Volz
SHB 1479 (SB 5777)	Student mental health	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1481 (SB 5500)	Election costs & postage	H State Govt & Tribal	Dolan
HB 1496 (SB 5576)	Climate science education	H Education	Dolan
3SHB 1498 (2SSB 5511)	Broadband service	S Environment, Energy	Hudgins
SHB 1507	School safety/design	H Rules R	Walsh
HB 1547	Basic education funding	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1559	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	MacEwen
SHB 1575 (SSB 5623)	Collective bargaining/dues	S Labor & Commerce	Stonier
SHB 1577 (SSB 5574)	K-12 computer sci. ed. data	S EL/K-12	Callan
HB 1596	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
E2SHB 1599	High school graduation requirements	S EL/K-12	Stonier
SHB 1621 (SB 5512)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	S EL/K-12	Ybarra
HB 1623	Public schools/sign language	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1624 (SSB 5612)	Holocaust education	H Education	Thai
HB 1627 (SB 5773)	Regionalization/Federal Way	H Appropriations	Reeves
SHB 1658	Paraeducators	S EL/K-12	Paul
E2SHB 1660	Extracurricular/low income	S EL/K-12	Bergquist
ESHB 1667 (SB 5667)	Public records request administration	S State Govt/Tribal	Springer
HB 1674	Personalized learning experience	S EL/K-12	Rude
HB 1685	Free or reduced-price meals	H Appropriations	Peterson
ESHB 1696	Wage and salary information	S Labor & Commerce	Dolan
HB 1714 (SB 5113)	High school diplomas by CTC	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	Entenman

SHB 1715 (SB 5669)	Withholding of transcripts	S EL/K–12	Entenman
HB 1720 (SB 5014)	Student assessment requirements	H Education	Young
SHB 1734 (SSB 5706)	College in high school accreditation	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	Leavitt
HB 1755	Education doctorate degrees	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	Leavitt
HB 1758	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1763	Active shooter event/schools	H Civil R & Judiciary	Young
HB 1779 (SB 5834)	Student immigration status	H Education	Doglio
SHB 1782	Advisory group meetings	H Rules R	Pollet
SHB 1791 (SSB 5851)	Vulnerable children ed. opportunities	S Ways & Means	Reeves
HB 1803	Minimum school days	S EL/K–12	Orcutt
ESHB 1813	Pupil transp. contracts	S EL/K–12	Sullivan
HB 1833	School volunteers	H Education	Ryu
HB 1845	Deduction of union dues	H Labor & Workplace	Stokesbary
HB 1860	School drinking water/lead	H Education	Pollet
HB 1863 (SB 5804)	Ag., food, nat. resource education	H Education	Blake
HB 1891	Career & tech. education resources	H Appropriations	Paul
HB 1910	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Pollet
HB 1914 (SB 5908)	Equity training/schools	H Education	Doglio
HB 1943	Educational staff associates	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1955	PEBB & SEBB health premiums	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1969	School choice scholarship	H Education	Corry
2SHB 1973	Dual enrollment scholarship	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	Paul
HB 2006 (SB 5650)	Teaching cursive in schools	H Education	Rude
HB 2012 (SB 5821)	K–12 national cert. bonuses	H 2nd Reading	Boehnke
HB 2023	School boards/bond training	H Cap Budget	Sells
HB 2029	High poverty learning assist	H Appropriations	Paul
HB 2040	Nonhigh school districts	S EL/K–12	MacEwen
HB 2045	Interdistrict student transportation	H Education	Kilduff
HB 2056	Sexual health education/information	H Education	Shea
HB 2062 (SB 5930)	Seattle Storm license plates	H Passed 3rd	Slatter
HB 2073	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Volz
HB 2084	Prototypical school funding	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 2090	Balanced Budget/vetoes	H Appropriations	Kraft

