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About TWIO

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

Week 3: January 28–February 1, 2019

This Week in Review

As discussed in [last week's TWIO](#), the 2019 Legislature quickly shifted into overdrive in the first two weeks of session. The Legislature's breakneck speed continued in Week 3, with another 400 bills being introduced (for a total of almost 1,700—an average of over eleven bills per legislator), with committees meeting with full public hearing schedules, and with many committees already taking executive action on multiple bills. A small handful of bills have even been adopted by their original house.

Positively, we have seen many of WASA's priority issues addressed in the first three weeks of session, with multiple work sessions and public hearings on several issues. The trick now will be to persuade legislators to turn a lot of this talk into specific action. It feels good to have your issues be a hot topic of conversation; however, it does nothing to solve K–12 education's policy or funding problems if those issues do not move beyond the discussion stage.

School Safety and Security

Improving the safety and security of our school districts, providing safe environments for our students and staff, and providing support before and after a crisis occurs is a major priority for WASA in 2019. In fact, it is a major priority for most of our education association colleagues and a major priority for many legislators. Last week, legislators held in-depth conversations on some of [WASA's top priorities](#) (specifically special education funding, implementation of the School Employees' Benefits Board, and reforming the state's new inequitable levy and Local Effort Assistance policies) and this week a major focus was on school safety-related issues.

The week started off with a public hearing in the House Education Committee. Two bills to modify the Learning Assistance Program ([HB 1384](#) and [HB 1182](#)) were heard, along with a bill to enhance funding for school counselors. [HB 1265](#) would adjust the Prototypical School Funding Model allocations for guidance counselors (one of the three categories WASA is urging the Legislature to enhance) and additionally require that guidance counselors spend at least 80 percent of their time providing direct services to students (rather than coordinating student testing, for example). The bill would phase in increased allocations for guidance counselors from the current 0.493 for a prototypical

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elementary school to 0.800 for a prototypical elementary school; and from the current 1.216 for a prototypical middle school to 1.728 for a prototypical middle school (the current high school allocation of 2.539 would not change). Increased allocations would be phased in from the 2019–20 school year to full implementation in the 2022–23 school year. Allocations would be increased first in schools identified as most in need of support, using the state accountability framework.

On Tuesday, Senate and House Democrats held a [press conference](#) to unveiled a series of bills dealing with school safety. Senator Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island) and Representative Laurie Dolan (D-Olympia) led the press conference and discussed the importance of addressing school safety—which includes protecting against school shootings, but also student mental health issues and suicide prevention. Many of the bills in the package are aligned with [recommendations](#) from the [Washington Mass Shootings Work Group](#), created in the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget. (HB 1265, heard the day before, is a part of this package of Democrat bills, but due to scheduling issues, it was heard before the press conference occurred.)

Following the press conference, the House Education Committee held a work session on School Safety and Student Well-Being. Presenters at the work session included: Alissa Parker, co-founder of [Safe and Sound Schools](#) and the mother of Emilie Parker, one of the children who died in the Sandy Hook School Shooting in 2012; and Dr. Eric Madfis, a Criminal Justice professor at the University of Washington-Tacoma, whose nationally recognized research focuses on the causes and prevention of school violence, hate crime, and mass murder. Their presentations ([Parker](#); [Madfis](#)) focused mostly on the issue of school shootings; however, they provided a base to build upon in addressing other issues—and potential solutions—regarding school violence and student mental health.

