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Week 9: March 5–8, 2018—Sine Die Edition

Sine Die

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>.

Last night, at the end of its 60-day “short” session, the 2018 Legislature adjourned, Sine Die. After completing the longest session in state history (at 193 days) last year—and knowing 2018 was an election year—no one wanted to overstay their welcome this year. Coming into session, most legislators’ priority was “ending on time,” with all other priorities being secondary. Early in the week, with some nasty debates and a few priority bills hitting major obstacles, there was a bit of fear that at least a day or two of overtime may be necessary. As often occurs, however, the final pieces of the puzzle quickly came together, and the Legislature ended the 2018 Session shortly after 10:00 last night. (The Session often resembles a professional basketball game. You can watch the full 48 minutes of a game, but the real action frequently occurs in the final 2 or 3 minutes. Similarly, the Legislature does a lot of wheel-spinning during the first 45 or so days of session, but then budgets pop and there is a mad dash to the finish line.)

Educators were waiting for the release of a compromise 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget and a final, compromise version of SB 6362—the bill to “fix” last session’s EHB 2242, the so-called “*McCleary* Solution.” A final budget was released on Wednesday afternoon, cutting it a bit close, but provided sufficient time for both houses to act before last night’s midnight deadline (details below). Closely linked with the budget was SB 6362, which passed the House Appropriations Committee on February 26, but sat dormant on the House’s Second Reading Calendar since February 28. A new striking amendment was finally put on the bar yesterday morning. Even then, questions were swirling about whether the House had the votes to move the bill—and if so, if the Senate would concur (details below).

With the session done, WASA will take some time to allow the dust to settle and get down to business analyzing the budget(s), SB 6362 and the many adopted bills that have direct or indirect impacts on K–12 education. **Staff has already started work on our annual End of Session Report, which will include full details of the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget, the 2017–19 Capital Budget, and the 2018 Supplemental Capital Budget, along with a comprehensive review of the many education-related bills the Legislature addressed this session. It will be e-mailed to all TWIO subscribers (and available on the WASA website) as soon as it is completed.**

2018 Operating Budget

On February 19, Senate Democrats released their 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget, [Proposed Substitute SB 6032](#). The original proposal would have increased the underlying 2017–19 Operating Budget by \$1.2 billion (net). K–12 education would have received the bulk of that increase, \$782.1 million (net); however, most of that increase (\$777.9 million) would be provided to “fully fund” educator salaries by the 2018–19 school year, as Ordered by the Supreme Court. Following close behind, on February 20, the House Democrats released their 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget, [Proposed Substitute HB 2299](#), a proposal that increased spending by \$377.0 million (net). K–12 education would have increased by \$140.4 million (net). The largest difference between the two K–12 budgets was the educator salary issue. The House did not propose to increase salary funding in 2018; however, their budget would have transferred \$1.1 billion to the Education Legacy Trust Account, with language that specifies the funds may only be spent in the 2019–21 biennium for the final education compensation step.

The Senate quickly moved its budget through the process and to the House. The House, for its part, moved fairly rapidly, but not as fast as the Senate—and they started their process a day later. Because of the overlap, when the House was ready to move its bill off the Floor, they overlaid their budget on top of the Senate’s SB 6032 and sent it back to the Senate. By using one vehicle to move the budget, it simplified the process.

Earlier this week, the Senate formally refused to concur with the House amendments and asked for a Conference Committee. It was nice they went through the motions; however, the House did not appoint conferees until Wednesday and at the same time the House named its conferees, it was announced a Conference Committee meeting was scheduled that evening. As anticipated, Conferees were not meeting to negotiate, but simply to sign an agreed upon Conference Report—because they had been meeting behind-the-scenes and already had struck a deal. So, obviously, budget-writers were playing a little fast and loose with the rules, but that’s not a surprise. (See [WASA’s Week 8 TWIO](#) for a review of this traditional “pretend” transparency.) Budget-writers even used this opportunity to hold a [press conference](#). After signing the Conference Report, it was sent to the House.

