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About TWIO

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

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This Week in Review

This week, the Legislature passed its last self-imposed [cut-off deadline](#) before the ultimate session cut-off: *Sine Die*, the end of the Regular Session, April 28. Wednesday night, April 17, was the opposite house cut-off. In order to remain alive, all House bills must have passed out of the Senate and all Senate bills must have passed out of the House by this date. The budgets and budget-related bills continue to be exempt from these deadlines. The remaining nine days of session will be used to: negotiate final, compromise two-year budgets (Operating, Capital Construction, and Transportation); reconcile differences in bills between the two houses; and adopt necessary budget-related legislation. Most of the legislative action will be in the House and Senate Chambers or their respective closed-door political caucuses as the two houses work through their “Concurrence” and “Dispute” Calendars. Remember, for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form in both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor). For additional information on the process, see the more detailed review in last week’s [TWIO, Week 13](#).

Approximately 2,900 bills were introduced during this session and, prior to Wednesday’s penultimate cut-off date, about 550 bills remained living. Over 140 of those living bills have actually passed through the full process and are awaiting action by the governor (or have already been signed). As of yesterday, 214 of these living bills are on one of the house’s Concurrence Calendars and there are no bills on either house’s Dispute Calendars (yet). Many of the remaining bills are considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) and will likely not be acted upon until a final, compromise budget has been completed and is ready to be adopted.

It should be noted that the list of bills that remain alive does not include multiple “Title Only” bills that have been introduced in both houses after the cut-off. As we have discussed before, a Title Only bill is just as the name implies—the bill is introduced with a title, but has no bill language. [Joint Rules of the Senate and House \(see Rule 13\)](#) prohibit the introduction of Title Only bills; however, the Rules provide a loophole. The Rules specify that at least one section must be included in any bill. So, even Title Only bills include a Section 1, which usually reiterates the title of the bill. For example, the title of [SB 6014](#) (introduced on Tuesday) is “An Act Relating to Education.” It also includes a one-sentence new section, which states: “This act may be known and cited as the education act.” Technically, this complies with the

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Legislature’s self-adopted Rules—said another way, [it follows the letter of the law, but certainly not the spirit of the law](#). It is not surprising that the average citizen does not trust their government. What IS surprising is that more citizens do not have even more distrust of their government.

This week, there was a flurry of activity in the Legislature, first in the respective Chambers as legislators raced to adopt bills prior to the opposite house cut-off, then back in the respective Chambers as legislators plowed through their Concurrence Calendars. Legislators also spent a significant amount of time in the respective political caucuses, as members reviewed bills and amendments. Also, behind-the-scenes, legislative budget-writers continued to negotiate details on a compromise budget package. At this point, there are few rumblings or rumors about any progress—or even what issues are the major sticking points between the houses. There is speculation about this list of issues—including the three K–12 target areas we have been focusing on: special education funding, levy/LEA reforms, and implementation of the School Employees’ Benefits Board—but those are just a guess. Arguably, this is an educated guess; however, it is a guess, nevertheless.

WASA Legislative Priorities Update

We continue to tread the same ground; however, there has been a bit of movement—or at least discussions—on the three target areas of focus: special education funding, levy/LEA reforms, and implementation of the School Employees’ Benefits Board insurance program. We are hearing increasing rumors about some of the horse-trading that is going on with these issues, linked to the Operating Budget or even other policy issues. The impact of any of these potential side-deals is hard to judge, but this is the way the process works. Bottomline, for any bill to be successful (including adoption of a budget) it needs at least 25 votes in the Senate and at least 50 votes in the House (followed by a signature from the governor). What budget-writers and/or leadership are willing to give up on in order to reach 25 and 50 is pure speculation. We have already seen bills come out of nowhere to be adopted and line-items in the budget flash on to the scene and get incorporated into the underlying budgets, however, so we can see the results of some of these deals that have already been struck. While we can see strange actions, presumably resulting from some horse-trading, it is sometimes very difficult to figure out the full deal. Many of these deals will not become clear until we see an unexpected appropriation in the budget, or we see a bill that appeared to lack votes suddenly being adopted. Again, while we don’t know most of the deals that are being struck behind-the-scenes, it appears there is ongoing bargaining to move a levy/LEA bill and potentially some horse-trading on special education (both in regard to policy and funding).

Special Education

[Last week](#) we discussed the amendments on [SB 5091](#). As introduced and adopted in the Senate, the bill would have increased the special education excess cost multiplier from 0.9609 to 1.0 and removed federal dollars from the special education safety net to lower the threshold for school districts to access the funds. The Senate provided \$86 million in its Operating Budget to accomplish this. When the bill reached the House, it was adopted in the House Education Committee, but stalled in the House Appropriations Committee.

The House provided \$72 million in its budget proposal to increase the excess cost multiplier to 0.9925; however, the original provisions were included in a new bill, [HB 2140](#). Ultimately, the House Appropriations Committee stripped this language from HB 2140 and revived SB 5091 and amended the bill beyond its original budget position. As amended and adopted, the Senate-proposed excess cost multiplier of 1.0 was changed to a two-tiered multiplier of 1.0 for special education students spending 80 percent or more of their time in a general education classroom and

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0.9823 for special education students spending less than 80 percent of their time in a general education classroom. Regarding federal funds, new language would: allow federal funds to be used for the safety net (rather than removing the funds) and require the threshold for high cost individuals for state funded safety net awards to be 2.2 times the average per pupil expenditure defined in federal law (rather than the current 3 times requirement).