On Wednesday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee used its full two-hour public hearing to review and take testimony on six school safety-related bills:

- [SB 5052](#)—As recommended by the Mass Shootings Work Group, this bill would clarify the definition of School Resource Officers (SRO) and would require the Criminal Justice Training Commission, in collaboration with OSPI, to develop training for SROs. School districts that have a SRO program would be required to adopt an agreement with the employing police department or sheriff’s office at a public meeting. The bill would also establish a grant program to fund SROs, subject to appropriations in the two-year budget.
- [SB 5141](#)—Similar to SB 5052, this bill would clarify the definition of SROs and require SROs to be trained. School districts with a SRO program would be required to confirm their SROs have received specific training, as outlined in the bill. School districts with a SRO program would also be required to annually review and adopt an agreement with local law enforcement that contains specific elements, as outlined in the bill.
- [SB 5216](#)—Addressing an ongoing priority of ESDs, this bill would provide a definition of threat assessment (“a multistage structured team process that is used to evaluate the risk posed by individuals or groups, as a response to an actual or perceived threat or concerning behavior”) and require school districts (and higher education institutions) to develop and implement a multistage threat assessment process. ESDs would be required to develop and maintain the capacity to offer training, coordination, and evaluation on the multistage threat assessment process. Additionally, under current law, school districts must establish reengagement plans for long-term suspended or expelled students. Under provisions of this bill, school districts are encouraged to provide those reengagement plans to law enforcement and service providers.

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- **[SB 5315](#)**—Requested by Governor Inslee, and funded in his 2019–21 Operating Budget request, this bill would increase Prototypical School Funding Model allocations for school nurses, social workers, psychologists, and guidance counselors in elementary and middle schools. Similar to HB 1265 above, new allocations to enhance staffing ratios would be phased in. The phase in, from the 2019–21 biennium to the 2023–25 biennium, would start with schools with the highest levels of poverty (as determined by the number students eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Meals). Although current allocations in the Prototypical School Funding Model are “for allocation purposes only,” this bill would require staffing ratios to match funding allocations for school nurses, social workers, psychologists, and guidance counselors or the additional funding would be lost.
- **[SB 5317](#)**—This comprehensive school safety bill was developed over the interim with education and community-based stakeholder input. The bill would establish a statewide network for school safety with a state center, regional centers through ESDS (as requested by AESD), and an advisory committee. It would also require school districts to adopt a policy to establish school-based threat assessment programs and direct OSPI to monitor school safety plans and threat assessment programs every five years. The Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee would be charged with studying school districts’ use of the current first responder building mapping information system. Finally, safety drill requirements would be adjusted, requiring schools to conduct evacuation drills for schools in lahar zones and an earthquake drill. The House’s identical companion bill, HB 1216, is scheduled to be heard in the House Education Committee on February 4.
- **[SB 5514](#)**—This bill would require first responder agencies to notify all schools in the vicinity, if there is a situation for which an evacuation or lockdown appears reasonably necessary.

Next week, a series of additional school safety bills will be heard. On February 4, the House Education Committee is scheduled to hear: **[HB 1191](#)**, regarding notifications of student offenders returning to school; **[HB 1216](#)**, the companion to the Senate’s comprehensive school safety bill, SB 5317, as described above; and **[HB 1221](#)**, requiring: school staff to notify a student’s parent/guardian or other specified school staff if they have knowledge or a suspicion that a student intends to harm himself/herself; and all ESDs to provide various behavioral health services to districts within its region.

On February 5, the House Education Committee is scheduled to hear: **[HB 1264](#)**, requiring OSPI to develop training to support teachers affected by secondary traumatic stress; and **[HB 1479](#)**, requiring the Professional Educator Standards Board to convene a work group to make recommendations for standards and professional development courses on student mental health and well-being.

The House Capital Budget Committee is also dealing with school safety issues. On February 5, the Committee will hold a work session on Public School Seismic Safety Assessment, then will take testimony on two school safety bills. **[HB 1245](#)** would require OSPI to publish, and update every four years, guidelines and criteria for school districts conducting comprehensive engineering safety surveys of public school buildings used by students—and school districts would be required to complete, or update, a comprehensive engineering survey of each public school building used by students using the guidelines and criteria developed by OSPI. **[HB 1507](#)** would require school districts undertaking school construction projects to consider school building plans and designs that promote: effective physical safety and security through natural surveillances, natural access controls, and territorial reinforcements, or other safety-focused environmental design elements.