The House adopted the SB 6032 Conference Report (and the final, compromise 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget) yesterday afternoon with a vote of 54–44, with all Democrats and four Republicans supporting. On the Senate side a couple hours later, the Report was adopted on a straight party-line vote, 25–24, with all Democrats supporting and all Republicans opposing.

The final [2018 Supplemental Operating Budget](#) increases the underlying 2017–19 budget by \$941.0 million—approximately \$176.0 million less than the Senate proposed and over \$560.0 million than the House proposed. K–12 education is provided with \$846.6 million (net) additional funding—with \$775.8 million being directed to salaries in 2018 to comply with the Supreme Court’s most recent *McCleary* Order. Details of the K–12 section of the budget follow:

K–12 Increases

K–12 Salary Allocations – \$775.8 million

Funding is provided to reach the full funding of state salary allocations in the 2018–19 school year, as required by the Supreme Court. The minimum salary allocation is \$65,024 for Certificated Instructional Staff; \$46,647 for Classified Staff; and \$96,520 for Certificated administrative staff. Additional detail is contained in E2SSB 6362 (basic education funding).

Special Education Multiplier – \$26.9 million

Funding is provided to increase the special education excess cost multiplier from 0.9309 to 0.9609 percent beginning in the 2018–19 school year to provide additional funding for special education programs.

Regionalization Edge Adjustment – \$4.4 million

Funding is provided to help attract and retain teachers in school districts west of the Cascade crest for those school districts that border another school district with a regionalization factor at least one tercile higher, as described in E2SSB 6362 (basic education funding).

Science Standards Professional Learning – \$4.0 million

Funding is provided for grants to school districts and ESDs to support professional learning in the Next Generation Science Standards to include training on climate change literacy.

Student Meals & Nutrition – \$1.2 million

Funding is provided to implement 2ESHB 1508 (student meals and nutrition). The bill requires high-needs schools to offer breakfast to students after the start of the school day.

Dual Language—Bilingual Educator – \$1.0 million

Funding is provided to the Public Educator Standards Board (PESB) to cover costs for a Bilingual Educator Initiative pilot program. Pilot projects will be implemented in one or two districts on each side of the state and support students from middle school through college on their paths to become educators. Additionally, funding is provided to increase the current funding for the Dual Language Grant Program created by SHB 1445 (2017)

E-Rate Programs – \$900,000

Funding is provided to enable more student access to digital learning through the E-Rate program.

School Safety Grants – \$722,000

Funding is provided to expand regional safety, multi-tier threat assessment system, and notification to schools to address student safety.

TBIP Assessment Costs – \$693,000

Funding is provided for Transitional Bilingual Instruction Program assessment cost withholding.

LAP Technical Assistance – \$676,000

Funding is provided for technical assistance to districts implementing SHB 2748 (Learning Assistance Program). (This bill failed to be adopted.)

Career and College Readiness – \$335,000

Funding is provided for the implementation of E2SHB 1600 (career and college readiness) which, among other provisions, requires OSPI to convene a temporary Work-Integrated Learning Advisory Committee.

Special Ed Paraeducator Training – \$250,000

Funding is provided to the Professional Educator Standards Board (PESB) to provide oversight to procure or develop professional special education and transitional bilingual instructional program paraeducator specialty certificates. This is one-time funding provided in Fiscal Year 2019.

OSPI Office of Native Education – \$240,000

Funding is provided to the Office of Native Education to increase services to tribes. This includes providing assistance to implement Since Time Immemorial, convening

the Washington State Native American Education Advisory Committee, and extending professional learning.

Equity in Student Discipline – \$236,000

Funding is provided for additional staff at OSPI to develop and implement a targeted technical assistance and monitoring process to address concerns about equity in student discipline around the state. Additional program staff will provide support to districts to implement evidence-based practices to eliminate these disparities.

Civics Learning – \$230,000

Funding is provided for the implementation of 2SHB 1896 (civics education) which, among other provisions, requires OSPI to expand its civics education teacher training program.