There is an ongoing debate about the provision of a single, increased excess cost multiplier, or a two-tiered multiplier. (There appears to be no desire to revive or implement an 11-tiered multiplier based on direct hours of services to students with disabilities, as proposed by Superintendent Reykdal in his budget request and introduced as [HB 1093/SB 5312](#).) While a multi-tiered model (whether it be Supt. Reykdal's 11-tiered model or this new 2-tiered model) may make educational sense, WASA continues to be concerned about the overall funding for special education. Because the new bill uses the Senate's 1.0 multiplier, with a second lower tier of 0.9823, there is a projected "savings" of approximately \$16 million. We continue to argue the House-proposed \$72 million and the Senate-proposed \$86 million is woefully inadequate. Rather than increasing funding, however, the new bill further reduces the House-proposed inadequate \$72 million increase. (Note: OSPI has prepared a [district-by-district estimated impact](#) of the House's proposed 2-tiered multiplier. The document also includes impacts of a 2-tiered multiplier for the Senate; however, they have NOT yet proposed this. The estimates are intended to provide an apples-to-apples comparison if the 2-tiered plan was moved forward using the House's proposal—and the Senate's level of current proposed funding.)

[SB 5532](#), the second key special education bill of interest—sometimes viewed as the second part of a two-bill special education package—continues to languish. The bill would: provide for specific special education topics in professional development; direct the Office of the Education Ombudsman to be the lead agency to provide training and information on special education; and direct OSPI to convene a special education advisory committee. The House Education Committee overhauled the bill; however, the House Appropriations Committee never acted on it, nor does the House budget include any money to implement the bill. The Senate budget, meanwhile, provides \$6.3 million to implement SB 5532.

SB 5091 is on the House Floor Calendar and continues to await action. Although it failed to move before Wednesday's cut-off deadline, this bill is clearly NTIB. SB 5532 is stuck in the House Appropriations Committee; however, we hear there may be an effort to amend provisions of SB 5532 onto SB 5091, presumably when the SB 5091 returns to the Senate for concurrence—or as a part of budget negotiations.

Levies/Local Effort Assistance

Two bills, one in each house, continue to be worked by legislators in an effort to find an acceptable levy and Local Effort Assistance policy adjustment. One of those bills, [SB 5313](#) or [HB 2140](#), will likely be the vehicle for a final solution; however, it is looking more and more like levy/LEA reforms will be an "end game" issue, and the bills clearly are being used as trade-bait for other issues, including the Operating Budget—or perhaps vice versa; that is, the Operating Budget is being used as trade-bait for a levy/LEA fix? Regardless, levies/LEA and the budget are entwined (or maybe a better word is 'entangled').

In the last several weeks, we have discussed the wild ride that SB 5313 has taken. Well, buckle your seatbelt, because the ride isn't over. First, let's start with where we are today. SB 5313—the fifth version of the bill—was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee in the early morning of April 3 (following a long day and late night of wrangling over the budget on April 2). Version Five of SB 5313 would

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change the current levy lid from the lesser of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value or \$2,500 per pupil to: (a) the lesser of \$2.50/\$1,000AV or \$2,500 per pupil for school districts with fewer than 40,000 FTE students; or (b) the lesser of \$2.50/\$1,000AV or \$3,000 per pupil for school districts with 40,000 FTE students or more (read: Seattle School District). Additionally, “inflation” would be defined as changes in the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD), rather than the current Consumer Price Index (CPI). Local Effort Assistance (LEA) would be provided to school districts that do not generate an enrichment levy of at least \$1,500 per student when levying at a rate of \$1.50/\$1,000AV. Districts eligible for LEA but do not levy \$1.50 would receive LEA in proportion to the lesser of \$1.50 or the school district’s actual levy. Like the new levy lid, inflation for LEA would be based on IPD, rather than CPI.

Two amendments were added to this Fifth Version of the bill. The amendments were necessary to secure the needed votes to pass the bill out of the Ways & Means Committee; however, the amendments also weighed the bill down, killing it when it moved to the Senate Rules Committee. The first amendment provided specific limits on supplemental contracts for teachers. The second amendment required state “matching” funding to be provided to charter schools, based on local enrichment levies that were collected by school districts. (For more details on the debate, the amendments, and the backlash from WEA and others, see [TWIO, Week 12.](#))

When SB 5313 (Version Five) effectively died in the Senate Rules Committee, it was unclear if a sixth version would rise from the ashes, if a new bill would be introduced (there are education-related Title Only bills on the docket), or if the Senate would wait for the House’s levy/LEA bill to come across the Rotunda. On Saturday, April 13, during a morning Senate session, SB 5313 moved to the Second Reading Calendar, indicating Senate Leadership’s intention to move the bill. All this week, we have heard rumors, on and off, that the bill would be brought before the full Senate. As of this writing, however, the bill has yet to move. Part of the problem appears to be that securing 25 votes continues to be difficult. Complicating the situation for Senate Democrats is the absence of Senator John McCoy (D-Tulalip), who has been in the hospital this week. It is assumed Sen. McCoy is a sure “yes” vote on the bill and his vote is likely needed.

While we have waited for SB 5313 to come to the Floor, activity on the bill has continued. Senator Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island), Chair of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, has a striking amendment on the bar (Version Six of the bill), ready to be debated. Actually, she has three identical striking amendments on the bar. Let me explain. When a bill arrives in the Rules Committee and then is advanced to the Floor, all adopted versions of the bill move. In most cases, the version of the bill that was adopted in its last Committee is the bill that is the vehicle for discussion; however, occasionally, the body will decide they do not want to advance that last version and will bring up one of the previous versions of the bill. So, SB 5313 has three versions available: The [original SB 5313](#), as introduced; [SSB 5313](#), as amended and adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee; and [2SSB 5313](#), as amended and adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Sen. Wellman has introduced identical striking amendments ([Amendment 671](#); [Amendment 670](#); and [Amendment 600](#)) to all three versions, presumably to protect against the Senate advancing a version in which no striking amendment is available. By taking this action, it does not matter to her which version is moved to the Floor, as she’s prepared to amend any of them.

