



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

January 17, 2020

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WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

About TWIO

This Week in Olympia (TWIO) is published by WASA in support of our members and members of our partners in WASBO, WSPA, and AEA.

TWIO is emailed each Friday during the Legislative Session and archived on WASA's website at <https://wasa-oly.org/WASA/TWIO>.



This Week in Review

The first week of a long session is often full of ceremony and most legislative committees spend their time getting grounded on the issues before them. Work sessions fill most committee agendas and very little “real” action takes place in the early days of session. With 105 days, there is little need to rush as the session takes on the feel of a marathon. The 60-day supplemental session, however, is more like a sprint. With the exception of a handful of newly elected or appointed members, legislators know the issues and know the process—and time is too short to spend time spinning their wheels.

The first week of the 2020 session included a frenzy of activity. Almost all legislative committees had full agendas with a few work sessions, but mostly public hearings—either on new bills or priority bills from last session (remember that in the second session in a biennium, ALL bills that were not adopted in the previous session are automatically revived).

In addition to other bills, the House Education Committee heard a set of controversial bills. On Monday, they heard **HB 1660**, regarding extracurricular activities. In short, the bill would establish goals for high schools related to the opportunity gap for Associated Student Body (ASB) card acquisition and the opportunity gap for extracurricular activity participation. The intent is to reduce or eliminate fees that impede low income students from student participation in extracurricular activities. There are also a series of school district data reporting requirements. This bill failed to be adopted last year, however, most of the bill's requirements were embedded in the 2019–21 Operating Budget.

Among other things, school districts are required to collect and report 2018–19 school year data related to students in possession of ASB cards and student participation in school-based athletic programs. A December 2019 **OPSI Bulletin (BULLETIN NO. 085-19)**, reviewed the new reporting requirements and deadlines. Each school district with a high school must collect, report to their ASB executive board, and publish on their website the following data elements related to ASB access and participation:

- Number of high school students eligible to participate in the federal Free and Reduced-Price Meals program.
- Price of ASB card for high school students.
- Discounted price of ASB card for students eligible for federal Free and Reduced-Price Meals program.
- Athletic program fees.

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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- Discounted athletic program fees for students eligible for federal Free and Reduced-Price Meals program.
- Number of high school students who possess an ASB card and number of high school students eligible for federal Free and Reduced-Price Meals program who possess an ASB card.
- Number of high school students participating in an athletic program and number of high school students participating in an athletic program who are eligible for federal Free and Reduced-Price Meals program.

Please be aware that the deadline for submitting this information was January 15, 2020—and OSPI is required to publish a list of schools and districts that are out of compliance. Even though it is past the deadline, you are strongly encouraged to submit your data ASAP, if you have not already submitted. If significant districts fail to comply with these reporting requirements, this will surely be used as an excuse to adopt HB 1660, with perhaps even more stringent requirements. For additional information, see OSPI's [ASB reporting tool](#) and OSPI's [ASB Reporting FAQ](#).

On Tuesday, the House Education Committee had a work session on Dual Credit programs, specifically covering the costs of those programs for students and families. OSPI presented findings of its [Dual Credit report](#), as required by the 2019–21 Operating Budget. A returning bill from last year, [HB 1164](#), was also heard. The bill would make several changes to Dual Credit programs, including altering funding provisions for College in the High School program. While HB 1164 was heard, it is our understanding that OSPI will be requesting a more comprehensive bill—or may request a proposed substitute to the current bill.

Continuing with controversial bills, on Thursday the House Education Committee held a work session to review the new report from OSPI's [Comprehensive Sexual Health Education Workgroup](#). Several Workgroup members provided a [review of the Workgroup](#). Following the work session, the Committee held a public hearing on [HB 2184](#), which would require all public schools to provide comprehensive sexual health education with an “affirmative consent curriculum” the 2022–23 school year. The curriculum must follow the recommendations of the Comprehensive Sexual Health Education Workgroup.

Last session, [SB 5395](#) was passed out of the Senate with similar provisions, but was bottled up in the House. During the interim, the Chairs of the two Education Committees followed the work of the Workgroup and apparently are on the same page now, which will provide this bill a lot of momentum.

The full House and Senate also took action on bills this week. One bill of interest that passed out of the House was [HB 1272](#), regarding school lunch durations. Last year the bill passed the full House, but did not move out of the Senate. At the end of the session, all bills in their opposite house revert back to the Rules Committee in their original House. HB 1272 was one of those bills and now it has a jump-start, already landing in the Senate. The bill would require OSPI to designate six schools as demonstration sites to implement a twenty-minute seated lunchtime and report on best practices. Funding for this purpose was already provided in the 2019–21 Operating Budget and demonstration sites have been established, so it is unclear why this bill is moving. One guess is that it will be amended later to implement a 20-minute seated lunchtime for all school districts. If that occurs, and the bill passes, it would make OSPI's rules on the issue moot. If this bill does not pass, however, Superintendent Reykdal will be carrying forward with the rulemaking process this spring. [Proposed rules](#) were filed last month.

WASA 2020 Legislative Platform

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In October, the WASA Board of Directors took action to adopt the association's Legislative Platform for the 2020 Legislative Session. As discussed in ***TWIO's Opening Day Special Edition***, this is the short, "non-budget" session, wherein the overwhelming focus will be on policy-related issues and minor adjustments to the 2019–21 Operating Budget and the 2019–21 Capital Construction Budget. Under normal circumstances, legislators would also make minor tweaks to the two-year Transportation Budget; however, following the adoption of Initiative 976 (\$30 Car Tabs) in November, there will likely be substantive conversations on, and significant changes in, transportation. Although lawsuits have been filed against the Initiative and the Courts have issued an injunction, preventing the implementation of the Initiative, budget-writers in both Transportation Committees have already publicly indicated they will proceed as though the Initiative is in place. This means potential cuts of over a half-billion dollars (out of a \$9.8 billion two-year budget). Other than the positive indirect impact provided by safe roads, K–12 education is not greatly affected by the Transportation Budget. In 2020, however, many legislators will be distracted by a major overhaul of the Transportation Budget, which includes funding for projects in just about every legislative district (remember, 2020 is an election year). Additionally, there is serious discussion about shifting revenues that current flow to the General Fund to the Transportation Budget, which will increase competition over a small pot of available money.