ADL Program – \$200,000

Funding is provided for programs to combat bias to include an online encyclopedia of local holocaust education resources and to expand current anti-bias programs to twelve public schools across Washington.

Junior Achievement – \$200,000

Funding is provided for grants to implement a program that provides hands-on education in financial literacy, work readiness, and entrepreneurship.

Sexual Health Education – \$200,000

Funding is provided to meet statutory obligations related to the provision of medically and scientifically accurate, age-appropriate and inclusive sexual health education as authorized by the AIDS Omnibus Act (1988) and the Healthy Youth Act (2007).

High School Pre-apprenticeships – \$131,000

Funding is provided for the implementation of SHB 2685 (high school pre-apprenticeships) which, among other provisions, requires OSPI to convene a workgroup.

Dyslexia Disability and Screening – \$120,000

Funding is provided to implement E2SSB 6162 (dyslexia). The bill requires schools to screen all children for dyslexia in Kindergarten through grade 3. OSPI must reconvene a Dyslexia Advisory Council, identify dyslexia screening tools, and collect screening data from the schools.

College Bound Outreach – \$100,000

Funding is provided to add a regional officer focused on College Bound student success to serve the coastal and peninsula regions. Washington's College Bound program provides support and guidance for low-income students as they progress through high school and into the College Bound Scholarship.

Sexual Abuse Prevention – \$97,000

Funding is provided for the implementation of SHB 1539 (sexual abuse of students) which, among other provisions, requires OSPI to implement a prevention program, coordinate curricula review, and provide a report to the Legislature.

School Meal Payment – \$60,000

Funding is provided to implement ESHB 2610 (school meal payment) which, among other things, requires OSPI to collect, analyze, and promote best practices in local meal charge policies.

Suicide Prevention Training – \$52,000

Funding is provided for training to help school staff recognize and respond to distress in students including suicide prevention.

Financial Literacy PPP – \$50,000

Funding is provided OSPI to promote the financial literacy of students. The effort will be coordinated through the Financial Literacy Public-Private Partnership.

Children’s Mental Health Services – \$40,000

Consistent with E2SHB 2779 (children’s mental health services), funding is provided for the delivery of mental health instruction in two high school pilot sites.

Legislative Youth Advisory Council – \$40,000

Funding is provided for the Legislative Youth Advisory Council. The Council advises legislators on issues of importance to youth.

Civic Education Grant – \$10,000

Funding is provided for the Civic Education Travel Grant Program.

K–12 Savings or Reductions**Professional Learning Day Delay – (\$27.1 million)**

The start of the three-year phase-in of three professional learning days is delayed one year so that the first year of funding will begin in the 2019–20 school year, as described in E2SSB 6362 (basic education funding).

Implementation Fiscal Year Shift – (\$693,000)

Funding authority is shifted from FY 2018 to FY 2019 for activities related to the implementation EHB 2242 (2017).

ELA Coordinators – (\$110,000)

Funding is converted from a block grant in the Education Reform program to full-time equivalent staffing units in the Educational Service Districts program. Legislation enacted in 2013 provided a block of funding for one elementary English Language Arts (ELA) coordinator at each of the nine ESDs. This maintains the funding stream by providing cost-of-living and other employee benefits adjustments.

Central Service Changes – (\$98,000)

Agency budgets, including OSIP, are adjusted to reflect each agency’s allocated share of charges from the various central services, including: audits, administrative hearings, and technology services. The funding reduction reflects a savings to the agency.

Additional Details**Dedicated *McCleary* Penalty Account – \$105.2 million**

The 2018 Legislature, via the Supplemental Operating Budget, established a dedicated account to collect monetary sanctions (\$100,000 per day) ordered by the Supreme Court in the *McCleary* case. Amounts equal the sanctions as of June 30, 2018, are transferred from General Fund to the newly created Dedicated *McCleary* Penalty Account. For Fiscal Year 2019, funds are appropriated from the account for basic education enhancements to the special education multiplier, adjustments to the regionalization factors for school salaries, and K–12 Salary Allocations.

