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Week 8: March 2–6, 2020

Budget Update

Last week was “Budget Week” in Olympia, with the release of the House’s proposed 2020 Supplemental Operating, Capital Construction, and Transportation Budgets. The Senate also released 2020 Supplemental Operating, and Transportation Budget proposals (the Senate released their 2020 Capital Construction Budget plan the week prior). With the release of [six legislative budget proposals](#), much of the action last week was focused on hearing, amending, and moving each of those budgets.

NOTE: Please see pages 11 and 12 of this *TWIO* for an updated side-by-side comparison of the House and Senate budgets, as adopted. The shaded boxes represent items of commonality between the two budgets. Items with an asterisk* were added in the Fiscal Committees; items with a double-asterisk** were added on the Floor.

WASA provided a high-level review of the initial House and Senate Operating Budget proposals in the [February 24, Special Edition of TWIO](#). Last week’s weekly newsletter—[Week 7](#)—provided a comprehensive review of the action on each Operating Budget proposal, including the many K–12 amendments introduced. When we published last week’s *TWIO*, the Senate’s budget, [SB 6168](#), had moved all the way through that body and landed in the House. The House’s budget, however, was not adopted by the full House until after we released that newsletter. So, we will start with a quick run-down of that action.

Things were moving very quickly, so first we need to provide a couple of clarifications and corrections. When the House acted on its budget, rather than move their own bill ([HB 2325](#)), they used the Senate budget bill (SB 6168) as the vehicle. This means they introduced a full striking amendment that would overlay the House’s budget language (as amended and adopted by the House Appropriations Committee) on top of the Senate’s bill. This striking amendment was introduced by Representative Timm Ormsby (D-Spokane), Chair of the House Appropriations Committee and the lead budget-writer for the House Democrats.

In addition to the House Democratic striking amendment, two additional Republican-sponsored striking amendments were also introduced. At the time, the strategy was unclear. As the debated unfolded, however, the sponsors explained their rationale. Both striking amendments used Governor Inslee’s budget, released in December, as the base. Basically, the only changes made to his original proposal (besides required Maintenance Level adjustments) were tax reductions, which were made possible by a “windfall” in



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

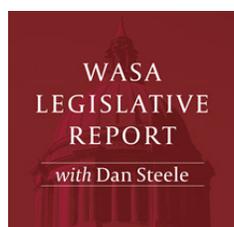
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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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state revenue of \$606 million as projected by the Economic & Revenue Forecast Council in the [February revenue update](#).

The [first Republican striking amendment](#) sponsored by Representative Drew Stokesbary (R-Auburn) would require the enactment of [HB 2946](#), which would: reduce taxes on motor vehicles (as called for in 2019's adopted, but enjoined, Initiative 976); and reduce taxes on family necessities, by exempting diapers, diaper services, feminine hygiene products, breast pumps and related goods and services, and prepared food sold by grocery stores from the sales and use tax. Additionally, the striking amendment would provide funding for the Working Families Tax Credit, which was enacted in 2008 but has never been funded. Stokesbary's striking amendment, comprised of Inslee's spending package and proposed tax reductions would spend \$188.2 million less than the House's proposed budget.

The [second Republican striking amendment](#), sponsored by Representative Jim Walsh (R-Aberdeen), would require the enactment of [HB 2954](#), which would reduce the State Property Tax by \$300 million in the 2019–21 fiscal biennium and \$1.3 billion in the 2021–23 fiscal biennium. Walsh's striking amendment, comprised of Inslee's spending package and proposed property tax reductions would spend \$283.6 million less than the House's proposed budget.

In last week's *TWIO*, it was noted there were eleven Floor amendments that impacted the K–12 portion of the budget (out of a total of 49 amendments)—and it was noted that a few of those amendments included items already adopted by amendments in the House Appropriations Committee. On closer review, there were a total of eleven K–12 impacting amendments; however, three of those amendments adjusted the Stokesbary striker; another three adjusted the Walsh striker; and the final five amendments adjusted the Ormsby striker. After adopting the three amendments (sponsored by Democrats) to the Stokesbary striker, the amended striker was defeated. Similarly, after adopting the three amendments (identical amendment language sponsored by the same Democrats) to the Walsh striker, that amended striker was defeated.

Four of the amendments to the Ormsby striker were defeated; however, a fifth one was approved. The amendment, similar to one introduced (and defeated) in the Appropriations Committee, requires WSSDA to adopt a model policy and procedure that school districts may use to implement individual health plans for students with epilepsy or other seizure disorders. The amendment increases the House's budget expenditures by \$50,000.

The final House budget, an [amended striker to SB 6168](#), was adopted with a straight party-line vote of 55–39—with all Democrats supporting (two excused) and all Republicans opposing (two excused).

A correction is also in order. In last week's *TWIO*, we mischaracterized one of the amendments adopted by the House Appropriations Committee (and remains in the final House-adopted budget). We noted that [Amendment CLAJ 152](#), sponsored by Representative Eric Pettigrew (D-Seattle), would provide \$1,000 per FTE student for school districts during the 2020–21 school year that have enrollments of less than six hundred fifty students and that have a regionalization factor of at least 1.04 during the 2020–21 school year. We also erroneously stated that the funding is limited to charter schools and tribal-compact schools. On further review, the amendment says the funding is for certain small school districts and “includes public schools receiving allocations under chapters 28A.710 [charter schools] and 28A.715 [tribal-compact schools] RCW.” The amendment was adopted, providing \$14.4 million to these selected schools. While there is no public list available of which schools (and charter/tribal-compact schools) are eligible for this funding, it is projected this will impact about 45 school districts.

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A final note about the 2020 Supplemental Operating Budget. After the amended SB 6168 was adopted by the full House, it was transmitted to the Senate for its action. (Remember, in order for a bill to pass the Legislature, it must be adopted in the exact same form in both the House and Senate). On Tuesday, the Senate added the bill to its Concurrence Calendar and moved to “Refuse to Concur” with the House amendments. Further, they asked the House for a Conference Committee to be established to negotiate the budget. The Senate appointed Senators Christine Rolfes (Chair, Ways & Means Committee), David Frockt (Vice Chair, Ways & Means Committee), and John Braun (Ranking Minority Member, Ways & Means Committee) as Conferees.

In the “old days,” the House would accept the offer to Conference, appoint its Conferees, then proceed to negotiate on a final, compromise budget. It is likely, however, that the House will wait to agree to a Conference Committee and appoint Conferees until budget-writers have negotiated a compromise in private, circumventing the Legislature’s own transparency rules. For further information on the process for reconciling differences in bills (including the budgets) between the House and Senate, see [last week’s TWIO](#), pages 8–9.

This Week in Review

On Monday, March 2, the Legislature’s opposite house fiscal committee cut-off arrived, killing another set of bills that lacked sufficient action by the deadline. It is important to watch bills closely at this stage of the process, as there are some bills that failed to be adopted by their opposite house fiscal committee (and are, therefore, technically dead), but they could be tagged as “Necessary to Implement the Budget,” keeping them on life support until a final budget is adopted.

Following Monday evening’s cut-off, legislators returned to the House and Senate Chambers for four days of lengthy Floor sessions. This evening, March 6, the Legislature’s last self-imposed cut-off arrives; all bills (except budgets and budget-related bills) must be out of their opposite house by 5:00 p.m. tonight to remain alive. After tonight, legislators have six days remaining to: reconcile differences in bills (including the 2020 Supplemental Operating, Capital Construction, and Transportation Budgets) between the two houses; and adopt budget-related legislation (that is, bills “Necessary to Implement the Budget”).

Let’s review some of the key K–12 bills that were acted on this week.