Sen. Wellman’s striking amendment(s) would do several things:

- The new levy lid, as adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee, is maintained. That is, (a) the lesser of \$2.50/\$1,000AV or \$2,500 per pupil

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- for school districts with fewer than 40,000 FTE students; or (b) the lesser of \$2.50/\$1,000AV or \$3,000 per pupil for Seattle School District.
- The proposed changes to LEA, as adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee, are maintained; however, new language is provided to clarify the intent. LEA would be provided to districts when the amount generated by a \$1.50/\$1,000AV levy rate is less than \$1,500 per student.
- The change in the inflation factor for LEA from the Consumer Price Index to the Implicit Price Deflator remains; however, the change is made in 2021, rather than immediately, as previously proposed.
- The amendment language regarding limits on supplemental contracts and provision of funds for charter schools, as added in the Senate Way & Means Committee, is removed.
- New provisions regarding school district reporting and state audits is added:
 - School districts are required, beginning in the 2019–20 school year, to provide a supplemental expenditure schedule by revenue source, which identifies the amount expended by object for a specific list of supplementary enrichment activities beyond the state funded amount.
 - School districts are required to maintain a record describing how salary and related benefit costs for certain supplementary enrichment activities are documented, and to demonstrate enrichment of the state’s program of basic education.
 - The State Auditor’s reviews of local revenue expenditures are required to include a review of the expenditure schedule for certain supplementary enrichment activities. If the State Auditor finds a school district has used local revenues for non-enrichment activities, the school district’s maximum enrichment levy collection authorized under law must be reduced by the unauthorized expenditure amount in the following calendar year.

Also on the bar are amendments to Sen. Wellman’s striking amendment(s). Senator Guy Palumbo (D-Maltby), has three amendments. Similar to Sen. Wellman’s strategy, Sen. Palumbo has three identical amendments to Sen. Wellman’s striking amendments—one amendment for each of Sen. Wellman’s amendments. The charter school funding amendment to SB 5313, adopted by the Senate Way & Means Committee, came from Sen. Palumbo. His three new amendments ([Amendment 759](#); [Amendment 760](#); and [Amendment 761](#)) would also provide funding to charter schools. If adopted, Local Effort Assistance would have to be provided to charter schools and state-tribal compact schools. LEA would have to be equal to the actual enrichment levy per student in the prior school year for the school district in which the charter or state-tribal compact school is located, multiplied by the school’s prior year enrollment. Additionally, school districts would be required to establish a series of funds and subfunds to segregate district revenues. There is also additional clarifying language requiring the State Auditor to specifically review whether school districts are using local revenues solely for the purposes of enriching the state’s statutory program of basic education.

A fourth amendment is also ready on the bar. Senator Mark Mullet (D-Issaquah), who introduced the supplemental contract amendment to SB 5313 in the Senate Ways & Means Committee, has introduced a similar amendment on the Floor. Sen. Mullet only has one amendment, which would be tacked onto Sen. Wellman’s striking amendment of 2SSB 5313 (as adopted by the Ways & Means Committee). The amendment ([Amendment 453](#)) would provide that the average supplemental contract for additional duties, responsibilities, or incentives may be no higher than the average supplemental contract from the previous year, reduced by annual salary

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inflationary increases provided by the state. Beginning September 1, 2021, average supplemental contracts can be no more than three percent of the average basic education salary provided in the district. Districts that exceed this three percent threshold must submit a four-year budget plan to OSPI that includes steps to reach the three percent threshold.

After Sen. Mullet’s amendment was adopted by the Ways & Means Committee, he was accused of trying to cut teachers’ pay, so his new amendment specifically declares that “in no instances shall the provisions [of the amendment] result in a decrease in the total compensation provided to certificated instructional staff for the same duties, responsibilities, and incentives.” The amendment further clarifies that the new language must not limit bonuses for certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

After a long wait, the House finally introduced their own levy/LEA proposal, as we discussed last week. HB 2140, originally introduced as a Title Only bill, had proposed language added to it for a public hearing in the House Appropriations Committee on April 1. The [Proposed Substitute](#) would have changed the current levy lid from the lesser of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value or \$2,500 per pupil to either: (a) 20 percent of the district’s state and federal levy base in the prior school year; or (b) the lesser of \$1.50/\$1,000AV or \$3,000 per pupil. Local Effort Assistance would have changed from the current \$1,500 per pupil to a new formula that equalizes districts up to 12 percent of the state and federal levy base in the prior year—if the district had more than 75 percent of students eligible for Free and Reduced-Priced Meals. Districts with less than 75 percent of students eligible for Free and Reduced-Priced Meals would be equalized up to 10 percent of the state and federal levy base. To receive full LEA, districts would only have to levy up to a portion of the 10 percent levy rate, based on the difference between the district’s 10 percent levy base, minus the 10 percent levy rate as a ratio to the statewide average 10 percent rate. The Proposed Substitute also included provisions related to special education and paraeducator training; however, that language was removed prior to adoption of the bill.

There was one amendment to the levy/LEA provisions when HB 2140 was adopted by the House Appropriations Committee. The amendment modified the LEA provisions. The percentage of students eligible for Free and Reduced-Priced Meals needed to qualify for increased Local Effort Assistance (up to 12 percent of the levy base) was lowered from 75 percent to 70 percent. In turn, districts with less than 70 percent (rather than 75 percent) of students eligible for Free and Reduced-Priced Meals would be equalized up to 10 percent of the state and federal levy base.

Following adoption by the House Appropriations Committee, the modified HB 2140 was moved to the House Rules Committee and continues to await action by the full House.