School Employees’ Benefits Board – \$28.7 million

In addition to the \$8.0 million provided in the 2017–19 Operating Budget, additional funding is provided for implementation of the School Employees’ Benefit Board (SEBB) program by the Health Care Authority. Funds are provided from the General Fund-State, including funds replacing the \$8.0 million Health Care Authority Administrative Fund provided in the 2017–19 budget. The General Fund will be repaid from the SEBB program during the 2019–21 biennium. Interest will also be paid on the funds following the initiation of health and insurance benefit provision by the SEBB program after January 1, 2020.

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PERS & TRS Plan 1 Benefit Increase – \$8.5 million

Funding is provided for a 1.5 percent benefit increase for eligible Public Employees' and Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1 members, up to a maximum of \$62.50 per month.

Increasing Medicare Eligible Retire – \$3.8 million

Funding is provided for an increase in the Medicare-eligible retiree subsidy in Calendar Year 2019.

Paid Family Leave—Employer Premium – \$20,000

Funding is provided for Paid Family and Medical Leave employer premiums for employees not covered by a collective bargaining agreement, as required under SSB 5975 (2017).

Updated PEBB Rate – (\$193,000)

The funding rate for the Public Employees' Benefits Board (PEBB) insurance program is adjusted from \$957 to \$916 for FY 2019 to reflect updated actuarial projections, administrative costs, and payments to third-party administrators. The funding is sufficient for a new virtual diabetes prevention program, a change in the waiting period for dental crown replacements in the Uniform Dental Program from seven to five years, and an increase in the Medicare-eligible retiree subsidy from \$150 per month to \$168 per month beginning in calendar year 2019.

Property Tax Reduction

Before we end the discussion of the Operating Budget, just an added discussion about property taxes. Last session, a major part of the final “deal” on a *McCleary* Plan was a property tax increase of approximately \$.81 per \$1,000 AV (increasing the State Property Tax to \$2.70 per \$1,000 AV). It did not take long after EHB 2242 was adopted for legislators to begin receiving complaints from voters all across the state. By the time legislators returned to town for their annual Committee Assembly Days in the fall, many key leaders were beginning to talk about property tax reductions in 2018. While legislators hesitated to say they made a mistake or they regretted their decision, it was clear they were second-guessing themselves. Fortunately for them, economic forecasts were predicting additional unexpected revenue and that good news spurred the public talk about the need to reduce property taxes.

So, well-before this session began, legislators in all four caucuses began openly talking about reducing the State Property Tax. As the session progressed, multiple competing plans were introduced. In fact, by the middle of February, members in all four caucuses had introduced legislation to reduce property taxes—and the issue became a standard subject of conversation at legislators' regular media availabilities. It was clear a plan to reduce property taxes would likely be adopted by the end of session—the open questions, however, were: When will they be reduced? How much will they be reduced? And What, if anything, will the reduction be linked with? Rather than re-hash the many proposals introduced (for a review, see WASA's [TWIO Week 6](#) and [TWIO Week 7](#)), let's focus on the bill that ultimately was adopted, [SB 6614](#). SB 6614, as originally introduced, would have reduced the State Property Tax by \$.31 per \$1,000 AV in Calendar Year 2019. The bill would have reduced approximately \$400.0 million from the State Property Tax, with that loss of revenue being back-filled by the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA or “Rainy Day Account”), via adoption of a separate bill, [SB 6174](#). This use of the BSA would require a 60 percent supermajority approval—meaning Republicans in both the Senate and House would have to help get the bill over the top. When the bill was first unveiled, Senator Christine Rolfe (D-Bainbridge Island), lead budget-writer for the Senate Democrats, described the plan as a “one-year reduction, while the Legislature continues to review further tax

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reforms.” That comment essentially became moot, however, when an amended version was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