Given these circumstances, school administrators must temper their expectations. At the same time, 2020 is a prime time to begin (hopefully continue) conversations of importance to K–12. We are all in this for the long-haul, and you are encouraged to fully engage in the legislative process this year, further educating legislators about school district needs and building momentum for the 2021 session.

Many of the planks in WASA's 2020 Legislative Platform (discussed below) require additional funding—and a few of the items will require a substantial investment. In adopting the association's Legislative Agenda, the Legislation & Finance Committee and the Board of Directors wanted to clearly establish a principled set of requests that do not simply ask legislators for what we think we might be able to achieve, but what educators believe we need. Undercutting your own argument and asking for less than what is required to establish and run a high achieving school district may get you a "win" in the short run, but that cannot last. In addition, when you return to the Legislature for more, they will be frustrated and confused (and potentially angry), not understanding why you are unable to function with the funding you asked for and they provided.

WASA's Platform lays out a set of bold, honest requests. Certainly, we understand the state's fiscal constraints (and the short runway in this 60-day session) and we will be pragmatic and strategic in an effort to achieve as much success as we can in 2020, but if we receive less than we ask (which will certainly be the case), legislators, our members and the public will know we were not provided with what we clearly stated we needed. And no one will be surprised when we return with the same requests next year.

In addition to laying out WASA's requests for the Legislature, our Platform lays out a guide for school administrators to follow in speaking with one voice. As you review [WASA's 2020 Legislative Platform](#), understand that this common voice goes beyond our membership and extends through many of our partners' positions. If you compare WASA's Platform with the Platforms adopted by our partners (including, the Washington Association of School Business Officials ([WASBO](#)), the Alliance of Educational Associations ([AEA](#)), the Washington State School Directors' Association ([WSSDA](#)), and the Association of Washington School Principals ([AWSP](#)), you will find strong alignment. Set WASA's Platform next to your regional ESD's Platform and you will find even stronger alignment.

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Update Staff Allocation Formulas

The centerpiece of our 2020 Platform is the strong support for an enhancement of staffing allocations as a part of the Prototypical School Funding Model. To update all of the staffing ratios to achieve more realistic state-funded staffing levels will be enormously expensive. Increasing the ratios to the level as adopted as a part of Initiative 1351 (2014) is estimated to cost as much as \$5.6 billion.

As noted above, we cannot realistically expect complete success on this issue in the 2020 session. Even though a wholesale facelift of outdated staffing ratios will not happen in 2020, the Legislature has an opportunity to begin phasing in updated ratios. It is hoped the recommendations of OSPI's [Staffing Enrichment Workgroup](#) will shine a spotlight on the issue and persuade legislators to act in the coming session. (In addition to the final Workgroup report, take a look at [WASA's short summary of the report](#).) Even if the Legislature makes no progress on the issue, we will have laid the groundwork for the 2021 session (when a new two-year budget will be adopted)—and beyond.

One of the important message points to remember about this issue is that the Legislature IS fully funding the current Prototypical School Funding Model. The problem is the original staffing allocations were funded at artificially low ratios based on historic staffing ratios that had been in place since the late 1980's to ensure the conversion was cost neutral. Since then, the need for student supports in local school districts has grown exponentially, yet the funding ratios for most staff positions have remained the same since the Model was first implemented.

Unfortunately, [Governor Inslee's 2020 Supplemental Budget](#) request includes NO funding to implement any changes to staffing allocations. Superintendent Reykdal, however, has expressed this as a major priority. Legislation to address the implementation of the Staffing Enrichment Workgroup recommendations is expected to be introduced soon.

Define Teacher Duties and Expectations

An issue on the WASA Platform that would cost the state NOTHING—while perhaps actually helping districts to save some money along the way—is a request to specifically define teacher duties and expectations. Through hard bargaining the last two years, teachers across the state have received significant raises—providing them with professional, competitive, market-level salaries. It is clear teachers are highly trained professionals, performing complex full-time work, compressed into a 180-day calendar, yet local unions—even with historic raises—continue to bargain for additional pay for work that is not “extra,” but actually a part of a professional teacher's duties. WASA and other education management associations have urged the Legislature to clearly define the minimum professional duties and expectations for teachers and not leave this to collective bargaining. We have been fighting for this, mostly behind-the-scenes, over the last three sessions; however, WASA decided it is high time to add this to our Platform—again, fighting an uphill battle, but clearly stating the case about what we NEED.

The statutory definition we seek must explicitly state the professional responsibilities, time, and effort required to provide the state's program of basic education exceeds the required number of instructional hours and includes such things as: preparing, planning, and coordinating instruction; collaboration with other teachers or staff; meeting with parents; and evaluating student learning. Supplemental contracts would still be allowed; however, additional compensation would have to be tied to defined extra time or responsibilities that are uniquely associated with a specific assignment above and beyond the tasks of all other teachers. Teachers are either hourly employees or salaried professionals; they cannot have it both ways.

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Provide Consistent, Equitable, and Ample Education Resources

While *McCleary*, as a protracted court battle, is “dead,” implementation continues. In 2017, the Legislature adopted EHB 2242, the so-called *McCleary* “solution,” and comprehensively revised Washington’s K–12 education funding system. Administrators quickly recognized serious deficiencies with many components of the bill and a focus of WASA’s 2018 Platform was a series of priority fixes. The 2018 Legislature did take action to revise EHB 2242 by adopting E2SSB 6362, the *McCleary* “fix” bill; however, some of the identified deficiencies were not addressed, others received minor adjustments, and some provisions further complicated the job of school administrators. Further changes were adopted in 2019 yet underfunding and inequities remain.