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Public Hearing Outlook

In addition to the many school safety-related bills being discussed next week, there are a few other bills of importance on the agenda. On February 6, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee will be taking testimony on bills that would allow for the simple majority passage of school district bonds. There are actually two bills being heard. [SJR 8201](#), a constitutional amendment, and its necessary implementing bill, [SB 5066](#), would allow school district bonds to be approved by voters with a simple majority (50%-plus 1)—if the Joint Resolution received a two-thirds approval by both the Senate and House, and then was approved by the voters at the next general election. The second set of bills, [SJR 8202](#) (constitutional amendment) and [SB 5252](#) (implementing bill), would assist bond passage; however, they would not provide for a “simple majority” approval. Rather, if the Joint Resolution received the necessary two-thirds vote in both houses and then was adopted by the voters in November, school district bonds could be authorized by a 55 percent “Yes” vote.

WASA will be specifically supporting SJR 8201/SB 5066 (and the House companions, [HJR 4203/HB 1184](#), which have not yet been scheduled for hearings). We will continue to advocate for a *simple majority approval* of school bonds. If it appears a simple majority bill cannot garner the necessary votes, but it appears the 55 percent bill (SJR 8202/SB 5252) has a possibility of success, we will reach out to our members to determine if we can support it. In terms of a negotiating position, however, it is too early to compromise and advocating for 55 percent would hamper (and probably preclude) support for a “pure” simple majority.

On February 8, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee will be hearing two important bills. The first is [SB 5572](#), which would provide modernization grants for small school districts. This would assist property poor districts that have emergent needs, but have little-to-no ability to pass a bond issue. This is not Superintendent Reykdal’s request for funding of a new School Preservation Program; however, it would have a similar impact.

The second bill is [SB 5465](#), a request bill from Superintendent Reykdal. The bill includes three components:

- Beginning in the 2021–23 biennium additional funding, via the Prototypical School Funding Model, would be provided for additional school nurses, guidance counselors, and family and community engagement coordinators. Similar to HB 1265, allocations would be phased in, beginning with schools identified as most in need of support, using the state accountability framework. Full implementation would be complete in Fiscal Year 2025. This additional funding would no longer be “for allocation purposes only.” In order to continue receiving the enhancements, schools would be required to maintain at least the minimum ratios as established in the bill.
- Beginning with the 2021–22 School Year, additional content-specific Professional Learning Days would be phased in (in addition to the three days provided for in EHB 2242/E2SSB 6362). School districts would have to select professional learning topics from a menu created by OSPI, which would include at least: equity, diversity, and race; inclusionary practices; and strengthening students’ social-emotional learning.
- School districts would be required to have an unrestricted fund balance for their general fund of no less than 8.5 percent of their prior year’s state apportionment. There are provisions to go below this new 8.5 percent minimum; however, the school district must develop a plan to restore its minimum 8.5 percent balance and submit the plan to OSPI...which must approve of the plan. There is specific language in the bill which clarifies that using funds below the 8.5

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percent minimum must be for one-time expenses and additionally specifies that the funds cannot be used “for ongoing salaries or benefits.” The concept of a statutory minimum fund balance makes sense—WASA has been asking the Legislature to provide these kinds of limits or “bumpers” to ensure districts cannot get trapped in bargaining. As a practical matter, however, there are major questions about whether this would work as intended. The “8.5 percent” limit also seems to be an arbitrary figure (it is essentially one month’s worth of apportionment—one-twelfth of your budget). For some districts this might be reasonable; for others it may be much higher or lower than what makes sense. This is one of those issues where we seek your guidance. **Would you support a statutory minimum fund balance? What are the reasons you would support or oppose? Please let us know.**