HB 2096	ESD health benefits	H Appropriations	Bergquist
SHB 2108	K-3 class sizes/funding	S EL/K-12	Callan
HB 2116	Institutional education	H Education	Callan
2SHB 2117 (SB 5973)	State tax structure	H 2nd Reading	Frame
HB 2119 (SB 5975)	State forestland moneys	S Ways & Means	Morris
HB 2128	CTC reporting requirements	H Education	Leavitt
HB 2140	K-12 education funding	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 2145	Property tax revenue growth	H Finance	Pollet
HJR 4203 (SSJR 8201)	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
SB 5014 (HB 1720)	Student assessment requirements	S EL/K-12	McCoy
SSB 5023	Ethnic studies	H Education	Hasegawa
ESSB 5024	Local taxing districts	H Local Govt	Hasegawa
SSB 5028	Month of the kindergartner	H State Govt & Tribal	Hunt
SB 5052	School resource officers	S EL/K-12	O'Ban
SB 5053	Behavioral health licensure	S 2nd Reading	O'Ban
SB 5055	Behavioral health peer services	S 2nd Reading	O'Ban
SSB 5057 (EHB 1074)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SSB 5063 (HB 1209)	Ballots, prepaid postage	H State Govt & Tribal	Nguyen
SSB 5066	School district elections	S Rules 2	Wellman
ESSB 5067 (SHB 1076)	Common schools	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5068 (HB 1120)	State learning standards	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5069 (2SHB 1424)	CTE course equivalencies	S EL/K-12	Zeiger
SB 5070 (SHB 1468)	Bilingual educators	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5071 (SHB 1173)	Obsolete school provisions	S Rules 2	Zeiger
SB 5073 (HB 1291)	Election cost reimbursement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5080	Offender reentry/education	S Human Services, Re	McCoy
2SSB 5082	Social emotional learning	H Education	McCoy
SB 5086	School surplus technology	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5087	Language competency grants	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5088	Computer science/high school	H Education	Wellman
SSB 5089	Early learning access	H Human Svcs & Early Lrn	Wellman
E2SSB 5091	Special education funding	H Education	Wellman
SB 5092	School district waivers	S EL/K-12	Fortunato

SB 5105 (SHB 1151)	Education reporting	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5117	Essential public facilities	S Local Government	Palumbo
SB 5129 (HB 1343)	Revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5133 (HB 1101)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5134 (HB 1102)	Capital Budget 2019-21	S Ways & Means	Frockt
2SSB 5141	School resource officers	H Education	Wellman
SSB 5146 (HB 1121)	High school graduation requirements	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5153 (HB 1109)	Operating Budget 2019-21	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5154 (HB 1108)	Supp. Operating Budget 2017-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5158 (SHB 1119)	Educator evaluations	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5159 (HB 1425)	Bilingual instruction program	S Ways & Means	McCoy
SB 5169	Labor bargaining/neutrality	S Labor & Commerce	Hasegawa
SB 5170	Collaborative school governance	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 5178 (HB 1132)	TRS & SERS early retirement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5187	School compost & recycling	S Rules 2	Kuderer
SB 5188 (SHB 1163)	Expanded learning opp. programs	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5192 (HB 1156)	K-12 employee benefit contracts	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5216	Multistage threat assessment	S EL/K-12	O'Ban
SB 5238	Concussions in youth sports	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
SSB 5247 (HB 1200)	Catastrophic incidents	H Housing, Com Dev & Vet	Frockt
SB 5252	School district bonds, 55 percent	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5262	Special education	S EL/K-12	Zeiger
SB 5263	School bus drivers	H Education	Zeiger
SB 5264	School construction funding	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5266	Timely elections/districting	H State Govt & Tribal	Saldaña
SB 5269	School district reorganizing	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5312 (HB 1093)	Special education appropriations	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5313	School levies	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5314 (HB 1172)	Capital gains tax/property tax	S Ways & Means	Wellman
2SSB 5315	Student support staff	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5316	School enrichment levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
2SSB 5317 (2SHB 1216)	School safety & well-being	S Rules 2	Wellman
SSB 5324 (SHB 1263)	Homeless student support	H Education	Frockt