WASA’s 2020 Legislative Platform again addresses needed changes to our new funding system. WASA’s Platform urges the Legislature to: provide additional special education funding to eliminate the current underfunding; expand “Experience Factor” eligibility to further lessen inequities between districts; revise provisions of the new School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) insurance program to mitigate unsustainable new costs on school districts; and continue to review, evaluate and correct the current regionalization methodology that is intensifying district inequities.

Special education continues to be discussed as a priority for many legislators—and Superintendent Reykdal has requested legislation ([SB 6117/HB 2258](#)) to further increase the excess cost multiplier. Given the budget circumstances, it is highly unlikely that legislators will fully close the special education underfunded gap; however, incremental steps would be better than nothing. In fact, OSPI’s SB 6117, which will be heard next week, January 22, 1:30 p.m., in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, would only increase the multiplier by \$9.4 million above the \$77 million provided in the 2019–21 Operating Budget. We will support Supt. Reykdal’s request, but we will be asking for the full \$300+ million—because that is what is needed.

A request that first appeared to not only be an uphill battle, but more of a hopeless fight, was revisions to the School Employees’ Benefits Board insurance program. During this first week of session, there has been a significant amount of conversation about adjustments to SEBB. No one is counting those chickens before they hatch, but the movement has provided at least a bit of hope. Legislation, [SB 6189](#), to clarify substitute teachers are not eligible for SEBB (along with a few other changes) was sponsored by a bi-partisan set of legislators and is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Thursday, January 23, at 3:30 p.m. Similar legislation, [SB 6290](#), clarifying that substitutes and coaches are ineligible, will be heard at the same time. This bill also eliminates the requirement that school districts provide contributions to the Health Care Authority for employees that waive coverage.

Further, legislation clarifying “optional benefits” and securing school district VEBA plans has also been introduced. [House Bill 2458](#) will be heard in the House Education Committee on Monday, January 20, at 1:30 p.m. A Senate companion, [SB 6479](#), was introduced today and has not yet been scheduled for a hearing; however, we are hoping it will be heard alongside SB 6189 and SB 6290 on Thursday. Both HB 2458 and SB 6479—requested by WEA and WASA—have bi-partisan sponsorship.

Support School Facilities

WASA will continue to advocate for additional support of school facilities. Specifically, we urge the Legislature to: give Washington’s citizens the opportunity to decide whether school district bond issues should be approved with a simple majority vote; enhance the state’s investment in K–12 construction by updating the current, outdated funding formulas for the Construction Cost Allowance and Student Space Allocation to ensure funding more closely reflects actual construction costs and educational space needs;

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and provide school districts that have difficulty passing local bonds with capital funds to support necessary new construction or modernization.

While our funding requests on the operating side are large, the significant request for updated and more realistic school construction formulas may be even more fanciful. Legislation introduced last session, [SB 5853](#), to phase in an overhaul of the School Construction Assistance Program formulas would have more than doubled the **cost of school construction in the next 20 years** (current projected funding in 2031–33 is \$1.4 billion; had the bill passed, the projected costs would have been \$3.4 billion). This funding was doubtful last year, with an initial cost of about \$20 million. With a current projected debt limit of approximately \$84 million, many legislators would even view a “down payment” of \$20 million as overly generous this year.

Again, we strongly encourage administrators to be engaged in the legislative process—even if the betting odds say we will have little success in 2020. If we stand and fight, we may not win all the battles, but you can be sure we will have NO opportunity to win if we are not in the fight.

The Week Ahead

Above, we mentioned a few key bills that are scheduled to be heard next week. As Legislative Committees are abuzz working through hearing agendas, already looking towards the first, self-imposed “cut-off” deadline (February 7), it is appropriate to apprise you of several additional bills set to be acted upon.

Little activity is expected on levy or Local Effort Assistance (LEA) issues; however, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee will hear [SB 6075](#) on Wednesday, January 22. SB 6075 would increase LEA funding for eligible districts to a \$2.50/\$1,000 Assessed Valuation levy, with a \$2,500 per student maximum (rather than the current maximum of \$1,500 per student)—IF the district increased its levy beyond the previous maximum \$1.50/\$1,000 AV.

On Friday, January 24, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee will hold a hearing on another SEBB-related issue—this one with negative consequences to school districts. The bill, [SB 6176](#), would require school district contracts for pupil transportation services to include sufficient funds to provide employees of the contracting employer with health benefits and pension contributions equivalent to those benefits provided to school district staff. This bill is substantially similar to [HB 1813](#) from last session. That bill passed the House and made it all the way to the Senate Rules Committee where it died lacking time to act upon the bill. We have expected HB 1813 to be resurrected (it sits in the House Rules Committee); however, the new strategy may be to let the Senate have a crack at it first. Regardless, whether HB 1813 or SB 6176, these are troublesome bills for districts. Even if a district does not contract for transportation services, this is a slippery slope. If transportation, why not food service contracts, for example.

On Wednesday, January 22, the Senate Ways & Means Committee will hold a work session on the K–12 Seismic Retrofit Program. OSPI requested \$25 million to fund a portion of the districts that are considered “high risk” in an earthquake. Governor Inslee’s budget proposal included \$10 million for the program.

In the same Committee meeting, legislators will hear [SB 6189](#) and [SB 6290](#), both clarifying eligibility for SEBB coverage, as discussed above.

As addressed earlier, the House Education Committee will hear [HB 2458](#), school district optional benefits, on Monday, January 20.

Unfunded mandates continue to be a major concern and a big whammy of an unfunded mandate will be heard in the House Education on Tuesday, January 21. [HB 1860](#) deals

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with lead in drinking water in schools. It mandates testing and the replacement of tainted fixtures—with no discussion of costs to districts.