- **[HB 1182 \(Learning Assistance Program\)](#)**—This bill modifies the Learning Assistance Program (LAP) in an effort to balance local control and state accountability. The allowable uses of LAP funds are more flexible and requires that the expenditure of funds be consistent with the Washington Integrated Student Supports Protocol (WISSP). Beginning August 1, 2021, school districts would be required to use WISSP in planning for and expending LAP funds. Additionally, LAP provisions related to best practices and strategies, services and activities, reporting, and technical assistance are adjusted; and the Extended Learning Opportunities program is expanded to ninth and tenth grades.

The bill was amended and adopted by the full Senate and returns to the House for concurrence.
- **[HB 1191 \(School Notifications\)](#)**—This bill establishes uniformity in notice requirements and in the duties of school personnel after a notification is received regarding students who have committed certain crimes. Additionally, the bill makes information received by school district superintendents, designees of superintendents, and principals in accordance with notification requirements for certain criminal offenses by students exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Act.

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The bill was amended in committee and then was adopted by the full Senate on Wednesday. It must return to the House for concurrence.

- **HB 1660 (ASB/Extracurricular Activities)**—This bill, introduced last year, would have established goals for high schools related to the opportunity gap for Associated Student Body (ASB) card acquisition and the opportunity gap for extracurricular activity participation. The intent is to reduce or eliminate fees that impede low income students from student participation in extracurricular activities. The bill failed to be adopted last year, however, most of the bill's requirements were embedded in the 2019–21 Operating Budget.

Reintroduced this session, HB 1660 has now passed both the House and Senate and is on the way to the governor's desk for his action. The bill requires that school districts collect and publish data related to high school student possession of ASB cards and student participation in athletic programs. Specific goals are defined for high schools related to the opportunity gaps in student possession of ASB cards and student participation in athletic programs. Additionally, school districts that do not meet the goals are required to develop, submit, and implement a plan to reduce opportunity gaps. School boards must also adopt a policy and regulations for waiving attendance and extracurricular-participation fees for students who are low-income.

- **HB 1755 (Education Doctorate Degrees)**—Currently, Washington's regional universities (Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, and Western Washington University) each offer Masters degrees in education, while the two research universities (The University of Washington and Washington State University) offer both applied and research Doctorate degrees in education. HB 1755 authorizes the regional universities to offer applied, but not research, Doctorate level degrees in education.

The bill passed the full Senate on Tuesday and now goes to the governor's desk for action.

- **HB 1888 (Employee Information)**—This bill specifically exempts month and year of birth, photographs, and payroll deduction information of public employees and volunteers held in personnel files from public disclosure requirements; however it explicitly permits news media to have access to full dates of birth and photographs. Further, the bill exempts race or ethnicity, sexual orientation, national origin, or disability status information voluntarily submitted to state agencies which is not in deidentified or aggregated format from public disclosure requirements. Agencies are also required to notify an employee, the employee's union, and the requestor when a public records request has been made for information located exclusively in the employee's personnel, payroll, supervisor, or training file.

The bill was amended and passed by the full Senate on Wednesday and returns to the House for concurrence.

- **HB 2040 (Nonhigh School Districts)**—Returning from last session, this bill changes the calculation of a nonhigh school district's local levy payments to a high school district to serve a nonhigh school student.

The bill was amended in committee and passed the full Senate on Tuesday. It now returns to the House for concurrence.

- **HB 2116 (Institutional Education)**—This bill establishes a Task Force on Improving Institutional Education Programs and Outcomes. Specific issues that must be addressed are outlined in the bill, including: goals and strategies for improving the coordination and delivery of education services to youth involved with the juvenile justice system; the transmission of student records, including Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) and 504 Plans; goals and strategies for

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assessing adverse childhood experiences of students in institutional education and providing trauma-informed care; an assessment of the level and adequacy of basic and special education funding for institutional facilities; an assessment of the delivery methods that are employed in the delivery of special education services in institutional facilities, and the adequacy of those delivery methods; school safety, with a focus on school safety issues that are applicable to institutional facilities; and special skills and services of faculty and staff.

The bill was amended in committee and passed the full Senate yesterday. It now returns to the House for concurrence.

- **HB 2259 (Background Checks)**—This bill adds OSPI to the list of entities that must require a record check before hiring employees in certain educational settings. Additionally, it requires a pre-employment record check for employees of certain education entities who receive criminal history record information or personally identifiable information from the record checks of other employees.

The bill passed the full Senate on Tuesday and heads to the governor for action.

- **HB 2421 (Election Costs)**—Under current law, the state is required to reimburse counties for its proportionate share of state election costs in odd-numbered years. This bill would require a state reimbursement of its share of state election costs in even-numbered years, as well. Two other provisions directly impact local jurisdictions, including school districts. First, current law requires counties to include prepaid postage on mail and absentee ballots in primary and general elections. The state currently reimburses counties for those costs. Under HB 2421, the cost of the prepaid postage would be apportioned among the state, the counties, and each city, town, or district (including school districts) that have measures and/or candidates on the ballot.

Second, under current law, county auditors are allowed, but not required, to publish and distribute a local voters' pamphlet. HB 2421 would require each county auditor to print and distribute a local voters' pamphlet before every primary, general, and special election. Considered a part of "election costs," every city, town, or district (including school districts) that has measures and/or candidates on the ballot would have to pay its proportionate share of producing and distributing the pamphlets.

The bill was amended in committee and was passed by the full Senate on Wednesday. It must return to the House for concurrence.

Because the state would be required to contribute its "fair share" of costs of elections (including prepaid postage and voters' pamphlet(s)), the added costs to local jurisdictions are projected to be nominal. There are political and practical concerns about requiring a local voters' pamphlet, however. Those issues will have to be addressed another time.

The county auditors requested and advocated for this bill without any input from any of the local governments, even though the law will directly impact any jurisdiction that has a proposition and/or candidates on the ballot. We expressed our concerns to the auditors—and legislators—with no success. We received little sympathy; however, as we continued to agitate, county auditors agreed to join with the local governments this summer/fall to have an in-depth conversation about election issues, including the process for local voters' pamphlets. This conversation will be too late to impact this bill, but hopefully we can successfully address the issues with voters' pamphlets and keep from being ambushed in the future when additional election issues are discussed.

- **HB 2551 (Tribal Regalia)**—This bill clarifies that public schools and public institutions of higher education may not prohibit students who are members of a federally recognized tribe from wearing traditional tribal regalia or objects

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of Native American cultural significance along with or attached to a gown at graduation ceremonies or related events.

The bill passed the full Senate and moves to the governor's office for action.

- **[HB 2614 \(Paid Family Medical Leave\)](#)**—The 2017 Legislature enacted a Paid Family & Medical Leave (PFML) program. Premiums began to be collected from employees on January 1, 2019, and benefits began to be payable on January 1, 2020. Since 2017, the Employment Security Department has been adopting Rules and requesting legislative changes. HB 2614 is request legislation from the Employment Security Department to make a series of technical corrections to the PFML program. The changes have been vetted—and agreed upon—by a Workgroup and an Advisory Committee, comprised of labor, private businesses, and local governments.

The bill was amended in committee; however, the full Senate adopted the bill as passed by the House. Therefore, the bill will move to the governor's office for action.

Concurrent with the movement of these bills, the Employment Security Department continues to propose and adopt Rules. WASA, WASBO, and WSPA are working together to review the newest set of proposed Rules and will be submitting comments soon. In December, we (along with other local governments) were successful in pushing back against Rules that would have expanded employer liability for providing medical benefit coverage for employees who are out on leave. The Rules would have expanded continuation of benefits when the federal Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) was exhausted. The new Rules proposal would have you continue if there was any overlap between the federal FMLA and Washington's PFML, by even one day. We believe this is a clear overreach regarding the continuation of benefits. If you are interested in participating in the process, review the [proposed Rules](#). If you want to provide comments, there is a [public hearing](#) on May 4, 2020. You can also provide written comments.