There is another bill in the House, [HB 1547](#), that includes this 8.5 percent minimum—but the bill is not a companion bill to SB 5465. HB 1547 includes the three components of SB 5465 as described above; however, it also includes Superintendent Reykdal’s levy plan (which was introduced in the Senate as [SB 5466](#)—why he chose to separate the issues into two bills in the Senate, but combined all four components into one bill in the House is unclear). **Again, would you support a statutory minimum fund balance? What are the reasons you would support or oppose? Please let us know.**

WASA Advocacy Resources

It has been very positive that legislators have been having discussions about many of WASA’s legislative priorities; however, as noted earlier in this *TWIO*, we must persuade legislators to take action on these important issues. Talk is cheap—and does nothing to solve our problems. In order for WASA to have any chance to be successful, administrators must engage in the legislative process. The fact that you are reading this newsletter indicates you have at least an interest in legislative issues, but we strongly encourage you to be actively involved in the process.

To assist your participation, WASA has a number of resources for your use. We are in the process of refreshing the Governmental Relations portion of the WASA website so you will have additional tools to be an effective advocate for our schools. The [2019 WASA Session Guide](#) provides the WASA Legislative Platform and a directory of legislators (with postal address, physical address, phone number, and e-mail), so you can easily contact your legislators. Our [“Sample Communications” page](#) includes updated information your colleagues have been using with their legislators. We encourage you to stop by and utilize these templates. We would also urge you to share your communication samples with us, so we can build this library of resources.

Another tool that we have just started is a Legislative Podcast. We know you are all busy and our podcast will provide regular—and short—highlights of some of the important issues and activities in Olympia. The podcast will not replace *TWIO*, rather it will be a quick, easy to access supplement to our newsletter. You can access the podcast from our website at: <https://wasa-oly.org/LegPodcast>. We will also be distributing the podcast to other services, including: [Anchor](#), [Pocket Casts](#), and [Stitcher](#). We will continue to add platforms as we are able.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

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Week 3 saw our annual WSNA and WAMOA legislative meeting days, as we met with a total of 56 legislators regarding our associations' priorities. Vickie Ayers, Bethel SD; WSNA president, Alicia Neal, North Thurston SD and Doug Voeller; and WSNA industry partner from Bellevue, discussed our school nutrition issues on Wednesday. Doug Vanderleest, Franklin Pierce SD, and WAMOA legislative chair, shared K–12 capital budget perspectives with lawmakers yesterday.

WSNA focused on three bills, including a yet to-be-dropped bill on reducing the grades that in which reduced-price students have to pay a \$.40 lunch copay, which continues to be a barrier to some students and families. For the last two years, Rep. Mia Gregerson (D-SeaTac) has been sponsoring the bill, and this year Rep. Melanie Morgan (D-Lakewood) will be the prime sponsor. WSNA is working with the latter legislator as she prepares for the actual bill dropping.

HB 1272—seated lunch duration, is a bill that WSNA is supporting as it deals with urging a designated 20-minute period for students to eat lunch. This bill is introduced by Rep. My-Linh Thai (D-Bellevue). Last week Ayers and I met with Rep. Thai regarding a proposed amendment. When we reviewed a copy of the bill, we found that that the bill's definition of "lunch period," includes passing time. Thai will now sponsor an amendment to remove passing time from the definition.

There would be six demonstration sites across the State, and they would report their findings to OSPI after they have implemented the schedule change.

HB 1685—implementing the Hunger Free Student Bill of Rights, was introduced this week by Rep. Strom Peterson (D-Edmonds). As some might recall, the WSNA, WASA, and WSSDA, together urged the governor to veto sections of this bill last March.

The intent of the law is to remove barriers so that students can eat meals, and also eliminate student shaming. However, by allowing of paid students to eat for free, a substantial meal debt has been created in districts throughout the state.

Rep. Peterson recognized this as a potential problem during the interim, and convened a group of stakeholders who deal with student health and nutrition. WSNA was included in the working group.

We are currently working with Rep. Peterson on some revised language that would direct full-paying students to pay for their meals so that districts don't continue to add more meal debt.