These are just a handful of the issues you might want to keep an eye on (or act upon) this next week. Our full list of bills we are watching continues to grow. To see the full list of bills of interest to administrators, see the end of this and every *TWIO* newsletter—or visit WASA's [Bill Watch page](#) on the WASA website.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

The 2020 session is underway, and AEA has had a busy week. On Monday and Tuesday, we submitted written testimony in support HB 2325 and SB 6168, the Governor's proposed 2020–21 Operating Budget, to the House Appropriations and Senate Ways & Means Committees, respectively.

We also submitted written testimony in support of [HB 2324](#) and [SB 6248](#), the Governor's proposed 2020–21 Supplemental Capital Budget to the House Capital Budget and Senate Ways & Means Committee, respectively.

AEA supports [HB 2325](#) and [SB 6168](#) in two areas. One, we support the expansion of the new statewide network of behavioral health and safety supports for K–12 students which increases ESD behavioral specialists and corresponding administrative support. We also support the expansion of the nursing services in our state's smallest districts through the School Nurse Corp and the ESDs. Improving school safety is one of AEA's four priorities for this session.

In HB 2324 and SB 6248, we support the \$10 million seismic retrofit grant program through OSPI. Based on the results of a DNR/OSPI survey funded in the 2017–19 Capital Budget, 43 percent of the 222 buildings surveyed posed a “high” or “very high” risk of potential earthquake damage.

With a bond debt limit of \$84 million, we also support the use of \$54 million in cash authority to meet the expected SCAP projects in the July 2020 release.

WSNA has been working with Rep. Melanie Morgan (D-Parkland) during the interim on [HB 1872](#), elimination of the reduced-price copay for grades pre-K and 4–12. Last session the bill died in House Appropriations as the fiscal note called for \$8.5 million in new funding.

Rep. Morgan is interested this session in phasing in the elimination process. WSNA has presented an amendment to her which would fund the elimination in pre-K and grades 4–6 in the 2020–21 supplemental budget. The elimination in grades 7–8 and 9–12 would be funding in the following two biennial budgets.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

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Begin at the beginning,
and go on till you come to the end; then stop.

Lewis Carroll

In the beginning, there were close to 300 bills pre-filed even before the legislature convened. And then, once started, new bills continue to be introduced. 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 including bills that were introduced but may have no action last session. These bills could still be brought forward.

Retirement Related Proposals

[SB 6165/HB 2325](#)—Provides a one-time, 1.5 percent increase to the retirement benefits of retirees in the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System Plans 1, up to a maximum of \$22 per month. This bill was the Governor's request and had a hearing in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on January 15. Cities and Counties opposed the bill given the cost. Other groups/associations testified that this was not enough to offset the losses Plan 1 retirees have had since the COLA was removed in 2010. They instead asked the committee to support SB 5400 which the Select Committee on Pension Policy again approved and forwarded to the legislature for action.

[SB 5400/HB 1390](#)—would provide a 3 percent cost of living adjustment (COLA) to TRS1 and PERS1 members up to maximum of \$62.50 per month for the first \$25,000 of pension. These bills are Select Committee for Pension Policy (SCPP) agency request legislation.

SB 5400 is in Ways & Means awaiting scheduling. HB 1390 is in House Rules awaiting scheduling.

[HB 1132/SB 5178](#)—Revises provisions of the Teachers' Retirement System and the School Employees' Retirement System Plans 2 and 3 regarding early retirement options for members of those plans and allows early retirement with no reduction at age 60. Neither bill had a hearing last session but are still before their respective fiscal committees.

[SB 5414/HB 1409](#)—Changes the amount of annual leave that may be accumulated by a part-time employee who is under contract with a school district. 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. Neither bill had a hearing last session but are still available for action.

School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

Overview: The SEBB program has been launched. Full data has yet to be furnished on the program, but a few points are known particularly after talking with fiscal staff:

1. The Governor's budget projected a \$37.2 million dollar savings from earlier projected expenditures in SEBB. It is anticipated that the savings will be even greater once all enrollment and follow-up issues are completed. In fact, it was

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suggested savings may be in excess of \$400 million. (Earlier estimates had put the projected cost of SEBB at \$898 million.)

2. Some of the reasons for the savings are that the Health Care Authority (HCA) assumed 7 percent of potential enrollees would waive coverage. Close to 14 percent to date have waived. These persons statewide likely have spouses with existing coverage already, or are on Medicaid, or Tricare. In short, fewer persons (40,000) enrolled in medical than projected. Also, it appears fewer dependents have been enrolled. More data to follow.

The staff member made the statement that the overall cost for this program for many districts and the state will be much less expensive than what districts and the state have paid in the past.

Regarding Waivers: The HCA has repeatedly stated that even though an individual may waive coverage, a district must still pay for their insurances. The staffer made the point, that this was misleading because waiving coverage affects the pool by making the premium costs smaller, so the net effect is cheaper costs to the district on a statewide basis.

[HB 2458/SB 6479](#)—Concerning optional benefits offered by school districts.

This bill allows for districts to continue offering some benefits that are not in conflict with those offered by SEBB. Examples would include VEBA, auto insurance, etc. The bill text points out some others. An interesting section of the bill does however, state, “Each full-time employee, regardless of the number of dependents receiving basic coverage, receives the same additional employer contribution for other coverage or optional benefits...” (This author’s experience has been that administrators often got extra benefits with district contributions than other employees. This apparently can no longer occur.)

HB 2458 is scheduled for a public hearing on January 20.

[SB 6176](#)—Incorporating the costs of employee health benefits into school district contracts for pupil transportation. A school district may only enter into a pupil transportation services contract with a nongovernmental entity that provides the following to its employees: (a) An employer health benefits contribution equal to the monthly school employer funding rate for the State Health Benefits Program for school employees, less the retiree remittance for the Public Employees’ Benefits Board (PEBB); and (b) An amount equivalent to the Plans 2 and 3 normal cost employer contribution rate of the School Employees’ Retirement System, multiplied by the estimated salaries of the employees of the private nongovernmental entity.