- **[SB 2617 \(Surplus School Property\)](#)**—This bill allows school districts to lease or rent surplus real property without including a provision in the agreement that allows the district to recapture the property for school purposes when the property is leased or rented for affordable housing purposes.

The bill was adopted by the full Senate on Tuesday and now moves to the governor's office for his action.

- **[HB 2660 \(Free School Meals\)](#)**—This bill requires every school with students in or below Grade eight with 62.5 percent or more of its students eligible for the federal Free or Reduced-price Meals (FRPM) program to participate in the federal Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), thereby making school meals available to all students at no charge. Original language would have negatively impacted the Learning Assistance Program (LAP) and funding for National Board-certified teachers, but amendments make adjustments to ensure funding is not impacted.

The bill was amended in committee and yesterday was adopted by the full Senate. It must return to the House for concurrence.

- **[HB 2864 \(Running Start Pilot\)](#)**—This bill will require OSPI and the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) to establish—if funding is provided—a Running Start Summer School Pilot Program. The purpose of the Pilot Program would be to provide any student who has completed Grade 10 or 11, and who will be eligible to enroll in Grade 11 or 12 in the subsequent school year, with the opportunity to apply to a participating institution of higher education to enroll in and complete courses or programs offered by

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the institution during its summer academic term. As part of the Pilot, three applicant institutions of higher education must be selected to participate. Finally, in the Pilot Program, SBCTC would be required to provide a report with recommendations to the Legislature by November 10, 2022.

The bill passed the full Senate yesterday and will be sent to the governor's office for consideration.

- **SB 5395 (Sexual Health Education)**—This bill requires every public school to provide comprehensive sexual health education that meets certain requirements by the 2022–23 school year. School districts are also required to annually report the curricula used to provide comprehensive sexual health education. A [press release](#) from Senator Claire Wilson (D-Auburn), sponsor of the bill, explains the details.

The bill passed out of the House late night on Wednesday (technically, early morning on Thursday), after a rancorous six-hour debate, with many speakers being gavelled down for stepping out of line. When the bill was moved to the House Floor, it was met with 218 amendments. After debating (and defeating) 29 amendments (taking several hours), the Speaker announced that the remaining amendments would be withdrawn. It was assumed the amendments were duplicates or were ruled “out of scope” or otherwise out of order, but that was never stated. In the final debate, opposing legislators expressed their concerns about the lack of transparency and the lack of a democratic process.

Ultimately, the bill was adopted with a straight party-line vote of 56–40, with all Democrats (one excused) supporting and all Republicans (one excused) opposing. Language from the House version of the bill ([HB 2184](#)) was overlaid on the Senate bill in the Education Committee, so it must return to the Senate for concurrence. Supportive senators apparently have some concerns about the new version of the bill; however, the bill is expected to be adopted.

- **SB 6141 (Higher Education Access)**—This bill is directed to higher education; however, it has impacts on K–12. The bill requires the Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC) to develop a financial aid calculator to provide estimates of federal and state aid. Additionally, WSAC, in collaboration with the Council of Presidents, would be directed to develop clear and consistent standards for financial aid award letters. Beginning in the 2020–21 school year, all school districts with a high school must provide both a financial aid advising day and notification of financial aid opportunities at the beginning of the school year to parents and guardians of any student entering the twelfth grade. WSSDA, with assistance from OSPI and WSAC must develop a model policy and procedure for a financial aid advising day.

The bill was amended in committee and then adopted by the full House on Wednesday. It must now return to the Senate for concurrence.

- **SB 6191 (Adverse Childhood Experiences)**—This bill requires the Health Care Authority and other state agencies to incorporate questions related to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) into the Healthy Youth Survey. Additionally, school districts are encouraged to use the information about ACEs in their decision making and to help improve services for students.

The bill was amended in committee and then adopted by the full House on Wednesday. It must be returned to the Senate for concurrence.

- **SB 6263 (Schools/Tribes Data Sharing)**—This bill requires WSSDA, in consultation with tribes, to develop a model policy and procedure to establish data sharing agreements between school districts and tribes by January 1, 2021. Additionally, WSSDA is directed to consult with various organizations,

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consider model agreements, and consider standards for the identification of Native students for data sharing purposes.

The bill was amended in committee and then adopted by the full House on Tuesday. It now returns to the Senate for concurrence.

- **SB 6313 (Young Voters)**—This bill allows a person who is 17 years old who will be 18 years old at the next general election to vote in primary elections. Additionally, it requires the Department of Licensing to allow a person who is 16 or 17 years old to sign up to register to vote by an automated process when receiving or renewing an enhanced driver's license or identicaid. Higher education institutions are required to establish Student Engagement Hubs on campuses. Finally, it requires OSPI to make civics resources and materials available for high school civics courses.

The bill was amended in committee. It was adopted by the full House yesterday and now returns to the Senate for concurrence.

- **HB 2455 (Parents in High School)**—This bill is intended to provide child care for parents who are attending high school or working toward completion of a high school equivalency certificate. Working Connections Child Care eligibility and copayment requirements for a parent who is attending high school or is working toward completing a high school equivalency certificate are adjusted. Additionally, school districts are required to provide transportation to students who request to transport their infant.

The full Senate adopted the bill yesterday. It now moves to the governor's desk for action.

- **SB 6102 (School Bus Stop Signs)**—This bill changes the requirement for the height of the lettering of the word “stop” displayed on a school bus stop signal to specify that the letters be at least 5.9 inches high. This aligns state requirements with federal requirements.

The bill passed the full House yesterday. It now moves to the governor's desk for action.

- **SB 6521 (Innovative Learning Pilot)**—This bill directs OSPI to establish an Innovative Learning Pilot Program to authorize full-time enrollment funding for students participating in Mastery-Based Learning Programs. A “Mastery-Based Learning Program” is defined as educational program where: students advance upon demonstrated mastery of content; competencies include explicit, measurable, transferable learning objectives that empower students; assessments are meaningful and a positive learning experience for students; students receive rapid, differentiated support based on their individual learning needs; and learning outcomes emphasize competencies that include application and creation of knowledge along with the development of important skills and dispositions. Under provisions of the bill, OSPI, in collaboration with SBE, will be required to report to the Legislature regarding the efficiency, cost, and impacts of the funding model or models used under the pilot program. The report is due December 1, 2022.

The full House adopted the bill yesterday and will move to the governor's office for action.

Additional Key Bills

- **HB 1813 (Pupil Transportation Contracts)**—This bill would require a school district, if they contracted for pupil transportation services, to include health benefits and pension contributions equivalent to those received by school classified staff. We remain concerned that passage of this bill would cause pupil transportation contracts to increase in cost. The greater concern, however,

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continues to be the slippery slope: if this bill is adopted for pupil transportation service contracts, would food service contracts be next? What about maintenance contracts or other services provided by independent contractors?

After being adopted by the House, HB 1813 was adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, then the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Yesterday, it was moved to the Senate Second Reading Calendar and it is still possible it could move before tonight's deadline; however, it is unclear if it has enough support to do so. Fortunately, the Ways & Means Committee added a "null and void" clause, which will void the bill if specific funding for the provisions of the bill is not provided in the Operating Budget. Even with this provision, there is no guarantee it will stick.