Regardless of which levy/LEA plan the Legislature ultimately decides to move (if any), WASA will continue to advocate for clear limits to protect any of the new money that may be collected. Sen. Wellman’s striking amendment to SB 5313 (Version Six), currently on the Senate’s Second Reading Calendar, provides a bit of protection of levy dollars; however, it basically reiterates current law, while requiring additional reporting requirements, along with more rigorous audits. Sen. Mullet’s amendment also would potentially provide some protection; however, it would establish an arbitrary financial limit on supplemental contracts. We have argued supplemental contracts with additional pay should only be provided to staff for extra time or responsibilities that are specifically tied to an assignment above and beyond what all other teachers do. Simply abolishing blanket supplemental contracts for all teachers in the district—so called “universal TRI”—would go along way to protecting levy funds. Going hand-in-hand with this effort is our continued advocacy for defining

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duties and responsibilities of certificated instructional staff—the definition of a school day. We continue to talk with legislators about [Proposed Substitute SB 5933](#), which includes language we and our WSSDA partners provided to revise Sen. Mullet’s original [SB 5933](#) (which was based on Superintendent Reykdal’s [“definition of a school day”](#) recommendations).

School Employees’ Benefits Board

Last week, we noted that there was new news regarding the implementation of the School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) insurance program—other than the ongoing conversations about options to accepting the SEBB Collective Bargaining Agreement. On Saturday, those behind-the-scenes conversations moved to a public conversation, in the form of a new bill: [SB 6011](#). The bill would dissolve SEBB and effectively reject the SEBB CBA. Instead, all school district, ESD and charter school employees would be moved to the current Public Employees’ Benefits Board (PEBB). Further, the threshold for eligibility would be moved from the current 630 hours to 1,040 hours. Employees that work between 630 and 1,040 hours could still receive benefits; however, the funding would be pro-rated. The bill also specifically clarifies that substitutes are NOT benefit-eligible (one of the many concerns about SEBB).

There is still no specific indication legislators will reject the SEBB CBA—in fact, both houses included funding it their respective budgets to accept the CBA, indicating their intent to implement SEBB. Moving forward with SEBB is contingent on funding and there are still outstanding questions about whether the Legislature will adopt new revenue. If new revenues fail to be adopted, the House budget will have a huge hole to fill and it will surely impact budget negotiations. Bypassing SEBB would dramatically reduce the hole in one fell swoop. And SB 6011 sits ready with an option to provide health care for school employees in a preexisting program.

SEBB definitely remains a key budget issue and will likely be another “end game” subject.

Additional Issues of Interest

In each *TWIO*, we attempt to provide comprehensive, up-to-date information on WASA’s highest priorities; however, there are many additional bills of interest that we continue to track. In total, [WASA’s Bill Watch](#) includes about 300 bills that have direct or indirect impacts on K–12 education. (Our [Comprehensive Bill Watch](#) includes these same 300+ bills, along with an additional set of bills that have potential impacts on schools.) About one-fourth of these bills have either passed the Legislature, are alive and on one of the houses’ Concurrence or Dispute Calendars, or are considered Necessary to Implement the Budget and continue to live. Below is a quick update on a few of the bills of highest interest.

[HB 2108](#)—K–3 Class Size – Since the 2017–18 school year, school districts have been provided additional funding to reduce K–3 class sizes to 17 students per teacher. Current law provides that this funding will only be provided “to the extent of and proportionate to” the district’s actual demonstrated class size. In other words, if a district cannot demonstrate their K–3 class sizes are 17:1, districts will lose this additional funding. This language has been delayed, but required compliance is set to begin in the 2019–20 school year. HB 2108 would further delay the required 17:1 K–3 ratio until the 2020–21 school year.

Prior to the beginning of the session, there was little belief that the Legislature would even entertain the discussion of continuing to delay the class-size compliance, but in mid-February, HB 2108 was introduced and quickly moved through the House Appropriations Committee and was adopted by the full House with an overwhelming vote of 91–7. The bill was heard and adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12

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Education Committee (with only one “no” vote). Later it was heard by the Senate Ways & Means Committee and scheduled for executive action. HB 2108 was pulled from the executive session agenda, however, and no further action was taken.

Many legislators believe that K–3 class-size reduction has been in law and funded for long enough to allow school districts to comply—and some argue that educators have asked for reduced class sizes and they should be opposing this bill. Other legislators see this as an easy way to pad the state budget, if they can claw back as much as \$50 million from districts that are out of compliance. Educators are putting on the full court press to advocate for this bill. It certainly won’t solve school districts’ financial problems, but it could help mitigate some of the budget pain. There are some districts that have been creative and have achieved the required 17:1 ratio—they should be applauded, but other districts that have been unable to reach 17:1 should be given more time. Eliminating this money at the same time as districts are losing levy dollars and have other fiscal woes will compound financial difficulties.

HB 1599—Graduation Requirements – This bill is the culmination of a multi-year effort to “de-link” high school assessments from graduation requirements. The bill passed the Senate earlier this week. It was adopted with amendments, so it must be returned to the House for concurrence; however, the amendments are expected to be accepted and the bill will be sent to the governor. He is expected to sign the bill.

In its current form, as amended by the Senate, HB 1599 will:

- Remove testing requirements for high school graduation, including eliminating the requirement that students receive a Certificate of Academic Achievement to graduate, beginning with the class of 2020. Additionally, the requirement that qualifying students earn a Certificate of Individual Achievement as a graduation requirement is discontinued after the Graduating Class of 2021.
- Modify provisions relating to High School and Beyond Plans, and direct OSPI to facilitate the creation of a statewide online platform for High School and Beyond Plans.
- Replace certain graduation requirements with a pathway framework (details below).
- Extend, through the Class of 2020, an expedited appeal process for waiving assessment requirements.
- Require the State Board of Education to convene a work group on mastery-based learning.