The substitute version of SB 6614 would have reduced the State Property Tax to \$2.35 per \$1,000 AV (approximately a \$.35 reduction) in Calendar Year 2018, rather than 2019. Knowing that Counties would likely have difficulty in quickly adjusting their processing of property taxes for 2018, the bill would have provided \$5.0 million to the Department of Revenue to assist Counties with printing or postage costs and information technology updates or changes made necessary as a result of passage of this bill. Because of the larger (and earlier) reduction in the property tax, the necessary transfer from the BSA rose to \$431.0 million. Democrats on the Committee supported the amended bill, while most Republicans took a walk, essentially abstaining from the vote. Republicans hesitated to support this new bill, but presumably did not want to be viewed as opposing a property tax reduction. However, the next step in the process forced a partisan spat, with an extremely vocal opposition coming from the Republicans.

What happened? When SB 6614 was brought to the Senate Floor on Wednesday, a new striking amendment was on the bar. The new amendment makes the bill look more like the original bill—it reduces the property tax in Calendar Year 2019 (as in the original bill) and reduces the tax by \$.30 per \$1,000 AV. What [angered the Republicans](#), however, was the mechanics of the reduction. The transfer from the BSA was eliminated, which allowed the plan to be adopted with a simple majority—and the bill redirected proceeds of the State Property Tax in Fiscal Year 2019 (\$935.0 million) from the General Fund to the Education Legacy Trust Account.

This may not sound like a big deal, but the result of the plan is fiercely opposed by Republicans. Each year, the Legislature is required to transfer three-quarters of “extraordinary revenue growth” in the BSA to the General Fund. By redirecting almost a billion dollars of revenue to a dedicated account (to support education)—before it ever reaches the General Fund—approximately \$700.0 million is effectively removed from the BSA. Using this budgetary trick allows an indirect use of BSA dollars—without requiring a 60 percent supermajority vote. The bill ultimately was adopted by the Senate with a straight party-line vote of 25–23, with all Democrats supporting and all Republicans (one member was excused) opposing. Yesterday, the full House adopted the bill with a vote of 59–39, with all Democrats, along with nine Republicans, supporting.

2018 Capital Construction Budget

On February 19, Senate Democrats released their 2018 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget proposal, [Proposed Substitute SB 6095](#). The original package was a \$335.0 million budget, which included \$66.0 million for K–12 construction. Later that same week, on February 21, House Democrats (in conjunction with their minority Republican colleagues) unveiled their own budget proposal, [Proposed Substitute HB 2395](#). The House’s original proposal would have appropriated \$376.0 million, including an increase of \$57.0 million for K–12 construction.

On February 27, the House overlaid their budget proposal onto the Senate’s bill, SB 6095, and sent it back to the Senate for concurrence. At the end of last week, the Senate rejected the House’s amendments and asked for a Conference Committee. As anticipated, no formal Conference Committee ever met (see [WASA’s Week 8 TWIO](#) for a discussion of the concurrence/dispute process); however, negotiators met behind-closed-doors to reach a compromise. On Tuesday, the full House receded from its amendments and adopted a new striking amendment (with a vote of 95–3) that had been agreed upon by Senate budget-writers. Last night, the Senate adopted

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the compromise budget (with no dissenting votes) and sent it to the governor for his signature.

The final 2018 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget, [ESSB 6095](#), appropriates \$414.6 million (more than originally proposed by either the Senate and House), beyond the underlying two-year, 2017–19 Capital Budget adopted earlier this session. The total spending consists of \$198.1 million in General Obligation bonds and \$216.7 million from dedicated accounts (a combination of \$152.1 million in “cash” and another \$64.6 million in authorized alternatively financed projects). Although the final budget appropriated more funding than either the Senate’s original proposal or the House’s response, the final funding for K–12 construction projects is a total of \$46.3 million—less than proposed by either house:

- The School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) will receive \$16.2 million to cover additional school construction projects not accounted for in the underlying two-year budget—both funding released by OSPI in July 2017, and funding for the anticipated list of projects released by OSPI in July 2018. The increased amount also will provide additional funding for nine school projects which had escalated costs due to delays in school construction in Fiscal Year 2018 (because the Legislature failed to adopt its two-year budget until this session).
- Distressed Schools funding is increased by \$24.3 million. The funding is provided for specified projects in four school districts:
 - \$10.0 million is provided to Toledo School District to construct a new high school and to modernize the existing high school gym. For Toledo to access the appropriation, they must provide a local match equivalent to at least \$7.0 million by June 30, 2019. Toledo’s local match may consist of cash; or furniture, finishes, and equipment;
 - \$7.9 million is provided for the Frantz H. Coe Elementary School in Seattle School District;
 - \$3.5 million is provided for Chief Leschi School’s auditorium; and
 - \$2.9 million is provided for the Glacier-site Middle School in Highline School District.
- The Small, Rural District Modernization Grant program receives \$6.0 million. \$4.2 million is set aside for the competitive grant program with additional funding being directed to specific projects. \$1.3 million is provided for the Damman School in Ellensburg and \$576,000 is provided for the Wishkah Valley School in Aberdeen. New proviso language is also added in the budget which requires OSPI to expedite and streamline SCAP administrative requirements, timelines, and matching requirements for these projects to ensure funding is provided promptly.
- The final budget also includes a minor reduction (\$210,000) at OSPI for administration of the Capital Projects Program.

McCleary Plan “Fixes”

The adoption of a *McCleary* Education Funding Plan was a major focus of the 2017 Legislature. Ultimately, EHB 2242 was adopted. The bill implements a comprehensive revision of Washington’s K–12 education funding system. This funding plan, ordered in 2012 by the Supreme Court in the original *McCleary* decision (and later reiterated), was developed in closed-door meetings of the Legislature’s Education Funding Task Force (or “Education 8”) and unveiled less than 24 hours before it was brought to the floor of the House and Senate to be voted upon.

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While adopting this plan was a major focus of the 2017 Legislature, WASA's major focus in 2018 was to "fix" the many deficiencies of EHB 2242. Our colleagues in the Local Funding Work Group, along with most of the rest of the education associations, joined us in this fight. [SB 6362](#) was finally adopted by both houses last night—one of the last bills to move before Sine Die. The bill makes numerous technical changes to EHB 2242, along with a series of policy adjustments. Unfortunately, those policy changes are not as bold or broad (or helpful) as we were hoping, but we can consider this as a launching pad for next session—this fight will continue. Bottom line: we had some success, but clearly would have had no success—or even an opportunity to succeed—if administrations had not continually engaged with legislators. Your contacts had an impact. In years past, we have heard complaints from legislators that they never hear from administrators (however untrue the claims may have been), but this year many legislators routinely included statements in debate like "my superintendents told me..." or "administrators in my district are concerned..." or "business managers believe...". Advocacy works. It just takes some work.

Before we review the details of SB 6362 as ultimately adopted, let's review how WASA's highest priority fixes fared in this fight:

- **Special Education Funding.** WASA joined most of the education community in supporting Superintendent Reykdal's budget request to increase per pupil funding in special education, via the excess cost multiplier, from the current 0.9309 to 1.09. The governor's budget would have made no change to the multiplier; instead, he requested the Special Education Safety Net threshold be lowered. His argument for rejecting the entire education community's request was that he did not want to "over fix" the problem. The Senate supported a change to the multiplier, but like the governor, they did not want to "over fix" the problem and supported a minimal increase to 0.9609. At the same time, however, the Senate advocated for a reduction in the Special Education Safety Net—not the threshold, but the actual funding provided for the Safety Net. The House also supported an increase in the multiplier (without a reduction in the Safety Net) and moved a bit higher than the Senate to 0.975. The House quickly backed off that increase, however. The final budget and SB 6362 provide for an increased multiplier, to 0.9609—with no change in the Safety Net.
- **Salary Allocations & State Salary Schedule.** Support for the reinstatement of a simplified Salary Allocation Model (SAM) and the retention of some type of staff mix factor was overwhelmingly supported by the majority of the education community. This turned out to be an uphill battle from the start, but we kept pushing. The idea of returning to a statewide SAM was rejected out of hand and returning to staff mix was resisted. After much work—and advocacy from local administrators—we finally saw some minor cracks forming in all four caucuses.