- **HB 2458 (Optional Benefits)**—This bill would clarify—and reaffirm—that school districts may offer optional benefits (in particular, VEBA plans) that are not provided by SEBB. The bill is strongly supported by a coalition of school district management (WASA & WASBO), school district labor (WEA & PSE), and private insurance brokers. Following negotiations with the Health Care Authority (HCA) and the vetting of new language for the bill, HCA is supportive. Yesterday, the bill was moved to the Senate Second Reading Calendar and could move at any time—and we continue to request that action.
- **SB 6117 (Special Education)**—This bill would increase the special education excess cost multiplier and adjust safety net eligibility, based on a district's regionalization factor. After passing the Senate, it was not even heard by the House Appropriations Committee. It is referenced in the Senate budget, so the bill is "Necessary to Implement the Budget" and will live throughout budget negotiations. The concern, however, is that the final budget may end up providing additional funding for special education, but the bill might be left behind. If that happens, the safety net adjustment likely will not happen, as it is substantive policy—a policy change that technically is not allowed as a part of the budget. Education advocates continue to push legislators to advance SB 6117, providing additional special education funding AND adjusting safety net eligibility.
- **SB 6189 (SEBB Eligibility)**—Originally, this bill would have provided clarifications of SEBB eligibility; however, it was amended to require a review of SEBB issues. As adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee, the bill requires the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) to conduct a study to identify the number and types of part-time school district employees and their eligibility for benefits through SEBB. Further, it directs HCA to analyze the impacts to the state and by school district of changes to the waiver policy. Additionally, a current law requirement that school districts report to OSPI on the number of substitute teachers is modified to also include the number of hours worked and how many are eligible for health care benefits. By September 1, 2021, JLARC is required to submit their review and recommendations to the Legislature and HCA must complete its analysis.

The amended bill was moved to the House Second Reading Calendar yesterday. If the bill moves, it may be amended, again on the House Floor. WEA has requested an [amendment](#) that ensures employees retain their SEBB benefits if their school is closed or they are required to be quarantined due to the COVID-19 crisis. The amendment is very narrow and specifically addresses COVID-19 and Governor Inslee's recent emergency declaration; we are supportive of the effort.

The Week Ahead

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As noted above, after tonight’s opposite house cut-off arrives, the remaining six days of this legislative session will be focused on reconciling differences in bills between the two houses. Of course, that includes the three 2020 Supplemental Budgets. There will continue to be Floor action in both Chambers, as legislators work through their respective “Concurrence” and “Dispute” Calendars, as part of that reconciliation process. (For a quick refresher on this process, see [last week’s TWIO](#), pages 8-9.) Legislators will also be taking action to adopt a series of budget-related (“Necessary to Implement the Budget”) bills, although most of those bills will be dealt with in rapid-fire fashion following the completion of budget negotiations.

Although the Legislature is preparing for the close of the 2020 Session, much work remains to be done. And there is still a chance (albeit somewhat limited) to have an impact. Education Community advocates continue to press legislators to provide additional resources to special education (at a minimum, the \$9.7 million called for in SB 6117, along with the safety net eligibility adjustments). Additionally, we are working with budget-writers (and OSPI) to come to a positive resolution regarding pupil transportation funding. The governor’s budget request, the House budget proposal, and the Senate proposal all provide resources for pupil transportation; however, how they provide the funding (and what restrictions are placed on that funding) is differentiated. There are great concerns that, even with the provision of additional funds, many district transportation budgets will be in the red, depending on how the Legislature ultimately decides to appropriate the funds. In simple terms, we are asking the Legislature to use the governor’s model. At this point, however, it is very unclear which direction budget-writers will go.

Finally, WASA will prepare a final *Sine Die* edition of *TWIO* next week, with some of the key details of the final, compromise 2020 Supplemental Operating Budget, and other key pieces of legislation that reached the finish line. Of course, this newsletter will just touch on the high points in order to quickly provide you with information. Our comprehensive End of Session Report will include full details of the 2020 Supplemental Operating Budget and the 2020 Supplemental Capital Budget, along with a thorough review of the many education-related bills the Legislature addressed this session. WASA staff is already in the process of producing the Report, but will have to wait for some of the dust to settle before it can be completed. It will be emailed to all *TWIO* subscribers (and available on the WASA website) as soon as it is completed.

2020 Supplemental Operating Budget Proposals: K–12 Impacts

March 1, 2020

	HOUSE	SENATE
School Counselors	\$50.9 million + \$678,000*	-0-
Local Effort Assistance	\$48.0 million + \$2.2 million*	\$45.8 million
Pupil Transportation	\$68.4 million: \$29.5 million (one-time) backfill of pupil transportation for over-expenditures in FY 2019; \$38.9 million to adjust the prior year transportation base	\$41.3 million: \$29.5 million (one-time) backfill of pupil transportation for over-expenditures in FY 2019; \$11.8 million to adjust the prior year transportation base
Special Education	-0-	\$21.2 million: \$9.7 million to increase excess cost multiplier; \$11.1 million safety net eligibility
PERS/TRS 1 COLA	\$17.6 million	\$12.7 million
Paraeducator Training	\$17.0 million - \$2.6 million*	\$12.6 million
Mental Health & Safety	\$3.5 million	\$2.6 million
Dual Language	\$465,000	\$1.4 million
Institutional Education	\$1.0 million: \$769,000 to increase funding for institutional education; \$200,000 to fund a student records coordinator	\$762,000: \$562,000 to increase funding for institutional education; \$200,000 to fund a student records coordinator
Innovative Learning Pilot	-0-	\$734,000
Data Analytics Tool	-0-	\$450,000
Special Education Study (WSIPP)	\$400,000	\$400,000
Apportionment System Maintenance	\$360,000	\$360,000
Telehealth program	-0-	\$304,000
South Kitsap FAFSA Pilot	-0-	\$300,000
Integrated Early Learning	\$283,000 - \$83,000*	\$283,000
Foster Youth Education Outcomes	-0-	\$250,000
Homeless Student Program	\$1.3 million	\$200,000
Career Connected Learning Tribal Liaison	\$150,000	\$150,000
SW WA Career Connected Learning	\$300,000	\$110,000
Media Literacy	-0-	\$70,000
Ethnic Studies Materials	\$64,000	\$50,000
Renton SD Early Learning	-0-	\$50,000
Catastrophic Incident Plans	-0-	\$24,000
Education Background Checks	-0-	\$7,000
Tribal History	-0-	\$7,000
Truancy Study (WSIPP)	\$7,000	\$7,000
Tribes/Schools Data Sharing	-0-	\$6,000
Model Civics Curriculum	-0-	\$100,000*
EOGOAC (WaKIDS)	\$15,000	\$15,000*
Black Studies Curriculum	\$50,000	\$15,000*

Tribal Consultation/Training	-0-	\$150,000*
Accelerated Coursework GPA Study	-0-	\$10,000*
LASER Program	-0-	\$144,000*
Racial Discipline policies/practices	-0-	\$75,000*
CTE Student Leadership Organizations	\$800,000	\$700,000*
Barriers to Dual Credit Programs (WSAC Task Force)	-0-	\$150,000*
School Nurse Corps	\$1.7 million	-0-
BEST Program	\$1.0 million	-0-
Running Start Summer Pilot	\$872,000	-0-
Learning Assistance Program	\$474,000	-0-
Extracurricular Activities Grant	\$350,000	-0-
Bilingual Environmental Education	\$250,000	-0-
Latinx Afterschool Summer Learning	\$250,000	-0-
Maritime Education	\$250,000	-0-
CTE Alternative Learning Experiences	\$210,000	-0-
Transitional Kindergarten Study (WSIPP)	\$200,000	-0-
Secondary Traumatic Stress	\$173,000	-0-
Office of Native Education	\$150,000	-0-
Balanced School Year Pilot	\$100,000	-0-
Allergic Reactions	\$76,000	-0-
Health Education Standards	\$75,000	-0-
Student Teacher Residency	\$60,000	-0-
Free Student Meals	\$57,000	-0-
Family Engagement Framework	\$50,000	-0-
Financial Literacy	\$30,000	-0-
OSPI/HCA SEBB study	\$50,000*	-0-
Dyslexia Screening	\$560,000*	-0-
Dyslexia Screening – ESDs	\$251,000*	-0-
Spanish Language Standards	\$50,000*	-0-
Small School Funding	\$14.4 million*	-0-
Yakima Nation Tribal School Study	\$150,000*	-0-
School Bus Safety Study (WSIPP)	\$123,000*	-0-
Epilepsy policy	\$50,000**	
Early Support for Infants & Toddlers— Transfer	(\$85.7 million)	(\$85.4 million)
SEBB Rates	(\$71.1 million)	(\$54.8 million)