Beginning with the Class of 2020, in addition to local graduation requirements and those set by the State Board of Education, students must: complete a High School and Beyond Plan, earn required credits towards graduation, and successfully complete one or more pathways in order to earn a high school diploma. These pathways include:

- meet or exceed the graduation standard established by the SBE on the statewide high school assessments in English Language Arts and Mathematics;
- complete and qualify for college credit in dual credit courses in ELA and Mathematics;
- earn high school credit in a high school transition course that meets specific requirements in ELA and Mathematics;

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- earn high school credit, with a C+ grade, or receiving a 3 or higher on the AP exam, or equivalent, in specified AP, IB, or Cambridge International courses in ELA and Mathematics, or earning a 4 or higher on IB exams;
- meet or exceed the scores established by the SBE for the Mathematics portion and the Reading, English, or Writing portion of the SAT or ACT;
- meet any combination of at least one ELA option and at least one Mathematics option established in the previous bullets;
- meet standards in the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery; and
- complete a sequence of Career & Technical Education courses, including those leading to workforce entry, state or nationally approved apprenticeships, or postsecondary education, that meet specific criteria.

HB 1599 encourages school districts to make all graduation pathway options available to their students, and to expand their list of options until all are offered, but districts are granted discretion in determining which options they offer to students. In addition, the SBE is required to adopt rules to implement the graduation pathway options.

HB 1660—Extracurricular Activities – This is the bill with the intent of eliminating barriers for low-income students to participate in extracurricular activities. In its current form the bill would:

- Require school districts with high schools to collect and publish data related to student possession of Associated Student Body (ASB) cards and student participation in athletic programs.
- Define certain goals for high schools related to the opportunity gaps in student possession of ASB cards and student participation in athletic programs.
- Require school districts that do not meet these goals to develop, submit, and implement a plan to reduce opportunity gaps.
- Create the Promoting Lively Activities for Youth (PLAY) Grant Program to subsidize school districts impacted by discounted ASB card fees charged to students who are low income.
- Require school boards to discount extracurricular activity participation fees for students who are low income.
- Direct OSPI to select four school districts to pilot the collection, publishing, and reporting of data related to student participation in school clubs, and to distribute a compilation of best practices on the topic.

The bill passed the House with a split, 62–36 vote. In the Senate, the bill was adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and the Senate Ways & Means Committee. It was advanced to the Senate’s Second Reading Calendar, but failed to be acted upon prior to Wednesday’s opposite house cut-off deadline. While HB 1660 is technically dead, it is referenced in the House’s Operating Budget and may be tagged as Necessary to Implement the Budget.

HB 1216—School Safety Center – HB 1216 is the vehicle to establish safety centers. The bill would establish a statewide network for school safety with a State Center, Regional Centers through the ESDs, and an advisory committee. These provisions are subject to appropriations. The House provided funding in its budget; the Senate included no such funding in its proposal.

Under provisions of the bill, school districts would be required to establish school-based threat assessment programs and OSPI would be directed to monitor safety plans and threat assessment programs, subject to appropriations. Additionally, the

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Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee would be required to conduct a study on the first responder building mapping information system. The bill also makes changes to current safe school plan and safety drill requirements.

Amendments in the Senate added language similar to [SB 5141](#), which failed to be adopted by the House prior to the opposite house cut-off. School districts that choose to have a School Resource Officer (SRO) program would be required to adopt an agreement with local law enforcement and confirm that an SRO has received training on specific topics. Additionally, a grant program to fund SRO training would be created and the State School Safety Center would be required to make training materials available, subject to appropriations. The Senate budget includes funding for this purpose.

HB 1216 was adopted by the Senate late last week. Because it was amended, it must be sent back to the House for concurrence. It is unclear at this point if the House would accept the Senate's amendments; however, it does not appear this bill is in jeopardy, even if the amendments are not agreed upon.

[HB 1658](#)—Paraeducator Training – This bill makes changes to current law regarding paraeducator training. The bill would require the Paraeducator Board to promote the use of paraeducators to meet educator workforce needs through communicating and encouraging paraeducators to utilize a limited teaching certificate or enroll in an alternative route teacher certification program. Current timelines for the required paraeducator fundamental course of study would be modified and language clarifies that at least one day of the course must be provided in person. School districts are encouraged, but not required, to provide at least one day of general paraeducator certificate courses on standards of practice as a Professional Learning Day.

Senate amendments require candidates for the Pipeline for Paraeducators Conditional Scholarship to have at least one year of classroom experience and to complete their associate of arts degree in no more than four years. Language clarifies that this amendment is only effective if [HB 1139](#) is not enacted.

HB 1139 is a comprehensive bill to address the state's educator workforce supply and includes provisions relating to conditional scholarship opportunities. The bill has passed both the House and Senate and is awaiting action on the House Concurrence Calendar.

The Senate amended HB 1658; however, the House has already concurred. The bill is on its way to the governor.

[HB 1813](#)—Pupil Transportation Contracts – HB 1813 is the bill which would prohibit school districts from entering into pupil transportation service contracts with nongovernmental entities unless they provide health and retirement benefit contributions to their employees that are equivalent to those received by school employees. We have been strongly opposed to this bill, due to the potentially significant fiscal impacts on districts that contract for bus services—and the precedent this would set for other services which are contracted out.

After passage by the full House, the bill was adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and the Senate Ways & Means Committee. It was on the Senate's Second Reading Calendar, but failed to be acted upon prior to Wednesday's cut-off. The bill is technically dead. HB 1813 is not referenced in either houses budget proposal, so the hope is the bill will not or cannot be tagged as Necessary to Implement the Budget.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

This Week in Olympia: Week 14, April 15–19, 2019

continued

As the final cut-off came two days ago, some bills that we've been following moved on and others didn't.