WAMOA, in its 31-legislative meeting, urged legislators on Senate Ways & Means and House Capital Budget, to support grant programs in the governor's capital budget, including the Small Rural District Modernization Grant, Urgent School Repair Grant, and the Healthy Kids-Healthy Schools Grant. In the latter grant program, his budget would provide \$3 million for:

1. water bottle filling stations;
2. kitchen equipment or upgrades; and
3. physical education structures or equipment.

We further discussed several of the recommendations of the recent Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving School Construction Funding, who released their report to the Legislature in December 2018. Included was:

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1. addressing the capital needs of districts who don't qualify for the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP);
2. adjusting the Student Space Allocation to be based on actual square footage per student;
3. supporting a simple majority of voters to approve school bonds; and
4. increasing the Construction Cost Allowance so it's based on actual costs of school construction.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

*What's the matter with me
 I don't have much to say
 Daylight sneakin' through the window
 And I'm still in this all-night cafe
 Walkin' to and fro beneath the moon
 Out to where the trucks are rollin' slow
 To sit down on this bank of sand
 And watch the river flow*

Bob Dylan

The introduction of bills has slowed as committees now focus on having public hearings. Bills are then moved out of their respective committees through action in Executive Session. February 22, (Policy Bills) and March 1, (Fiscal Bills) are the cutoff dates. Bills that have not advanced by then, 'die'.

This is a brief summary of bills of interest and their status:

Retirement Related Proposals

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

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

SB 5360 had a public hearing on January 30, at 3:30 p.m. before the Senate Ways & Means Committee and Executive Session is scheduled for February 4.

HB 1308 had a public hearing on January 28, at 3:30 p.m. before the House Appropriations Committee and Executive Session is scheduled for February 7.

[SB 5414/HB 1409](#)—prohibits a contract year for employee benefits from exceeding 60 days, for K–12 employees. Currently, upon retirement, an individual can cash in his/her accumulated sick leave at a 1:4 ratio using a maximum of 180 days. This change would increase the maximum to 260 days reflecting the longer contract years many school employees, especially administrators work. Both bills are awaiting scheduling for a public hearing in Appropriations (House) or Ways & Means (Senate) committees.

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SB 5178/HB 1132—concerns early retirement options for members of the teachers' retirement system and school employees' retirement system plans 2 and 3. It proposes changing the current option for early retirement at 62 years of age with no penalty to 60 years of age. Both bills are still awaiting public hearings.

Substitute Options for Early Retirees

HB 1139—is a large bill relating to expanding the current and future educator workforce supply. A previous version of the bill passed the House last session but got no action in the Senate. This bill, by Representative Santos, is basically a re-introduction of the previous bill. Sections 304/305 state that educators that are members of Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plans 2 or 3, that retired under the 2008 Early Retirement Factors, are permitted to return to work before age 65 in any non-administrative position, not just in substitute teaching and instructional positions, and work for up to 867 hours per year without suspension of pension benefits. The ending date on the current provisions of August 1, 2020, as well as the separate section expiring the section of law, are removed, making the section effective indefinitely. A provision similar to the TRS provision is created for School Employees' Retirement System, which is for classified school employees. It also removes the August 1, 2020, sunset date and the directive regarding substitute pay. It had a public hearing on January 24, before the House Education Committee and is awaiting further action.

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

HB 1362—concerns benefits eligibility during postretirement employment for members of the public employees', teachers', and school employees' retirement systems, plans 2 and 3. It is similar to SB 5430/HB 1388 above. The sponsor supports HB 1388 cited above and will not push this bill.

SB 5350/HB 1413—authorizes the following, at the time of retirement, to purchase an optional actuarially equivalent life annuity benefit from:

1. The public employees' retirement system plan 1 fund;
2. The public employees' retirement system combined plan 2 and plan 3 fund;
3. The public safety employees' retirement system plan 2 fund; or
4. The school employees' retirement system combined plan 2 and 3 fund, as appropriate.