Shaded boxes indicate commonality between House & Senate proposals

*Indicates funding adjusted in fiscal committee / **Indicates funding adjusted on Floor

AEA

By Mitch Denning

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2020

continued

This week was a bit quieter than last week as the operating and capital budgets have gone underground so that the final details can be hammered out. With that said, one could expect the session to end on time next Thursday, March 12. However, their adjournment is never for sure until the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate bang their respective gavels, sometimes simultaneously.

Accordingly, AEA has narrowed its focus, as [SSB 5572](#) moved to House Rules. WAMOA has been championing this bill for two years, and we hope the bill gets pulled prior to the close of business today. If passed, it would put into statute the small district modernization grant program for districts under 1,000 FTE who have severe building deficiencies and have difficulty passing a bond. For several biennia, the capital budget has funded the grant program, and AEA continues to support putting the grant program in statute.

WSNA continues to see its two primary bills having success. Yesterday, [SHB 2660](#), implementing the Community Eligibility Program (CEP) in certain schools, passed the Senate 45–4. This is a huge achievement for WSNA and several other K–12 organizations as this bill would expand the CEP program to about 18 new schools at grade eight and below who have an individual student percentage (ISP) of 62.5 percent.

As mentioned in previous *TWIOs*, the current version of SHB 2660 protects funding for child nutrition services, the LAP program, and the National Board Certified Teacher bonus program.

Also, yesterday, [SHB 1272](#), seated lunch duration, was pulled from Senate Rules, and hopes to pass the Senate today. Only one minor change was made by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee, which directs WSSDA to update their completed model policy by July 1, 2020, if needed. It moved through the Senate Ways & Means Committee in that format on March 2.

Other bills still alive that AEA is watching include:

- [2SSB 6117](#), special education funding; in House Appropriations and most likely will be funded in the operating budget;
- [SHB 2458](#), optional benefits offered by school districts; currently “on the bar” in Senate Rules;
- [ESHB 1813](#), incorporating costs of employee health benefits into SD contracts for pupil transportation; currently “on the bar” in Senate Rules;
- [ESSB 6189](#), eligibility for SEBB coverage; currently in House Rules;
- [3SHB 1660](#), participation of low income students in extracurricular activities; passed the Senate on March 3;
- [SHB 1715](#), removing the ability of SDs to withhold grades and transcripts; currently in Senate Rules; and
- [HB 2617](#), lease or rental of SD property; passed the Senate on March 3.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2020

continued

*Sometimes there is no solution.
Sometimes there's simply an end.
As the clock continues to run.....
Sara Ella*

The session is moving toward Sine Die and there's a great deal of unknowns still to come. It's the part of session where bills need to be voted out of their opposite house. Some bills will make it; others will die, as the clock runs down.

Each chamber has lengthy lists of other bills eligible for debate and votes. Many won't make it. There are at least four main areas yet to be dealt with, any of which will take a great deal of floor time as bills addressing these are debated. These are bills that seek to establish a low carbon fuel standard, a clean air rule, guidelines protecting data privacy, and those that deal with the repeal of the Boeing tax break. Additionally, time can be consumed by virtue of debating proposed amendments attached to these or any remaining bills.

Here is a summary of bills that are still 'alive' to date, subject to change. (Remember that no bill is really 'dead' until Sine Die. Bills with fiscal impacts can be deemed 'necessary to implement the budget' (NTIB) or just plain deemed necessary by a majority of a legislative body.)

Retirement Related Proposals

Proposed bills dealing with providing a benefit increase to those members in TRS 1 and PERS 1 plans can easily be seen as NTIB (Necessary to Implement the Budget) so will remain alive until Session ends.

SB 5400—At the request of the Select Committee on Pension Policy, grants TRS/PERS Plans 1 beneficiaries an increase to their monthly benefit of three percent multiplied by the beneficiaries' monthly benefit, not to exceed \$62.50 on the first \$25,000 of benefit. Its companion bill is **HB 1390**.

Both bills unanimously passed their respective houses. Both budgets also funded this cost of living adjustment. The challenge is that one of the bills has to pass out of the opposite house.

HB 1390 has been moved to the Senate calendar where it awaits action to bring it to debate and a vote. SHB 5400 remains in House Rules.

SB 6383—Concerning the retirement strategy funds in the Plan 3 and the deferred compensation programs. Basically, retirement strategy funds offered by the State Investment Board in the Plans 3 and DCP (Deferred Compensation Program), if the bill is passed, may include investment in the State's Commingled Trust Fund.

This bill passed the Senate 47–0 and is now on the House calendar for debate and vote.

HB 2956, was introduced late. It proposes to take the extra dollars the state will receive once it repeals the Boeing tax preferences the Legislature had granted them in the past, to provide funding for the unfunded liabilities in the Teachers' Retirement System and the Public Employees' Retirement System Plans 1. (Boeing has asked for this repeal to avoid receiving substantial fines from the European Union.)

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2020

continued

It is NTIB so will be one of many suggested uses of these ‘extra’ Boeing dollars. The Legislature is divided on how to handle Boeing’s request for this action. Some want it to return only with performance guarantees like job guarantees ; others want no strings attached.

[HB 2945](#), in House Rules, is the bill repealing and then reinstating this tax preference. [SB 6690](#), its companion, is in Senate Rules.

School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

[SEBB Meeting](#), March 5, 2020

[SSB 6189](#)—Directs the Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee to study the number and types of part-time employees that are eligible for School Employees’ Benefits Board coverage. Directs the Health Care Authority to analyze changes to the requirement that employers pay premiums when employees waive coverage. Reports are due September 1, 2021. Prohibits dual enrollment in School Employees’ Benefits Board and Public Employees’ Benefits Board plans. Previous *TWIO*’s have noted concerns with the bill as written.

This bill is in House Rules awaiting movement to the floor calendar.

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

Specifies that school district optional benefits may not compete with any basic or optional benefits offered through the School Employees’ Benefits Board. Grants school districts express authority to offer employee-paid, voluntary benefits to school employees that are paid by employees through a payroll deduction that may fall under the SEB Board’s authority, but that are not being provided by the SEB Board. This can include homeowner’s insurance, private passenger automobile insurance, and accident only, specified disease, and other fixed payment benefit insurance. Includes a legislative finding that supplemental fixed payment insurance plans offer financial protection and do not conflict or compete with basic medical or disability plans.

This bill has been placed on the Senate floor calendar and is awaiting debate and a vote.