One bill that didn't move on as reported in last week's *TWIO*, is [2SHB 1272](#), school lunch durations. The bill actually died in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on April 9. On Wednesday, Representative My Linh Thai (D-Bellevue), based on input from OSPI and WSNA, sent a proposed budget proviso to the respective operating budget negotiators. The proviso would appropriate \$66,000 in FY 2020 and \$60,000 in FY 2021 to fund the six demonstration schools, OSPI staffing, and WSSDA's development of a model policy based on the best practices of the demonstration schools.

Rep. Thai's proviso was \$24,000 less than the \$150,000 included in the House-passed, 2019–21 Operating Budget. Now, we'll see by next Sunday, the scheduled end of the 2019 session, how this proviso fares among other budget issues.

As the 2019–21 final Capital Budget has yet to be released, WAMOA is watching the proposed funding of two Senate bills. They may be included in the final budget, although they probably won't be in statute.

[2SSB 5572](#), small district modernization grants for school districts under 1,000 FTE, is funded in both capital budgets, as the House budget funds the grant at \$20 million, and the Senate funds at \$23 million. This grant is the top funding priority of the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving School Construction Funding, which submitted its recommendations to the Legislature in December.

[SSB 5853](#), SCAP program enhancements, proposes to raise the floor of state funding assistance from 20 percent to 30 percent, and, as of July 1, 2021, would have begun a three-year increase in the student square footage allocation. The proposed increases in the construction cost allowance are not included in the bill.

On the positive side, two bills which we reported in last week's *TWIO* were "presumably dead," this week were "resurrected" as no bill is totally dead until the Legislature adjourns. [ESSB 5874](#), funding rural satellite skill centers, although not moving out of the House Appropriations Committee, was passed by the House, 98–0, on Wednesday.

Although [2SSB 5141](#), school resource officer training, did not move out of the House Appropriations Committee, the Senate added its training and funding component to [2SHB 1216](#), student safety and student well-being, which passed last Friday, 47–0.

In addition, the following bills have passed, including:

- [SSB 5106](#), setting up a work group to study and make recommendations on natural disaster mitigation and resiliency activities, passed the House 95–0 last Friday; and
- [SSB 5514](#), first responder agency notifications to schools regarding threats, passed the House on April 10, and was delivered to the Governor on Tuesday.

Bills AEA is following, which could be part of the final 2019–21 Operating Budget, are all in the Senate Rules Committee, including:

- [ESHB 1813](#), incorporating costs of employee health benefits into school district contracts for pupil transportation;
- [SHB 2108](#), extending the timeline for K–3 class size compliance;

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- [E2SHB 1660](#), participation of low income students in extracurricular activities; and
- [SHB 1715](#), removing a school district's ability to withhold students' grades and transcripts.

continued

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

*“Time is like a river,
made up of the events which happen, and a violent stream;
for as soon as a thing has been seen,
it is carried away, and another comes in its place,
and this will be carried away too.
until at last something hits shore.”*

Marcus Aurelius

After this last deadline, attention now moves to both chamber floors. Action will primarily consist of both chambers debating and voting on bills that have passed either chamber. The *TWIO* has earlier explained the concurrence, dispute and/or conference committee avenues of resolution. Simultaneously, meetings, often held in backrooms away from public and member scrutiny, are being held as issues like the budget and revenue enhancements are bargained.

The ** before a bill, indicates that is it either NTIB (Necessary to Implement the Budget) or as *TWIO* has suggested, NTPB (Necessary to Pass the Budget). Therefore, the issue remains alive as does anything the Legislature wants to revive or introduce.

Retirement/Pension Related Proposals

SB 5360—Changes the present retirement plan default for new hires from Plan 3 to Plan 2, effective July 1, 2020. Since this bill is now identical to the House version, it will be sent to the House for concurrence.

****SB 5999**—Appropriates \$183,749,000 from the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) to be used to reduce the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1 underfunded actuarially accrued liability which is estimated to be \$3 billion dollars. Currently, employers are paying an added surcharge on pension contributions to help decrease the unfunded liability. The current plan is to be 100 percent fully funded by 2026. (Keep in mind that is because of a projection that projects premiums and deaths of the older members.) It was passed by Executive Session in the Senate Ways & Means Committee and sent to Rules.

Although, sound in principle, caution should be applied. WSSDA testified in support of moving these dollars that currently earn three percent into a fund that earns seven percent. “It just makes financial sense.” However, removing these dollars from the BSA also removes dollars that could be used in the future to fund other needs like Special Education's unfunded costs? These dollars could be used to avoid cuts that may come should a recession occur. Another bill, **SB 6009**, passing committee, makes expenditures from the BSA for declared catastrophic events (like fires). How many times can the Legislature go to this well for funds, and not close the door for other uses?

SJR 8211—Proposes an amendment to the Constitution concerning revenues from certain premiums, contributions, and other charges imposed on wages. Sponsors:

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continued

Braun, Keiser, Palumbo, Schoesler, Conway, and Van De Wege. This bill was introduced late but has been scheduled for hearing and action before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. It is a ‘simple’ bill that states, “Notwithstanding any other section or article of this Constitution, revenues from premiums, contributions, or other charges imposed on wages for the purpose of creating an actuarially sound system for the provision of future benefits or services only to payers must be deposited into a special fund in the state treasury to be used **exclusively** for the purposes for which it was imposed.” The bold print was to show the ‘catch’. Clearly this is to ensure that certain funds cannot be ‘raided’ to help balance the budget. The Committee took no action on this bill.