The Senate proposed a new Salary Safety Net, which would have provided districts with one-time salary funding (capped at two percent) in the 2018–19 school year if they could demonstrate a need for additional funding due to a high staff mix or lack of regionalization. The House proposed a four percent (ongoing) "Experience Factor" for school districts with higher than average experience and a higher ratio of advanced to master's degrees than the statewide ratio. The final SB 6362 provides for the four percent Experience Factor, which assists 56 school districts.

- **Levy Authority & Local Effort Assistance.** When session started, there were multiple options to adjust the \$1.50 per \$1,000 AV or \$2,500 per student (whichever is lesser) levy policy adopted in EHB 2242. WASA's request was to delay the implementation of the new policies and rather

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than rush to judgment with a new plan, take the time to discuss the issue with administrators, business managers, and other educators and come up with a thoughtful solution. The Senate rejected all of the options (including a delayed implementation) but understood the need to change the policy. SB 6362, as adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and later the Senate Ways & Means Committee, included language stating, “the Legislature recognizes that modifications” to EHB 2242’s levy and LEA policies “are necessary.” The bill specifically clarified “It is the intent of the Legislature to take action to reform those policies in the 2018 legislative session.” We did not know how the reforms would look but could appreciate their willingness to continue discussions—that is, until that intent language was stripped out of the bill as it was proposed to the full Senate.

The House actually proposed a fix: capping levies at either \$1.50 per \$1,000 AV or \$2,500 per student (at the district’s option, rather than the lesser of). To be eligible for this option, however, a district would have to have received less than half in local levies and LEA (based on the lesser of \$2,500 per student or \$1.50 per \$1,000 AV) than it would have received under the law on January 1, 2017. This narrow eligibility criteria reduced the number of districts being assisted to around 30. Unfortunately, many of those 30 districts likely would not have utilized their new choice to increase levy capacity because it would have limited (or eliminated) their eligibility to receive LEA. The language became so controversial that it was feared the policy change could scuttle the entire bill. Ultimately, the new policy was stripped from the bill.

In the end, SB 6362 makes NO change to EHB 2242’s levy or LEA policies. Many key legislators appear willing to continue to discuss the issue and attempt to make changes next session, but a solution in 2018 was not to be.

- **Regionalization Methodology.** Legislators generally understood their regionalization solution forced inequities and would likely pit districts against one another; however, little was offered in the way of a positive solution. Both the Senate and the House—and the final bill—provided for a minor regionalization adjustment. School districts that border another district with a regionalization factor at least one tercile higher receive six additional percentage points. Language also specifies that only districts “located west of the crest of the Cascade mountains” are eligible for this regionalization adjustment. Ironically, the eligibility criteria are so tight that no districts in Eastern Washington are even eligible. Why legislators felt it was necessary to slap Eastern Washington districts in the face is perplexing.

While we were pleased legislators understood their regionalization methodology was problematic, their solution was extremely narrow. Under the original EHB 2242, 93 districts receive a regionalization factor. SB 6362’s “regionalization edge adjustment” only impacts six school districts. Many legislators openly discussed the need to continue evaluating regionalization as currently implemented, but that discussion has ended for 2018 and will have to wait for a broader fix next session.

SB 6362 Adopted

The bill that SB 6362 seeks to fix is the *McCleary* Plan, EHB 2242, adopted last year. EHB 2242 was touted as a bi-partisan, bi-cameral product that would not only meet the Supreme Court’s requirements under the *McCleary* decision, but also remake Washington’s education system. Legislators in all four caucuses boasted how this bill would “fully fund” education, amply fund salaries allowing districts to recruit and retain quality staff, close the opportunity gap—and maintain local control. “Equity” was a word constantly injected into conversations about EHB 2242. As educators

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pored over the bill and projected its short- and long-term impacts, it became increasingly more apparent how troublesome this new law would be.