E2SSB 5327 (SHB 1336)	Career connected learning	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Wellman
SSB 5343	High school success	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5348	Schools, etc. construction/taxes	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SSB 5354 (SHB 1641)	Highly capable student programs	H Education	Rivers
SB 5360 (ESHB 1308)	Retirement system defaults	H Appropriations	Conway
SB 5367	Military friendly schools	H Education	Wagoner
SSB 5379 (HB 1327)	Parenting minors, supports	S Ways & Means	Wilson
ESSB 5395 (HB 1407)	Sexual health education	H Education	Wilson
SB 5400 (HB 1390)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Conway
SSB 5413	Pipeline for paraeducators	S Ways & Means	Keiser
SB 5414 (HB 1409)	School employee leave cap	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5427 (HB 1164)	Dual credit programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5430 (HB 1388)	Postretirement options	S Ways & Means	Conway
E2SSB 5432 (SHB 1393)	Behavioral health, integrate	H HC/Wellness	Dhingra
2SSB 5437 (2SHB 1351)	ECEAP eligibility	H Human Svcs & Early Ln	Wilson
SB 5442 (SHB 1095)	Medical marijuana/students	S EL/K-12	Takko
SB 5448 (2SHB 1304)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5464	Opioid overdose med./schools	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SSB 5465	Public education funding	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5466	School district levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5475	Migrant ed./credit retrieval	S EL/K-12	Keiser
2SSB 5484 (E2SHB 1391)	Early achievers' program	S Rules 2	Wilson
SB 5500 (HB 1481)	Election costs & postage	S State Govt/Tribal	Hunt
2SSB 5511 (3SHB 1498)	Broadband service	H Innov Tech & Econ Dev	Wellman
SB 5512 (SHB 1621)	Teacher prep. skills assessments	S Rules 2	McCoy
SB 5513 (SHB 1515)	Employer-employee status	S Labor & Commerce	Keiser
SSB 5514	School threats notification	H Public Safety	Padden
SSB 5532	Special education	H Education	Braun
SB 5541	Revenue reform task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SSB 5548	High school diploma pathways	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
SB 5554 (SHB 1191)	School notifications	S EL/K-12	Wilson
2SSB 5572	School modernization grants	S 2nd Reading	Honeyford
SSB 5574 (SHB 1577)	K-12 computer sci. education data	S 2nd Reading	Salomon

SB 5576 (HB 1496)	Climate science education	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SSB 5590	School depreciation subfunds	S 2nd Reading	Schoesler
SSB 5593	Running start fee waivers	H Education	Lias
SB 5594	Media literacy & digital citizenship	S Ways & Means	Lias
SB 5598	Student internet data privacy	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
SSB 5603	Military children/school registration	H Education	Randall
SB 5606 (ESHB 1130)	Public school language access	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5607 (HB 1322)	Dual language learning	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5612 (HB 1624)	Holocaust education	H Education	Rivers
SSB 5623 (SHB 1575)	Collective bargaining/dues	S 2nd Reading	Van De Wege
SB 5631	State & local taxation	S State Govt/Tribal	Brown
SB 5650 (HB 2006)	Teaching cursive in schools	S EL/K-12	Warnick
SB 5667 (ESHB 1667)	Public records request admin	S State Govt/Tribal	Becker
SB 5669 (SHB 1715)	Withholding of transcripts	S EL/K-12	Lias
SB 5685	Schools/student distress	S EL/K-12	Bailey
SB 5686	Retired school employee health	S Health & Long Term	Bailey
SSB 5689	Harassment, etc./schools	H Education	Lias
SSB 5706 (SHB 1734)	College in high school accreditation	S Rules 2	Randall
SB 5729	Dual credit enrollment priority	S Rules 2	Rivers
SB 5731	School district territory	H Education	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	H State Govt & Tribal	Walsh
SSB 5801	Teacher postretirement employment	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5803	Career & tech. education resources	S EL/K-12	Rivers
SB 5804 (HB 1863)	Ag., food, natural resource education	S EL/K-12	Warnick
2SSB 5820 (SHB 1574)	Vulnerable children/care	H Human Svcs & Early Lrn	Nguyen
SB 5821 (HB 2012)	K-12 national cert. bonuses	S EL/K-12	Das

SB 5834 (HB 1779)	Student immigration status	S EL/K–12	Hunt
ESSB 5853	School construction	H Cap Budget	Pedersen
SSB 5859 (HB 1281)	Educational mentor programs	S Ways & Means	Mullet
ESSB 5874	Rural sat. skill centers	H Education	Warnick
SB 5882	Homeless encampments/schools	S Housing Stability	King
2SSB 5903 (SHB 1876)	Children’s mental health	H Human Svcs & Early Lrn	Darneille
SB 5908 (HB 1914)	Equity training/schools	S EL/K–12	Das
SB 5930 (HB 2062)	Seattle Storm license plates	H Transportation	Randall
SB 5933	Teacher base compensation hours	S EL/K–12	Mullet
SB 5934	K–12 school construction	S Labor & Commerce	Ericksen
SB 5945 (HB 1895)	Youth gang reduction pilot	S Human Services, Re	Warnick
SSB 5963	State Budget outlook	S Rules 2	Rolfes
SB 5973 (2SHB 2117)	State tax structure	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5977	Firearms/school employees	S Law & Justice	Fortunato
SSJR 8201 (HJR 4203)	School district bonds	S Not adopted	Wellman
SJR 8202	School district bonds, 55 percent	S EL/K–12	Mullet