Substitute Options for early Retirees

E2SHB 1139—Expands the current and future educator workforce supply. It passed the Senate 26–22 and has been sent back to the House for concurrence with its changes/amendments.

****HB 1390**—Requires beneficiaries who are receiving a monthly benefit from the PERS or TRS Plans 1 to receive a one-time three percent cost of living adjustment. It is contained in **ESHB 1109** which is the budget adopted by the Senate.

SB 5350—Authorizes an individual at the time of retirement, to purchase an optional actuarially equivalent life annuity benefit. This bill has passed both chambers and is awaiting signatures.

School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

HB 2096—Asks for a two-year delay in SEBB implementation for ESD’s. This proposal is technically ‘dead’. However, an amendment to the budget was adopted and is part of ESHB 1109 cited above. It is likely to die. (Budget provisos/amendments can fund actions, but it is a stretch for a budget to establish a policy that has not been passed in legislation by the Legislature.)

****SB 6011**—Concerns health care benefits for public school employees.

Sponsors: Senators Mullet (D) and Braun (R). This bill was introduced late, (April 13), and has not been scheduled for a hearing. It is a direct outgrowth of proposed budget amendments that failed. Both Senators are concerned with the high cost of SEBB. This bill would help to correct that and according to staff save an estimated \$150 million dollars. Among other provisions it would raise the qualifying bar to 1,040 hours and allow for the prorating of benefits.

The issue of SEBB and funding may well be an ‘endgame’ budget player. Stay tuned.

Other Bills that may have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

ESHB 1813—Did not make it out of Senate Rules. This bill provides that school districts could only enter into pupil transportation service contracts with nongovernmental entities that provide health and retirement benefit contributions to their employees that are equivalent to those received by school employees. It appears to be ‘dead’, however, with the strong labor focus of this session, this may be one to come back.

2SHB 1087—Concerns long-term services and supports passed the House 63–33 and passed the Senate 26–22. Because of adopted amendments it has been sent back to the House for further action.

Beginning January 1, 2022, employers will collect from employees in Washington who are working an assessed premium of 0.58 percent of their wages for deposit

into a state dedicated fund. Once qualified due to work history, an individual could claim up to \$36,500 in lifetime benefits toward meeting the costs of aging and ailing.

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[SHB 1399](#)—Makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session. Signed by the Governor, this becomes in effect on July 28, 2019.

continued



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Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Tuesdays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Thursdays

8–9:55 a.m.

House Education
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 4, 2019

First Day of Session.

February 22, 2019

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

March 1, 2019

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

March 13, 2019

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

April 3, 2019

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

April 9, 2019

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

April 17, 2019*

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

April 28, 2019

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1000	Temp. vehicle trip permits	H Transportation	Klippert
HB 1035	School resource officers	H Appropriations	Walsh
HB 1038	Firearms/school employees	H Civil R & Judiciary	Walsh
2SHB 1039	Opioid medications/schools	S 2nd Reading	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	C 15 L 19	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 education appropriations	H Appropriations	Dolan
SHB 1095 (SB 5442)	Medical marijuana/students	H Passed FP	Blake
SHB 1101 (SSB 5133)	State general obligation bonds	S 3rd/reconsider	Tharinger
SHB 1102 (SSB 5134)	Capital Budget 2019–21	S 2nd Reading	Tharinger
SHB 1106	Truancy/detention	H Appropriations	Orwall
HB 1108 (SB 5154)	Supp. Operating Budget 2017–19	H Appropriations	Ormsby
ESHB 1109 (SB 5153)	Operating Budget	S Passed 3rd	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 Rules 2	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	H Passed FP	Orwall
HB 1132 (SB 5178)	TRS & SERS early retirement	H Appropriations	Appleton
E2SHB 1139	Educator workforce supply	S Passed 3rd	Santos
SHB 1151 (SB 5105)	Education reporting	S Passed 3rd	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/property tax	H Finance	Santos
SHB 1173 (SB 5071)	Obsolete school provisions	H Rules C	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	Del to Governor	Kilduff
2SHB 1211 (E2SSB 5116)	Clean energy	H Appropriations	Tarleton
2SHB 1216 (2SSB 5317)	School safety & well-being	S Passed 3rd	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 Ways & Means	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1265	School counselor access	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
2SHB 1272	School lunch durations	S Ways & Means	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 Ways & Means	MacEwen
ESHB 1308 (SB 5360)	Retirement system defaults	S Rules 2	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 Rules R	Leavitt
SHB 1393 (E2SSB 5432)	Behavioral health, integrate	H Rules C	Cody

SHB 1399 (SSB 5449)	Paid family & medical leave	C 13 L 19	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	H Passed FP	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 2nd Reading	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	H Passed FP	Stonier
SHB 1577 (SSB 5574)	K–12 computer sci. education data	Del to Governor	Callan
HB 1596	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
E2SHB 1599	High school graduation requirements	S Passed 3rd	Stonier
SHB 1621 (SB 5512)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	Del to Governor	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 Passed 3rd	Paul
E2SHB 1660	Extracurricular/low income	S 2nd Reading	Bergquist
ESHB 1667 (SB 5667)	Public records request admin	S 2nd Reading	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	H ref/S recede	Dolan
HB 1714 (SB 5113)	High school diplomas by CTC	S Passed 3rd	Entenman