[SHB 2325](#)—The 2019–21 proposed Supplemental Budget adopted an amendment that directs the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), in consultation with the Health Care Authority, to study and report on school districts’ utilization of substitute teachers and the impact of the School Employees’ Benefits Board program on substitute teacher staffing. By December 1, 2020, and in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, OSPI must submit the report to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature. The report must include the following: (i) The number of individual and full-time equivalent substitute teachers employed in the 2018–19 and 2019–20 school years by district; (ii) Substitute teachers as a percentage of classroom teachers for the 2018–19 and 2019–20 school years by district; (iii) The number of substitute teachers eligible for the School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) program by district; (iv) Impacts, both positive and negative, of the SEBB program on substitute teacher staffing; (v) Options for substitute teacher eligibility under the SEBB program, including possible exceptions for substitute teachers; and (vi) Recommendations for preserving an adequate pool of substitute teachers while consistently classifying substitute teachers for health benefits eligibility.

The bill passed the Appropriations’ Committee and has been sent to House Rules for further action.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2020

continued

Other Bills:

ESHB 1813—Mandates that the costs of contracted employee health and retirement benefits must be built into school district contracts for pupil transportation.

The bill was amended by the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Sen. Braun proposed and Chair Rolfes agreed to adopt a ‘null and void clause’ making this bill null and void if specific funding for the provisions of the bill is not provided in the omnibus appropriations act. Three plus scenarios could play out: 1) The bill never comes up for debate/vote as the clock runs out; 2) The bill passes and is then sent back to the House for concurrence; or 3) The bill passes, and the governor vetoes the ‘null and void’ section placing the cost solely onto districts.

This bill has been moved to the Senate floor calendar for debate and a vote.

Other Bills that may have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

SHB 2614—Concerning paid family and medical leave.

Makes numerous revisions to the Paid Family and Medical Leave program to provide clarity and improve the program’s administration, including waiting periods, conditional waivers, and supplementation of benefits. Exempts casual labor from the types of covered employment. Grants the Employment Security Department (ESD) statutory authority to administer oaths, take depositions, issue subpoenas, or compel a witness’ attendance in an administrative proceeding. Allows ESD to apply for and obtain a superior court order authorizing a subpoena in advance of its issuance. Authorizes employees to bring a private right of action to recover damages for an employer’s unlawful acts, under specified conditions. This bill is agency request legislation.

View bill [Report](#).

It has passed the Senate (38–10–1) and sent back to the House for concurrence.

HB 2739—Modifies definitions for purposes of the shared leave program. Allows an employee to maintain up to 40 hours of the applicable leave in reserve and still be eligible for shared leave. Allows intermittent and nonconsecutive use of shared leave. Removes the requirement that an employee pursue and be found ineligible for industrial insurance wage benefits for shared leave eligibility. Limits the amount of shared leave that an employee may receive when also receiving industrial insurance wage replacement benefits to 25 percent of base salary.

This bill has moved to the Senate floor calendar for debate and a vote.

ESSB 5473—Requires the Employment Security Department to study the impacts to the unemployment trust fund and employer contributions for unemployment insurance by allowing exceptions to provisions disqualifying individuals from receiving unemployment benefits for leaving work voluntarily without good cause related to: (1) inaccessible care for a child or vulnerable adult; (2) substantial increases in job duties or working conditions without commensurate increase in pay; and (3) separation from a minor child. Requires ESD to meet at least three times with business and worker representatives to discuss the information gathered by ESD. Removes modifications to the term good cause for unemployment purposes for the separation due to inaccessible care for a child or vulnerable adult and related to separation from work related to the death, illness, or disability of a family member.

The bill passed the House (57–40) and has been sent back to the Senate for concurrence.

SB 6123—Allowing state employee leave for organ donation. Requires agencies to allow employees to take paid leave as needed, not exceeding 30 days in a two-year period, for participation in life-giving procedures. This bill is in House Rules.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2020

continued

Addendum:

Another area that legislators have focused on which easily can be viewed as benefits, concerns prescription medications. Numerous bills have been proposed to deal with the high cost/affordability of prescription medication. Some bills of note, if interested, are:

[E2SSB 6087](#), [E2SHB 2662](#), [SSB 6113](#), [SSB 6088](#)

Unsolicited editorial: One of the most significant bills this session is [SSB 6191](#) which seeks to assess the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACES) in middle and high school students to inform decision making and improve services. My professional experiences have shown me that ACES are the key determiner that affects student (and even adult) behavior. If districts are given the resources to hire counselors who can assess the presence of and address issues associated with ACES, identified students will thrive. But the cynic in me says fiscal resources will never be enough to really address this need.



Dan Steele, Government Relations dstele@wasa-oly.org
Washington Association of School Administrators 825 Fifth Ave SE | Olympia, WA 98501
 P: 800.859.9272 360.489.3642 | F: 360.352.2043 | www.wasa-oly.org

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

1:30–3:25 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Tuesdays

1:30–3:25 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

3:30–5:30 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Thursdays

8–9:55 a.m.
House Education
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:25 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

3:30–5:30 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 13, 2020

First Day of Session.

February 7, 2020

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

February 11, 2020

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

February 19, 2020

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

February 28, 2020

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

March 2, 2020

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

March 6, 2020*

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

March 12, 2020

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
2SHB 1076 (ESSB 5067)	Common schools	H Rules C	Dolan
SHB 1120 (SB 5068)	State learning standards	H Rules R	Dolan
HB 1164 (SB 5427)	Dual credit programs	H Education	Bergquist
ESHB 1264	Secondary traumatic stress	S Ways & Means	Ortiz-Self
E2SHB 1272	School lunch durations	S Rules 2	Thai
E2SHB 1304 (SB 5448)	CTE/alt. learning exp. programs	S Early Learning/K–12	MacEwen
EHB 1390 (SSB 5400)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Rules 2	Leavitt
HB 1459	Running start summer pilot	H Education	Sullivan
3SHB 1660	Extracurricular/low income	S Passed 3rd	Bergquist
HB 1674	Personalized learning exp.	S Early Learning/K–12	Rude
SHB 1715 (SB 5669)	Withholding of transcripts	S Rules 2	Entenman
HB 1755	Education doctorate degrees	S Passed 3rd	Leavitt
ESHB 1813	Pupil transportation contracts	S Rules 2	Sullivan
E2SHB 1860	School drinking water/lead	S Early Learning/K–12	Pollet
HB 2012 (SB 5821)	K–12 national cert. bonuses	H Education	Boehnke
HB 2023	School boards/bond training	H Cap Budget	Sells
EHB 2040	Nonhigh school districts	S Passed 3rd	MacEwen
SHB 2108	K–3 class sizes/funding	H Appropriations	Callan
ESHB 2116	Institutional education	S 2nd Reading	Callan
SHB 2128	CTE reporting requirements	H Rules R	Leavitt
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	General obligation bonds T.O.	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 2201	School athletics/gender	H Education	Klippert
SHB 2205	Technical corrections	S Passed 3rd	Goodman