This bill is scheduled for a public hearing on January 24 before the Senate Education Committee.

This bill is problematic for a number of reasons; added cost to districts for example. Furthermore, once this door is open, what about contracted food service workers? Others?

[SB 6189](#)—Clarifying eligibility for School Employees’ Benefits Board coverage. Retirees receiving insurance through PEBB, substitutes, coaches, and employees who are covered as a dependent by someone already receiving PEBB or SEBB insurance are not eligible for SEBB coverage. However, it is important to note that someone receiving Medicare can not be denied such coverage.

This bill is scheduled for a public hearing on January 23 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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SB 6290—Concerning contributions to and eligibility for school employee benefit plans. For school employee benefits beginning July 1, 2021, for the 2021–22 school year, contributions to the authority are not required for individuals ((eligible for benefits under RCW32 41.05.740(6)(e))) who waive their coverage.

Substitute employees and coaches are not eligible for benefits beginning with the 2021–22 school year through the School Employees' Benefits Board.

A public hearing is scheduled before the Senate Ways & Means Committee on January 23.

SB 6296—Concerning health care benefits for public school employees. Beginning September 1, 2020, an employee in a job sharing position who is anticipated to work at least six hundred thirty hours is benefits eligible and will receive a prorated portion of the full-time employer contribution that is consistent with the district's job sharing plan under RCW 28A.405.070 35.

A public hearing is scheduled before the Senate Ways & Means Committee on January 23.

Other Bills that may have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

HB 2171—Concerning vested vacation or paid time off upon an employee's termination. If an employer has an established policy, practice, or agreement to provide paid vacation or paid time off, and an employee is terminated from employment by death, reduction in force, resignation, dismissal, or retirement, any of the employee's unused vested vacation time or paid time off must be paid to the employee as wages at the employee's final rate in accordance with the employment policy, practice, or agreement with respect to eligibility and vesting requirements.

This bill was heard on January 20 and is scheduled for Executive Action on January 23.

HB 2304—Concerning shared leave and industrial insurance benefits. The requirement that an employee diligently pursue and be found ineligible for industrial insurance wage replacement benefits is removed. An employee receiving wage replacement benefits may not receive more than their base salary as a result of receiving shared leave. This bill was passed out of committee on January 16th.

HB 2614/SB 6349—Concerning paid family and medical leave. This bill is agency request legislation clearing up some areas with the family and medical leave act, laying out penalty process steps and clarifying certain issues.

Both bills are scheduled for public hearings on January 20 before their respective labor committees. HB 2614 is scheduled for Executive Session on January 23.

SB 5473/HB 1445—Making unemployment benefits accessible to persons with family responsibilities and other availability issues and making clarifying changes. Briefly, the term 'good cause' is modified to include that the separation from work was necessary because care for a child or vulnerable adult in the claimant's care is inaccessible. Therefore, an individual may be entitled to unemployment benefits.

SB 5743 had a public hearing on January 16.

SB 6242—Adjusting school directors' compensation. For a district with a total student enrollment of twenty thousand or more students, the daily amount of the compensation must be established by the board, but the annual compensation may not exceed the annual salary for a legislator under RCW 43.03.013.

This bill is scheduled for a public hearing on January 24 before the Senate Education Committee.

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SB 6368/ HB 2685—Concerning sick leave for K–12 employees. Leave provided in this proviso not taken shall accumulate from year to year. Such accumulated time may be taken at any time during the school year may be used for the purpose of payments for unused sick leave in accordance with RCW 28A.400.210.

No hearings have been scheduled to date.

And finally, ...

SB 6320—Concerning the ability of a minor to operate a lemonade business on an occasional basis. This will not subject you to charges of child slavery when parking your child on the curb during vacations as a fundraiser.



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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 13, 2020

First Day of Session.

February 7, 2020

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

February 11, 2020

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

February 19, 2020

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

February 28, 2020

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

March 2, 2020

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

March 6, 2020*

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).

March 12, 2020

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 Trans	Klippert
HB 1035	School resource officers	H Approps	Walsh
HB 1038	Firearms/school employees	H Civil R & Judi	Walsh
2SHB 1039	Opioid medications/schools	H Rules 3C	Pollet
SHB 1057	School bus safety	H Approps	Mosbrucker
HB 1060	Medical marijuana/students	H HC/Wellness	Blake
SHB 1063	Primary elections/age 17	H Rules R	Bergquist
SHB 1076 (ESSB 5067)	Common schools	H Education	Dolan
HB 1089	Certificates of achievement	H Rules 3C	MacEwen
HB 1093 (SB 5312)	Special ed. appropriations	H Approps	Dolan
SHB 1106	Truancy/detention	H Approps	Orwall
HB 1108 (SB 5154)	Supp. operating budget 17-19	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1111	Regionalization/islands	H Approps	Fitzgibbon
SHB 1119 (SB 5158)	Educator evaluations	H Approps	McCaslin
HB 1120 (SB 5068)	State learning standards	H Education	Dolan
HB 1121 (SSB 5146)	High school graduation reqs	H Education	Dolan
HB 1123	CTC tuition waiver program	H Approps	Pollet
SHB 1124	Degree-granting institutions	H Approps	Pollet
HB 1132 (SB 5178)	TRS & SERS early retirement	H Approps	Appleton
HB 1156 (SB 5192)	K-12 empl. benefit contracts	H Approps	Appleton
SHB 1163 (SB 5188)	Expanded learning opp. prgs.	H Approps	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 Approps	Santos
HB 1184	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1191 (SB 5554)	School notifications	H Education	Goodman
HB 1200 (SSB 5247)	Catastrophic incident plans	H Approps	Dolan