SHB 1715 (SB 5669)	Withholding of transcripts	S 2nd Reading	Entenman
HB 1720 (SB 5014)	Student assessment requirements	H Education	Young
SHB 1734 (SSB 5706)	College in high school accreditation	S Passed 3rd	Leavitt
HB 1755	Education doctorate degrees	S 2nd Reading	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 Passed 3rd	Orcutt
ESHB 1813	Pupil transportation contracts	S 2nd Reading	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, natural 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 Passed 3rd	Paul
HB 2006 (SB 5650)	Teaching cursive in schools	H Education	Rude
HB 2012 (SB 5821)	K–12 national cert. bonuses	H Rules C	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 2nd RdConsCal	MacEwen
HB 2045	Interdistrict student transportation	H Education	Kilduff
HB 2056	Sexual health education/info	H Education	Shea
HB 2062 (SB 5930)	Seattle Storm license plates	S 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 Ways & Means	Callan
HB 2116	Institutional education	H Education	Callan
2SHB 2117 (SB 5973)	State tax structure	H Rules C	Frame
HB 2119 (SB 5975)	State forestland moneys	S Passed 3rd	Morris
HB 2128	CTE reporting requirements	H Education	Leavitt
SHB 2140	K–12 education funding	H Rules R	Sullivan
HB 2145	Property tax revenue growth	H Finance	Pollet
HB 2147	Schools/foundational texts	H Education	Kraft
HB 2149	Zero-based Budget reviews	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2150	State spending programs review	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2151	Fiscal notes	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2152	State Budget balancing	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2153	Agency Budget requests	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2156	Taxes on asset sales, profit	H Finance	Jinkins
HB 2157	Tax structure	H Finance	Tarleton
HB 2158	Workforce education	H Finance	Hansen
HB 2159	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2163	Budget stability account/K–12	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2167	Tax revenue T.O.	H Finance	Tarleton
HB 2168	Tax preferences T.O.	H Finance	Tarleton
HB 2169	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Tarleton
HB 2173	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2175	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2176	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2177	Capital Budget T.O.	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 2178	Gen. obligation bonds T.O.	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
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 Passed 3rd	Hasegawa
ESSB 5024	Local taxing districts	H 2nd Reading	Hasegawa
SSB 5028	Month of the kindergartner	H Passed 3rd	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 Rules X	O'Ban
SSB 5057 (EHB 1074)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SSB 5063 (HB 1209)	Ballots, prepaid postage	H Passed 3rd	Nguyen
SSB 5066	School district elections	S Rules X	Wellman
ESSB 5067 (SHB 1076)	Common schools	H Education	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 Services, Re	McCoy
2SSB 5082	Social emotional learning	H Passed 3rd	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 Passed 3rd	Wellman
SSB 5089	Early learning access	H Passed 3rd	Wellman
E2SSB 5091	Special education funding	H 2nd Reading	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
SSB 5133 (SHB 1101)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Rules 2	Frockt
SSB 5134 (SHB 1102)	Capital Budget 2019-21	S Rules 2	Frockt
2SSB 5141	School resource officers	H Appropriations	Wellman
SSB 5146 (HB 1121)	High school graduation requirements	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5153 (ESHB 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	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. 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 Appropriations	Froct
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 2nd Reading	Zeiger
SB 5264	School construction funding	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5266	Timely elections/districting	H Passed 3rd	Saldaña
SB 5269	School district reorganizing	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5312 (HB 1093)	Special education appropriations	S EL/K-12	Wellman
2SSB 5313	K-12 education	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
SB 5314 (HB 1172)	Capital gains tax/property tax	S Ways & Means	Wellman
2SSB 5315	Student support staff	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 5316	School enrichment levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
2SSB 5317 (2SHB 1216)	School safety & well-being	S Rules X	Wellman
SSB 5324 (SHB 1263)	Homeless student support	H Passed 3rd	Froct
E2SSB 5327 (SHB 1336)	Career connected learning	H Appropriations	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 Appropriations	Rivers
SB 5360 (ESHB 1308)	Retirement system defaults	H Passed 3rd	Conway
SB 5367	Military friendly schools	H 2nd Reading	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 Passed 3rd	Dhingra

2SSB 5437 (2SHB 1351)	ECEAP eligibility	H Passed 3rd	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	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/Tribal	Hunt
2SSB 5511 (3SHB 1498)	Broadband service	H Passed 3rd	Wellman
SB 5512 (SHB 1621)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	S Rules X	McCoy
SB 5513 (SHB 1515)	Employer-employee status	S Labor & Commerce	Keiser
SSB 5514	School threats notification	Del to Governor	Padden
SSB 5532	Special education	H Appropriations	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	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
SSB 5574 (SHB 1577)	K-12 computer sci. education data	S Rules X	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 Appropriations	Liias
SB 5594	Media literacy & digital citizenship	S Ways & Means	Liias
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	Del to Governor	Rivers
SSB 5623 (SHB 1575)	Collective bargaining/dues	S Rules X	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	Liias

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 Passed 3rd	Liias
SSB 5706 (SHB 1734)	College in high school accreditation	S Rules X	Randall
SB 5729	Dual credit enrollment priority	S Rules X	Rivers
SB 5731	School district territory	H Rules R	Short
SB 5736	Special education 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 2nd Reading	Walsh
SSB 5801	Teacher postretirement employment	S Rules X	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 Appropriations	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 Passed 3rd	Warnick
SB 5882	Homeless encampments/schools	S Housing Stability	King
2SSB 5903 (SHB 1876)	Children's mental health	H Passed 3rd	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 X	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	Graduated real estate excise tax	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5994	Business and occupation tax	S Ways & Means	Palumbo
SSB 5996	Fires/prevent, suppress	S Ways & Means	Van De Wege
SB 5997	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5998	Grad. real estate excise tax	S Ways & Means	Nguyen
SB 5999	Unfunded actuarial liability	S Ways & Means	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 6004	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
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
SSJR 8201 (HJR 4203)	School district bonds	S Not adopted	Wellman
SJR 8202	School district bonds, 55 percent	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SJR 8210	B&O tax increase approval	S Ways & Means	Palumbo