ESHB 2220	School volunteers/conviction	S Ways & Means	Dolan
HB 2222 (SB 6145)	Property tax reduction	H Finance	Walsh
HB 2224	Ballot measure fiscal impact	H State Govt & Tribal	Walsh
HB 2225	Legislative budget office	H Appropriations	Walsh
HB 2226 (SB 6030)	Immigration enforcement	H Civil R & Judiciary	Walsh
HB 2258 (2SSB 6117)	Special ed. appropriations	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 2259 (SB 6100)	Background checks/education	S Passed 3rd	Rude
HB 2264	Accrued vacation leave cap	H Rules R	Doglio
HB 2269 (SSB 6105)	State education agencies	H Education	Dolan
SHB 2270	School bus stop signals	H Rules C	Dolan
HB 2286	Teacher job sharing	H Appropriations	McCasin
HB 2288	School-based health centers	H Education	Leavitt
HB 2290 (SB 6101)	Dyslexia early screening	H Rules R	Pollet
HB 2298	Free and reduced meals info.	H Education	Leavitt
2SHB 2299 (SB 6576)	Prison to postsecondary education	H 2nd Reading	Leavitt
SHB 2304	Shared leave/L&I benefits	H Rules R	Doglio
HB 2321 (SB 6333)	Youth access to 21+ products	H Commerce & Gaming	Leavitt
HB 2323	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Finance	MacEwen
HB 2324 (SB 6248)	Capital Budget, supplemental	H Rules R	Tharinger
HB 2325 (SB 6168)	Operating Budget, supplement	H Rules R	Ormsby
HB 2331	OPMA agendas & notices	H State Govt & Tribal	Kraft
HB 2349 (SSB 6157)	Bleeding control kits/school	H Education	Stonier
HB 2350 (SB 6657)	Marijuana advertising	H Commerce & Gaming	Kirby
SHB 2387	School bus diesel emissions	H Rules R	Kilduff
ESHB 2421	Election cost reimbursement	S Passed 3rd	Tarleton
SHB 2428	Student allergic reactions	H Appropriations	Duerr
HB 2436	Student restraint	H Education	Klippert
ESHB 2455 (2SSB 6255)	High school/childcare	S 2nd Reading	Kilduff
HB 2458 (SB 6479)	Optional benefits/schools	S Rules 2	Stonier
HB 2509 (SSB 6339)	Computer science grants	H Education	Callan
HB 2522 (SB 6167)	Homelessness BSA appropriations	H Appropriations	Ormsby
SHB 2523 (ESSB 6141)	Higher education access	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 2529 (SB 6503)	Odd-numbered year elections	H State Govt & Tribal	Gregerson

HB 2530	Primary election date, May	H State Govt & Tribal	Gregerson
ESHB 2551 (SB 6607)	Tribal regalia/graduation	S Passed 3rd	Lekanoff
HB 2558 (ESB 6313)	Young voters	H State Govt & Tribal	Bergquist
HB 2562 (SB 6416)	Telehealth services/schools	H Health Care/Wellness	Stonier
HB 2581	Special education enrollment limit	H Appropriations	Caldier
SHB 2583	Student transp./out-of-home	H Rules C	Caldier
SHB 2589 (SB 6449)	Suicide prevention/ID cards	S Passed 3rd	Callan
HB 2602	Hair discrimination	S Passed 3rd	Morgan
SHB 2614 (SSB 6349)	Paid family & medical leave	S 2nd Reading	Robinson
HB 2617 (SB 6265)	Surplus school property	S Passed 3rd	Robinson
HB 2631	Family engagement framework	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 2633 (SB 6066)	Ethnic studies materials	H Education	Ortiz-Self
SHB 2637 (SSB 6371)	School library info. & technology	H Appropriations	Pettigrew
SHB 2643	Educator recertification	H Rules C	Callan
HB 2648	Sex ed./parent involvement	H Education	Klippert
HB 2653	Kindergarten assessment bias	H Education	Thai
ESHB 2660	School meals at no cost	S 2nd Reading	Riccelli
HB 2663	Skill center staff salaries	H Appropriations	Dufault
HB 2675 (SB 6336)	Parental leave/disability	H State Govt & Tribal	Robinson
HB 2685 (SB 6368)	K-12 employee sick leave	H Education	Frame
HB 2690	Integrated student supports	H Education	Callan
HB 2699 (SB 6480)	School counseling programs	H Education	Stonier
HB 2704	Sexual assault counseling	H Rules C	Caldier
HB 2708	School-based health centers	H Education	Stonier
SHB 2711 (SSB 6511)	Educational outcomes	S 2nd Reading	Johnson
HB 2717 (SB 6132)	Learning assistance program	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 2719	K-3 class size funding use	H Appropriations	Callan
ESHB 2731	Student head injury reports	S Rules 2	Irwin
HB 2735	Safety camera infractions	H Public Safety	Springer
2SHB 2737 (SB 6588)	Child. mental health work group	S 2nd Reading	Callan
HB 2739	Shared leave program	S Rules 2	Kloba
HB 2740	Marijuana/employment	H Labor & Workplace	Kloba
HB 2753 (SB 6344)	School enrichment levies	H Education	Lekanoff

HB 2771	SEBB contributions & eligibility	H Appropriations	McCaslin
HB 2776 (SB 6577)	Child savings account program	H Coll & Wkforce Dev	Kilduff
2SHB 2787 (SSB 6547)	Infants and toddlers' program	H Appropriations	Callan
HB 2788 (SB 6550)	Charter schools/local effort	H Appropriations	Pettigrew
HB 2791 (SB 6573)	Basic ed funding/forestlands	H Appropriations	Tharinger
HB 2810	Regionalization adjustments	H Appropriations	Walsh
EHB 2811 (SB 6124)	Environmental education	S Rules 2	Johnson
ESHB 2816	School & classroom climates	S 2nd Reading	Corry
HB 2823 (SB 6533)	School district levies	H Education	Ramel
SHB 2832	Comm. service org. contracts	H Rules R	Orwall
HB 2841 (SB 6653)	Skill center class sizes	H Appropriations	Paul
HB 2853	Charter school commission	S 2nd Reading	Harris
2SHB 2864	Running start summer pilot	S 2nd Reading	Paul
SHB 2865	Kindergarten readiness info.	S Early Learning/K-12	Chambers
HB 2874	Federal Way school district	H Appropriations	Johnson
HB 2876	Max. enrichment levy/audits	H Appropriations	Callan
EHB 2896	Surplus land, buildings	S Ways & Means	Ryu
HB 2897 (SB 6615)	School staff funding	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 2904	Youth athlete training	H Education	Stonier
HB 2923 (SB 6675)	Railroad grade crossings	H Rules R	Peterson
HB 2928 (SB 6664)	Parents' bill of rights	H Civil R & Judiciary	Klippert
HB 2930	Student restraint, isolation	H Education	Walsh
HB 2937	Instructional staff salaries	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 2956	TRS 1 & PERS 1 funding	H Approps	Stokesbary
HB 2960	State property tax levies	H Finance	Sutherland
HB 2964	Local effort assistance	H Approps	Stokesbary
HJR 4211 (SJR 8218)	Property tax relief	H Finance	Gregerson
ESSB 5024	Local taxing districts	H Rules R	Hasegawa
SB 5053	Behavioral health licensure	S Rules X	O'Ban
ESSB 5067 (2SHB 1076)	Common schools	S Rules X	Zeiger
SB 5068 (SHB 1120)	State learning standards	S Rules X	Wellman
SSB 5133 (SHB 1101)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Rules X	Froct
SSB 5134 (SHB 1102)	Capital Budget 2019-21	S Rules X	Froct