HB 1209 (SSB 5063)	Ballots, prepaid postage	H Approps	Hansen
2SHB 1211 (E2SSB 5116)	Clean energy	H Approps	Tarleton
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 Trans	Lovick
SHB 1263 (SSB 5324)	Homeless student support	H Approps	Fey
ESHB 1264	Secondary traumatic stress	H Passed 3rd	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1265	School counselor access	H Approps	Ortiz-Self
E2SHB 1272	School lunch durations	H Passed 3rd	Thai
HB 1281 (SSB 5859)	Educational mentor programs	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 1291 (SB 5073)	Election cost reimbursement	H Approps	Walsh
2SHB 1304 (SB 5448)	CTE/alt. learning exp. prgs.	H Rules 3C	MacEwen
ESHB 1308 (SB 5360)	Retirement system defaults	H Rules 3C	Stanford
SHB 1314	Ethnic studies in schools	H Approps	Ortiz-Self
HB 1322 (SB 5607)	Dual language learning	H Approps	Ortiz-Self
HB 1327 (SSB 5379)	Parenting minors, supports	H Approps	Kilduff
SHB 1336 (E2SSB 5327)	Career connected learning	H Approps	Slatter
HB 1362	Postretirement emp./benefits	H Approps	Klippert
HB 1384	Poverty learning assist. prg	H Education	Jenkin
HB 1387	Shared game lottery proceeds	H Approps	Stanford
HB 1388 (SB 5430)	Postretirement options	H Approps	Doglio
HB 1390 (SB 5400)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Rules R	Leavitt
SHB 1393 (E2SSB 5432)	Behavioral health, integrate	H Rules C	Cody
HB 1407 (ESSB 5395)	Sexual health education	H Education	Stonier
HB 1409 (SB 5414)	School employee leave cap	H Approps	Appleton
HB 1425 (SB 5159)	Bilingual instruction prg.	H Approps	Lekanoff
SHB 1454	Students with disabilities	H Approps	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 Approps	Thai
HB 1475	Leadership skills grant prg.	H Approps	Young
HB 1478	State officials/H.S. assess.	H State Govt & T	Volz
SHB 1479 (SB 5777)	Student mental health	H Approps	Senn

HB 1481 (SB 5500)	Election costs & postage	H State Govt & T	Dolan
HB 1496 (SB 5576)	Climate science education	H Education	Dolan
3SHB 1498 (2SSB 5511)	Broadband service	H Rules 3C	Hudgins
SHB 1507	School safety/design	H Rules R	Walsh
HB 1547	Basic education funding	H Approps	Dolan
HB 1559	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	MacEwen
HB 1596	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
HB 1623	Public schools/sign language	H Approps	Dolan
HB 1624 (SSB 5612)	Holocaust education	H Education	Thai
HB 1627 (SB 5773)	Regionalization/Federal Way	H Approps	Reeves
E2SHB 1660	Extracurricular/low income	H Education	Bergquist
HB 1674	Personalized learning exp.	H Education	Rude
HB 1685	Free or reduced-price meals	H Approps	Peterson
SHB 1715 (SB 5669)	Withholding of transcripts	H Rules 3C	Entenman
HB 1720 (SB 5014)	Student assessment reqs.	H Education	Young
HB 1755	Education doctorate degrees	H Rules 3C	Leavitt
HB 1758	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1763	Active shooter event/schools	H Civil R & Judi	Young
HB 1779 (SB 5834)	Student immigration status	H Education	Doglio
SHB 1782	Advisory group meetings	H Rules R	Pollet
SHB 1791 (SSB 5851)	Vuln. children ed. opport.	H Rules 3C	Reeves
ESHB 1813	Pupil transp. contracts	H Rules 3C	Sullivan
HB 1833	School volunteers	H Education	Ryu
HB 1845	Deduction of union dues	H Labor & Workpla	Stokesbary
HB 1860	School drinking water/lead	H Education	Pollet
HB 1863 (SB 5804)	Ag., food, nat. resource ed.	H Education	Blake
HB 1891	Career & tech. ed. resources	H Approps	Paul
HB 1910	Special education funding	H Approps	Pollet
HB 1914 (SB 5908)	Equity training/schools	H Education	Doglio
HB 1943	Educational staff associates	H Approps	Santos
HB 1955	PEBB & SEBB health premiums	H Approps	Stokesbary
HB 1969	School choice scholarship	H Education	Corry
HB 2006 (SB 5650)	Teaching cursive in schools	H Education	Rude

HB 2012 (SB 5821)	K-12 national cert. bonuses	H Education	Boehnke
HB 2023	School boards/bond training	H Cap Budget	Sells
HB 2029	High poverty learning assist	H Approps	Paul
HB 2040	Nonhigh school districts	H Rules 3C	MacEwen
HB 2045	Interdistrict student trans.	H Education	Kilduff
HB 2056	Sexual health education/info	H Education	Shea
HB 2073	Learning assistance program	H Approps	Volz
HB 2084	Prototypical school funding	H Approps	Ortiz-Self
HB 2090	Balanced budget/vetoes	H Approps	Kraft
HB 2096	ESD health benefits	H Approps	Bergquist
SHB 2108	K-3 class sizes/funding	H Approps	Callan
HB 2116	Institutional education	H Education	Callan
2SHB 2117 (SB 5973)	State tax structure	H Rules C	Frame
HB 2128	CTE reporting requirements	H Education	Leavitt
HB 2145	Property tax revenue growth	H Finance	Pollet
HB 2147	Schools/foundational texts	H Education	Kraft
HB 2149	Zero-based budget reviews	H Approps	Stokesbary
HB 2150	State spending prgs. review	H Approps	Stokesbary
HB 2151	Fiscal notes	H Approps	Stokesbary
HB 2152	State budget balancing	H Approps	Stokesbary
HB 2153	Agency budget requests	H Approps	Stokesbary
SHB 2156	Taxes on asset sales, profit	H Rules R	Jenkins
2SHB 2157	Tax structure	H Rules C	Tarleton
HB 2169	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Tarleton
HB 2173	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 2175	Education T.O.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 2176	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 2177	Capital budget T.O.	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 2178	Gen. obligation bonds T.O.	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 2183	WorkSource/student access	H Education	Young
HB 2201	School athletics/gender	H Education	Klippert
HB 2205	Technical corrections	H Civil R & Judi	Goodman
HB 2220	School volunteers/conviction	H Education	Dolan