This bill was agency request legislation from the SCPP. SB 5350 had a public hearing January 30, and the bill is scheduled for Executive Session on February 4, before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. HB 1413 has a public hearing scheduled February 7.

School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB)/Health Related Proposals

SEBB Meeting Summary: January 24, 2019

School districts need to continue contacting their legislators to educate them and express any concerns over the impending costs of SEBB. It has become clear that legislators are expressing discomfort, (some might say 'shock') with the \$900+million-dollar cost

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of implementing the program and collective bargaining agreement. But they are not yet talking about the unfunded costs expected to be borne by districts.

Important Correction; At the March meeting of the SEBB Board, staff reported that the projected costs to the state for SEBB would be in the neighborhood of \$200–\$300 million dollars. I have indicated that that projection was for school district additional costs. **Wrong!** At that same meeting, those costs were projected to be \$30–\$40 million in the aggregate. Wayne Leonard, from Mead School District estimated his district's cost to be \$750,000. Note, these figures were just best guesses back then, pre-collective bargaining agreement (CBA), and pre-gathering of any data from school districts. Until the Legislature approves the CBA, premiums are established, and all resolutions are adopted implementing eligibility, no one knows actual costs. Stay tuned.

Health Care

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

HB 1085 had a public hearing January 28, at 3:30 p.m. before the House Appropriations Committee. A panel representing WEA-Retired, RPEC (Public Employee Retirees,) and WSSRA (School Retirees) testified in favor of the bill. They collectively painted a very vivid picture of struggling trying to balance fixed incomes with rising medical and insurance costs.

[HB 1813](#)—incorporates the costs of employee health benefits into school district contracts for pupil transportation. A portion of the bill reads : “Beginning January 1, 2020, any pupil transportation services contract must include:

1. Sufficient funds specifically for the contracting employer to provide the employees of the contractor with an employer health benefits contribution equal to the rate for the School Employees' Benefits Board program, less the retiree remittance for the public employees' benefits board; and
2. An amount equivalent to the total employer and employee contribution rate to the school employees' retirement system, multiplied by the estimated salaries of the employees of the contractor.”

This bill is before the House Appropriations Committee and is yet to be scheduled for a public hearing. WASBO has been asked to review this bill for any concerns.

Other Bills that may have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

[SB 5473/HB 1445](#)—makes unemployment benefits accessible to persons with family responsibilities and other availability issues and making clarifying changes. Among other things, it revises the employment security act to provide unemployment benefits (UI) to people with family responsibilities and other availability issues. Districts will have new claimants for UI which a district could not contest.

SB 5743 is scheduled for a public hearing on February 4, at 10:00 a.m. before the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

HB 1445 had a public hearing on January 30, and is scheduled for Executive Session on February 4, before the House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee.

[SSB 5449/HB 1399](#)—makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session.

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A public hearing was held on SSB 5449 (a substitute bill) on January 24. Executive action took place on January 28. The bill is now in Rules awaiting further action to move it to the floor calendar and the bill is awaiting executive action by the committee.

SHB 1399 (substitute bill) was heard on January 22. Executive Action was taken on January 28, and the bill is now before the House Appropriations Committee.

SB 5513/HB 1515—concerns the employer-employee relationship by clarifying the difference between an independent contractor and an employee.

A public hearing for SB 5513 was held on January 28. Close to 1,000 hair dressers descended on campus and signed in to testify in opposition. As one hair stylist said, “Don’t mess with women who have scissors.” The prime sponsor, Senator Karen Keiser, was stunned. She had no idea this bill would affect workers who rented chairs and spaces as independent business people. The Senator got the message and indicated just recently the bill will ‘die’.

HB 1515 had a similar public hearing on January 28. It has been scheduled for Executive Sessions twice and been cancelled. It is currently scheduled for February 4.