2SSB 5141	School resource officers	S Rules X	Wellman
2SSB 5236	Apprenticeships	H Rules R	Keiser
SSB 5247 (HB 1200)	Catastrophic incidents	H Appropriations	Frockt
2SSB 5315	Student support staff	S Rules X	Wellman
SSB 5354 (SHB 1641)	Highly capable student programs	S Rules X	Rivers
SB 5367	Military friendly schools	S Rules X	Wagoner
ESSB 5395 (HB 1407)	Sexual health education	H Passed 3rd	Wilson
SSB 5400 (EHB 1390)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Rules R	Conway
SB 5427 (HB 1164)	Dual credit programs	S Early Learning/K–12	Wellman
SSB 5532	Special education	S Early Learning/K–12	Braun
2SSB 5572	School modernization grants	H 2nd Reading	Honeyford
SSB 5590	School depreciation subfunds	S Rules X	Schoesler
SSB 5593	Running start fee waivers	S Rules X	Lias
SSB 5603	Military children/school registration	S Rules X	Randall
2SSB 5607 (HB 1322)	Dual language learning	H Education	Wellman
ESB 5834 (HB 1779)	Student immigration status	H Education	Hunt
ESSB 5853	School construction	S Ways & Means	Pedersen
ESSB 5908 (HB 1914)	Equity training/schools	H Education	Das
SB 5930 (HB 2062)	Seattle Storm license plates	S Rules X	Randall
SSB 5963	State budget outlook	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6000	General obligation bonds T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 6001	Capital Budget T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 6002	Capital Budget T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 6005	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6006	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6013	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6014	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6030 (HB 2226)	Immigration enforcement	S Law & Justice	Fortunato
SB 6041	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6042	Title-only bills	S State Govt/Tribal	Wilson
SB 6047	IEP noncompliance reporting	H 2nd Reading	Hasegawa
SB 6066 (HB 2633)	Ethnic studies materials	H Rules R	Hasegawa
SB 6067	Educator cert. assessments	S Early Learning/K–12	Hasegawa

SSB 6073	Menstrual products/schools	S 2nd Reading	Dhingra
SB 6099	EASOC repeal	H Rules R	Hunt
SB 6100 (HB 2259)	Background checks/education	H Education	Wellman
SB 6101 (HB 2290)	Dyslexia early screening	H Education	Wellman
SB 6102	School bus stop signals	H Rules R	Wellman
SB 6103	Educational reporting	H Rules R	Wellman
SSB 6105 (HB 2269)	State education agencies	H Education	Hunt
2SSB 6117 (HB 2258)	Special education appropriations	H Appropriations	Wellman
SB 6124 (EHB 2811)	Environmental education	S Early Learning/K–12	Hunt
SB 6132 (HB 2717)	Learning assistance program	H Education	Wellman
SSB 6134	Election cost reimbursement	S Rules X	Hunt
SB 6138	Beginning educator support	H Education	Hasegawa
ESSB 6141 (SHB 2523)	Higher education access	H Passed 3rd	Randall
SB 6145 (HB 2222)	Property tax reduction	S Ways & Means	Warnick
SSB 6157 (HB 2349)	Bleeding control kits/school	S Rules X	Dhingra
SB 6165	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6167 (HB 2522)	Homelessness BSA appropriations	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6168 (HB 2325)	Operating budget, supplement	S Conf appt	Rolfes
SB 6175	Sexual health education	S Early Learning/K–12	Wilson
SB 6176	Pupil transportation contracts	S Early Learning/K–12	Wilson
ESSB 6189	SEBB coverage eligibility	H Rules R	Wellman
SSB 6191	Adverse childhood experience	H Passed 3rd	Braun
SB 6226	Granite Falls SD factors	S Early Learning/K–12	Wagoner
SSB 6234	Unemployment claim disputes	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SSB 6242	School director compensation	S Rules X	Carlyle
SB 6248 (HB 2324)	Capital Budget, supplemental	H 2nd Reading	Froct
SSB 6253	Early care and ed. system	S Ways & Means	Wilson
2SSB 6255 (ESHB 2455)	High school/childcare	S Rules X	Wilson
SSB 6262	Teaching tribal history, etc.	H Education	McCoy
SB 6263	Data sharing/schools, tribes	H Passed 3rd	McCoy
SSB 6264	School consultation/tribes	S Rules X	McCoy
SB 6265 (HB 2617)	Surplus school property	H Education	McCoy
SB 6279	School-based health centers	S Health & Long-Term Care	Randall

ESSB 6282	Highly capable learning plan	H Education	Pedersen
SB 6284	Shared leave/balances	S Rules X	Hunt
SB 6290	School benefit eligibility	S Ways & Means	Short
SB 6296	School employee health care	S Ways & Means	Padden
SSB 6297	Early learning provider experience	H Appropriations	Padden
ESB 6313 (HB 2558)	Young voters	H 2nd Reading	Liias
SB 6336 (HB 2675)	Parental leave/disability	S Rules X	Hunt
SB 6337	Early retirement/TRS & SERS	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SSB 6339 (HB 2509)	Computer science grants	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 6344 (HB 2753)	School enrichment levies	S Early Learning/K–12	Lovelett
SSB 6349 (SHB 2614)	Paid family & medical leave	S Rules X	Keiser
SB 6353	Supreme court fiscal notes	S Ways & Means	Holy
SB 6368 (HB 2685)	K–12 employee sick leave	S Early Learning/K–12	Nguyen
SSB 6371 (SHB 2637)	School library info. & technology	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 6374	Apprenticeship materials	S Pres Signed	Holy
SB 6376	Debt capacity forecasting	S Ways & Means	Frocket
SB 6381	Property tax reduction	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 6389	School safety drills, plans	S Early Learning/K–12	Fortunato
SB 6416 (HB 2562)	Telehealth services/schools	S Ways & Means	Cleveland
SB 6449 (SHB 2589)	Suicide prevention/ID cards	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 6477	School district levies	S Early Learning/K–12	Lovelett
SB 6479 (HB 2458)	Optional benefits/schools	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 6480 (HB 2699)	School counseling programs	H Education	Mullet
SSB 6487	Leg. youth advisory council	S Rules X	Liias
SB 6503 (HB 2529)	Odd-numbered year elections	S State Govt/Tribal	Nguyen
SSB 6505	Dual credit direct costs	S Rules X	Mullet
SB 6510	Local assistance/small schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Cleveland
SSB 6511 (SHB 2711)	Educational outcomes	S Rules X	Carlyle
SSB 6512	School employee housing	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
E2SSB 6518	Pesticide, chlorpyrifos	H Rules R	Rolfes
SB 6520	Scholarships/tax credit	S Early Learning/K–12	Schoesler
SSB 6521	Innovative learning pilot	H 2nd Reading	Wellman
SB 6533 (HB 2823)	School district levies	S EL/K-12	Lovelett

SB 6543	PRA/subsequent discovery	S State Govt/Tribal	Short
SSB 6547 (2SHB 2787)	Infants and toddlers' program	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 6550 (HB 2788)	Charter schools/local effort	S Early Learning/K-12	Mullet
SB 6563	School-based health centers	S Rules X	Conway
SB 6573 (HB 2791)	Basic ed funding/forestlands	S Early Learning/K-12	Van De Wege
SB 6588 (2SHB 2737)	Child. mental health work group	S Behavioral Health	Darneille
SB 6596	SCAP grants/small, rural	S Early Learning/K-12	Honeyford
SB 6607 (ESHB 2551)	Tribal regalia/graduation	S Rules X	Billig
SB 6608	Parental school choice	S Early Learning/K-12	Ericksen
SB 6615 (HB 2897)	School staff funding	S Early Learning/K-12	Wellman
SB 6653 (HB 2841)	Skill center class sizes	S Early Learning/K-12	Hunt
SB 6655	School employee backgrounds	S Early Learning/K-12	Fortunato
SSB 6660	Four-year balanced budget	H Rules R	Rolfes
SB 6662	PERS, TRS, SERS/earlier ages	S Ways & Means	Saldaña
SB 6664 (HB 2928)	Parents' bill of rights	S Law & Justice	Fortunato
SB 6666	Employee information disclosure	S State Govt/Tribal	Hunt
SB 6672	School meals	S Early Learning/K-12	Walsh
SB 6675 (HB 2923)	Railroad grade crossings	S Transportation	Stanford
SB 6679	Chinese American history	State Govt/Tribal	Zeiger
SB 6696	Coronavirus response	S Ways & Means	O'Ban
SJR 8214	Title-only bills	State Govt/Tribal	Wilson
SCR 8412	Legislative modernization	State Govt/Tribal	Das