HB 2222 (SB 6145)	Property tax reduction	H Finance	Walsh
HB 2224	Ballot measure fiscal impact	H State Govt & T	Walsh
HB 2225	Legislative budget office	H Approps	Walsh
HB 2226 (SB 6030)	Immigration enforcement	H Civil R & Judi	Walsh
HB 2258 (SB 6117)	Special ed. appropriations	H Approps	Dolan
HB 2259 (SB 6100)	Background checks/education	H Education	Rude
HB 2264	Accrued vacation leave cap	H State Govt & T	Doglio
HB 2269 (SB 6105)	State education agencies	H Education	Dolan
HB 2270	School bus stop signals	H Trans	Dolan
HB 2286	Teacher job sharing	H Approps	McCaslin
HB 2288	School-based health centers	H Education	Leavitt
HB 2290 (SB 6101)	Dyslexia early screening	H Education	Pollet
HB 2298	Free and reduced meals info.	H Education	Leavitt
HB 2299	Prison to postsecondary ed.	H Coll & Wkf Dev	Leavitt
HB 2304	Shared leave/L&I benefits	H Approps	Doglio
HB 2321 (SB 6333)	Youth access to 21+ products	H Commerce & Gam	Leavitt
HB 2323	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Finance	MacEwen
HB 2324 (SB 6248)	Capital budget, supplemental	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 2325 (SB 6168)	Operating budget, supplement	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 2331	OPMA agendas & notices	H State Govt & T	Kraft
HB 2349 (SB 6157)	Bleeding control kits/school	H Education	Stonier
HB 2350	Marijuana advertising	H Commerce & Gam	Kirby
HB 2387	School bus diesel emissions	H Education	Kilduff
HB 2421	Election cost reimbursement	H Approps	Tarleton
HB 2428	Student allergic reactions	H Education	Duerr
HB 2436	Student restraint	H Education	Klippert
HB 2455 (SB 6255)	High school/child care	H H Svcs & Erly L	Kilduff
HB 2458 (SB 6479)	Optional benefits/schools	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4203 (SSJR 8201)	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
SB 5014 (HB 1720)	Student assessment reqs.	S EL/K-12	McCoy
ESSB 5024	Local taxing districts	S 3rd Reading	Hasegawa
SB 5052	School resource officers	S EL/K-12	O'Ban
SB 5053	Behavioral health licensure	S Rules X	O'Ban

SB 5055	Behav. health peer services	S Rules X	O'Ban
SSB 5057 (EHB 1074)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SSB 5066	School district elections	S Rules X	Wellman
ESSB 5067 (SHB 1076)	Common schools	S Rules X	Zeiger
SB 5068 (HB 1120)	State learning standards	S Rules X	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 X	Zeiger
SB 5073 (HB 1291)	Election cost reimbursement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5080	Offender reentry/education	S Human Svcs, Re	McCoy
SB 5086	School surplus technology	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5087	Language competency grants	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5092	School district waivers	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SB 5105 (SHB 1151)	Education reporting	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5117	Essential public facilities	S Local Governmen	Palumbo
SB 5129 (HB 1343)	Revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SSB 5133 (SHB 1101)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Rules X	Frockt
SSB 5134 (SHB 1102)	Capital budget 2019-2021	S Rules X	Frockt
2SSB 5141	School resource officers	S Rules X	Wellman
SSB 5146 (HB 1121)	High school graduation reqs	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5153 (ESHB 1109)	Operating budget 2019-2021	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5154 (HB 1108)	Supp. operating budget 17-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5158 (SHB 1119)	Educator evaluations	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5159 (HB 1425)	Bilingual instruction prg.	S Ways & Means	McCoy
SB 5169	Labor bargaining/neutrality	S Labor & Commer	Hasegawa
SB 5170	Collab. school governance	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 5178 (HB 1132)	TRS & SERS early retirement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5187	School compost & recycling	S Rules X	Kuderer
SB 5188 (SHB 1163)	Expanded learning opp. prgs.	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5192 (HB 1156)	K-12 empl. 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	S Rules 3	Frockt

SB 5252	School district bonds, 55%	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5262	Special education	S EL/K-12	Zeiger
SB 5263	School bus drivers	S Rules 3	Zeiger
SB 5264	School construction funding	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5269	School district reorg.	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5312 (HB 1093)	Special ed. appropriations	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5314 (HB 1172)	Capital gains tax/prop. 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 X	Wellman
E2SSB 5327 (SHB 1336)	Career connected learning	S Rules X	Wellman
SSB 5343	High school success	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5348	Schools, etc. constr./taxes	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SSB 5354 (SHB 1641)	Highly capable student prgs.	S Rules 3	Rivers
SB 5367	Military friendly schools	S Rules X	Wagoner
SSB 5379 (HB 1327)	Parenting minors, supports	S Ways & Means	Wilson
ESSB 5395 (HB 1407)	Sexual health education	S 3rd Reading	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
SB 5442 (SHB 1095)	Medical marijuana/students	S EL/K-12	Takko
SB 5448 (2SHB 1304)	CTE/alt. learning exp. prgs.	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5464	Opioid overdose med./schools	S Ways & Means	Frocket
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 X	Wilson
SB 5500 (HB 1481)	Election costs & postage	S State Govt/Tri	Hunt
SB 5512 (SHB 1621)	Teacher prep. skills assess.	S Rules X	McCoy
SB 5513 (SHB 1515)	Employer-employee status	S Labor & Commer	Keiser
SSB 5532	Special education	S EL/K-12	Braun