The legislative river continues to flow.....



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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 Cutoff Calendar

January 4, 2019

First Day of Session.

February 22, 2019

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

March 1, 2019

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

March 13, 2019

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

April 3, 2019

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

April 9, 2019

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

April 17, 2019*

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

April 28, 2019

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

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

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

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

HB 1715 (SB 5669)	Withholding of transcripts	H Education	Entenman
HB 1720 (SB 5014)	Student assessment requirements	H Education	Young
HB 1734 (SB 5706)	College in high school accred.	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Leavitt
HB 1755	Education doctorate degrees	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Leavitt
HB 1758	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1763	Active shooter event/schools	H Civil R & Judiciary	Young
HB 1779	Student immigration status	H Education	Doglio
HB 1782	Advisory group meetings	H State Govt & Tribal	Pollet
HB 1791	Vuln. children ed. opportunities	H Appropriations	Reeves
HB 1803	Minimum school days	H Education	Orcutt
HB 1813	Pupil transp. contracts	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 1833	School volunteers	H Education	Ryu
HB 1845	Deduction of union dues	H Labor & Workplace	Stokesbary
HB 1860	School drinking water/lead	H Education	Pollet
HJR 4203 (SJR 8201)	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
SB 5014 (HB 1720)	Student assessment requirements	S EL/K-12	McCoy
SSB 5023	Ethnic studies	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SSB 5024	Local taxing districts	S Rules 2	Hasegawa
SSB 5028	Month of the kindergartner	S Rules 2	Hunt
SB 5052	School resource officers	S EL/K-12	O'Ban
SB 5053	Behavioral health licensure	S Rules 2	O'Ban
SB 5055	Behavioral health peer services	S Rules 2	O'Ban
SSB 5057 (HB 1074)	Tobacco & vapor products/age	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SB 5063 (HB 1209)	Ballots, prepaid postage	S Ways & Means	Nguyen
SB 5066	School district elections	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5067 (SHB 1076)	Common schools	S Rules 2	Zeiger
SB 5068 (HB 1120)	State learning standards	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5069 (HB 1424)	CTE course equivalencies	S EL/K-12	Zeiger
SB 5070 (HB 1468)	Bilingual educators	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5071 (SHB 1173)	Obsolete school provisions	S Rules 2	Zeiger
SB 5073 (HB 1291)	Election cost reimbursement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5080	Offender reentry/education	S Human Services, Re	McCoy
SSB 5082	Social emotional learning	S Ways & Means	McCoy

SB 5086	School surplus technology	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5087	Language competency grants	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5088	Computer science/high school	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5089	Early learning access	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5091	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5092	School district waivers	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SB 5105 (SHB 1151)	Education reporting	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5117	Essential public facilities	S Local Government	Palumbo
SB 5129 (HB 1343)	Revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5133 (HB 1101)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5134 (HB 1102)	Capital Budget 2019-21	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5141	School resource officers	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5146 (HB 1121)	High school graduation requirements		Wellman
SB 5153 (HB 1109)	Operating Budget 2019-21	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5154 (HB 1108)	Supp. Operating Budget 2017-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5158 (HB 1119)	Educator evaluations	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5159 (HB 1425)	Bilingual instruction program	S EL/K-12	McCoy
SB 5169	Labor bargaining/neutrality	S Labor & Commerce	Hasegawa
SB 5170	Collab. school governance	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 5178 (HB 1132)	TRS & SERS early retirement	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5187	School compost & recycling	S EL/K-12	Kuderer
SB 5188 (HB 1163)	Expanded learning opp. programs	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5192 (HB 1156)	K-12 employee benefit contracts	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5216	Multistage threat assessment	S EL/K-12	O'Ban
SB 5238	Concussions in youth sports	S EL/K-12	Carlyle
SB 5247 (HB 1200)	Catastrophic incident plans	S State Govt/Tribal	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 EL/K-12	Zeiger
SB 5264	School construction funding	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5266	Timely elections/districting	S State Govt/Tribal	Salda?a
SB 5269	School district reorg.	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5312 (HB 1093)	Special ed. appropriations	S EL/K-12	Wellman