SB 5541	Revenue reform task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SSB 5548	High school diploma pathways	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 5554 (SHB 1191)	School notifications	S EL/K-12	Wilson
2SSB 5572	School modernization grants	S Rules 3	Honeyford
SSB 5574 (SHB 1577)	K-12 computer sci. ed. data	S Rules X	Salomon
SB 5576 (HB 1496)	Climate science education	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SSB 5590	School depreciation subfunds	S Rules	Schoesler
SSB 5593	Running start fee waivers	S Rules X	Liias
SB 5594	Media literacy & digital cit	S Ways & Means	Liias
SB 5598	Student internet data priv.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
SSB 5603	Military children/school reg	S Rules X	Randall
SB 5606 (ESHB 1130)	Pub. school language access	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5607 (HB 1322)	Dual language learning	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5623 (SHB 1575)	Collective bargaining/dues	S Rules X	Van De Wege
SB 5631	State & local taxation	S State Govt/Tri	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/Tri	Becker
SB 5669 (SHB 1715)	Withholding of transcripts	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5685	Schools/student distress	S EL/K-12	Bailey
SB 5686	Retired school empl. heath	S Health & Long	Bailey
SSB 5706 (SHB 1734)	College in high school accr.	S Rules X	Randall
SB 5729	Dual credit enroll. priority	S Rules X	Rivers
SB 5731	School district territory	S Rules 3	Short
SB 5736	Special ed. funding alloc.	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5757	Early learning basic ed. prg	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 publ. records	S Rules 3	Walsh
SSB 5801	Teacher postretirement empl.	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 5803	Career & tech. ed. resources	S EL/K-12	Rivers

SB 5804 (HB 1863)	Ag., food, nat. resource ed.	S EL/K-12	Warnick
2SSB 5820 (SHB 1574)	Vulnerable children/care	S EL/K-12	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	S Ways & Means	Pedersen
SSB 5859 (HB 1281)	Educational mentor programs	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5882	Homeless encampments/schools	S Housing Stabil	King
SB 5908 (HB 1914)	Equity training/schools	S EL/K-12	Das
SB 5930 (HB 2062)	Seattle Storm license plates	S Rules X	Randall
SB 5933	Teacher base comp. hours	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5934	K-12 school construction	S Labor & Commerc	Ericksen
SB 5945 (HB 1895)	Youth gang reduction pilot	S Human Svcs, Re	Warnick
SSB 5963	State budget outlook	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5973 (2SHB 2117)	State tax structure	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5977	Firearms/school employees	S Law & Justice	Fortunato
SB 5990	Safety net assessment	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5991	Grad. real estate excise tax	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5994	Business and occupation tax	S Ways & Means	Palumbo
SSB 5996	Fires/prevent, suppress	S Rules	Van De Wege
SB 5999	Unfunded actuarial liability	S Rules	Braun
SB 6000	Gen. obligation bonds T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 6001	Capital budget T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 6002	Capital budget T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 6005	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6006	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6011	School employee health care	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 6013	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6014	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6020	School employee health care	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 6021	K-12 education funding	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 6030 (HB 2226)	Immigration enforcement	S Law & Justice	Fortunato
SB 6041	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6042	Title-only bills	S State Govt/Tri	Wilson

SB 6047	IEP noncompliance reporting	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 6066 (HB 2633)	Ethnic studies materials	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 6067	Educator cert. assessments	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 6073	Menstrual products/schools	S EL/K-12	Dhingra
SB 6099	EASOC repeal	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 6100 (HB 2259)	Background checks/education	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 6101 (HB 2290)	Dyslexia early screening	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 6102	School bus stop signals	S Transportation	Wellman
SB 6103	Educational reporting	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 6105 (HB 2269)	State education agencies	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 6117 (HB 2258)	Special ed. appropriations	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 6124	Environmental education	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 6132	Learning assistance program	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 6134	Election cost reimbursement	S State Govt/Tri	Hunt
SB 6138	Beginning educator support	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 6141 (HB 2523)	Higher education access	S Higher Ed & Wo	Randall
SB 6145 (HB 2222)	Property tax reduction	S Ways & Means	Warnick
SB 6157 (HB 2349)	Bleeding control kits/school	S EL/K-12	Dhingra
SB 6165	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6167 (HB 2522)	Homelessness BSA approps.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6168 (HB 2325)	Operating budget, supplement	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6175	Sexual health education	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 6176	Pupil transp. contracts	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 6189	SEBB coverage eligibility	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 6191	Adverse childhood experience	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 6226	Granite Falls SD factors	S EL/K-12	Wagoner
SB 6242	School director compensation	S EL/K-12	Carlyle
SB 6248 (HB 2324)	Capital budget, supplemental	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 6253	Early care and ed. system	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 6255 (HB 2455)	High school/child care	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 6262	Teaching tribal history, etc	S EL/K-12	McCoy
SB 6263	Data sharing/schools, tribes	S EL/K-12	McCoy
SB 6264	School consultation/tribes	S EL/K-12	McCoy

SB 6265 (HB 2617)	Surplus school property	S EL/K-12	McCoy
SB 6279	School-based health centers	S Health & Long	Randall
SB 6282	Highly capable learning plan	S EL/K-12	Pedersen
SB 6284	Shared leave/balances	S State Govt/Tri	Hunt
SSJR 8201 (HJR 4203)	School district bonds	S Not adopted	Wellman
SJR 8202	School district bonds, 55%	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SJR 8210	B&O tax increase approval	S Ways & Means	Palumbo
SJR 8214	Title-only bills	S State Govt/Tri	Wilson