SB 5313	School levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5314 (HB 1172)	Capital gains tax/property tax	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5315	Student support staff	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5316	School enrichment levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5317 (HB 1216)	School safety & well-being	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5324 (HB 1263)	Homeless student support	S EL/K-12	Frockett
SB 5327 (HB 1336)	Career connected learning	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	Wellman
SB 5343	High school success	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5348	Schools, etc. constr./taxes	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 5354 (HB 1641)	Highly capable student programs	S EL/K-12	Rivers
SB 5360 (HB 1308)	Retirement system defaults	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5367	Military friendly schools	S EL/K-12	Wagoner
SB 5379 (HB 1327)	Parenting minors, supports	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5395 (HB 1407)	Sexual health education	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5400 (HB 1390)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5413	Pipeline for paraeducators	S EL/K-12	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 5432 (HB 1393)	Behavioral health, integrate	S Behavioral Health	Dhingra
SB 5437 (HB 1351)	ECEAP eligibility	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5442 (HB 1095)	Medical marijuana/students	S EL/K-12	Takko
SB 5448 (HB 1304)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5464	Opioid overdose med./schools	S Health & Long Term	Frockett
SB 5465	Basic education funding	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5466	School district levies	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5475	Migrant ed./credit retrieval	S EL/K-12	Keiser
SB 5484 (SHB 1391)	Early achievers' program	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5500 (HB 1481)	Election costs & postage	S State Govt/Tribal	Hunt
SB 5511 (HB 1498)	Broadband service	S Environment, Energy	Wellman
SB 5512 (HB 1621)	Teacher prep. skills assessment	S EL/K-12	McCoy
SB 5513 (HB 1515)	Employer-employee status	S Labor & Commerce	Keiser
SB 5514	School threats notification	S EL/K-12	Padden

SB 5532	Special education	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5541	Revenue reform task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5548	High school diploma pathways	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5554 (HB 1191)	School notifications	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5572	School modernization grants	S EL/K-12	Honeyford
SB 5574 (HB 1577)	K-12 computer sci. ed. data	S EL/K-12	Salomon
SB 5576 (HB 1496)	Climate science education	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5590	School depreciation subfunds	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5593	Running start fee waivers	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5594	Media literacy & digital citizenship	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5598	Student internet data priv.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5603	Military children/school reg	S EL/K-12	Randall
SB 5606 (HB 1130)	Pub. school language access	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5607 (HB 1322)	Dual language learning	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5612 (HB 1624)	Holocaust education	S EL/K-12	Rivers
SB 5623 (HB 1575)	Collective bargaining/dues	S Labor & Commerce	Van De Wege
SB 5631	State & local taxation	S State Govt/Tribal	Brown
SB 5650	Teaching cursive in schools	S EL/K-12	Warnick
SB 5667 (HB 1667)	Public records request admin	S State Govt/Tribal	Becker
SB 5669 (HB 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
SB 5689	Harassment, etc./schools	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5706 (HB 1734)	College in high school accreditation	S Higher Ed & Wk Force	Randall
SB 5729	Dual credit enrollment priority	S EL/K-12	Rivers
SB 5731	School district territory	S EL/K-12	Short
SB 5736	Special ed. funding allocation	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5757	Early learning basic ed. programs	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 (HB 1210)	School enrollment/military	S EL/K-12	O'Ban
SB 5773 (HB 1627)	Regionalization/Federal Way	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5777 (HB 1479)	Student mental health	S EL/K-12	Brown

SB 5787	City, district publ. records	S State Govt/Tribal	Walsh
SJR 8201 (HJR 4203)	School district bonds	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SJR 8202	School district bonds, 55%	S EL/K-12	Mullet