Legislators who wrote the bill were very defensive of the new law—and their colleagues rallied to their defense (even though many of them had little grasp on what the implications of the law were). After regular engagement by administrators, however, some legislators were understanding they were sold a bill of goods and EHB 2242 needed to be amended. Accomplishing all the fixes we hoped for seemed an impossible task (and as described above, our results were mixed), but asking for nothing ensured we would receive nothing—asking for what we needed at least gave us a fighting chance.

SB 6362 took a wild ride through the Legislative process and received multiple make-overs. While the general framework of the final bill is like what was first introduced, as adopted by the Legislature last night, SB 6362 was greatly transformed. And what started as a bi-partisan, bi-cameral effort to close the door on *McCleary* last year, turned into a nasty, partisan fight in the end. When SB 6362 was amended in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, Republicans participated in the rewrite of the bill, originally requested by Superintendent Reykdal. When multiple changes were made in the Senate Ways & Means Committee, Republicans again were major players (so much so, that in a Democratic-led Committee, more Republicans voted for the bill than Democrats). When the bill advanced to the Senate Floor, however, Democrats shut Republicans out. And Republicans were not shy about decrying the blatant partisanship. It appeared some Democrats were hesitant to support SB 6362 on the Senate Floor, but they hung together and the bill was adopted with a party-line vote of 25–22.

As the bill moved to the House side, it appeared Republicans were not involved in the recrafting of the proposal (in the Appropriations Committee or when a new striker reached the Floor). As the bill finally reached the House Floor last night, Republicans lined up against the bill—as they did earlier in the House Appropriations Committee. Representative Laurie Dolan (D-Olympia) led the debate for the Democrats and made the case that school administrators, teachers, and parents had requested a series of fixes to the plan adopted last year and SB 6362 provides “what districts asked for.” (Well, maybe not ALL we asked for, but at least some of it.)

Republicans countered with three basic arguments against the bill:

1. “Republican voices were not included” in the crafting of the bill (Representative Norma Smith, R-Clinton);
2. “EHB 2242 was good policy and met constitutional muster,” but SB 6362 “unwinds some of those provisions at the risk of unconstitutionality” (Representative David Taylor, R-Moxee); and
3. SB 6362 is unnecessary; “EHB 2242 should be fully implemented before we make these changes” (Representative Paul Harris, R-Vancouver). As troublesome EHB 2242 is, it was a bit jarring to hear Rep. Harris describe the legislation as “a beautiful bill.”

The bill was adopted by the full House last night on a party-line vote of 50–48. The bill was immediately transmitted to the Senate for concurrence; however, legislators in all four caucuses were negotiating on a handful of changes. Apparently, those changes had been agreed upon and it was expected that the bill would be sent back to the House, be quickly amended, then sent back to the Senate for final concurrence and final passage. Well, that’s not what happened. What did happen caused one of the Senate’s infamous meltdowns. (It makes for good theater, but it’s really bad for government.)

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In the waning hours before adjourning Sine Die, SB 6362—as adopted a few hours earlier in the House—was brought to the Senate Floor. Procedurally, the action was to concur with the House’s amendments, then vote on final passage. After the motion was made “To Concur,” several Republicans objected to the move because apparently they had not been provided with the new bill and were only given a short description of the bill (it did not even appear it was a full summary or briefing document). Senator John Braun (R-Centralia) rose to speak and noted his “disappointment in the process.” He stated that last year he participated in the bi-partisan, bi-cameral negotiations to craft and adopt EHB 2242, but this year Republicans were locked out of the process. Even so, in the final hours of the session, he and leaders in the other three caucuses had agreed upon a set of changes to SB 6362, but Democrats brought the bill forward, with a motion to concur to the House amendments, with no opportunity for amendments. Other Republicans reiterated the complaints about SB 6362 being a major bill that they had no knowledge of—they had not read it or been briefed on it and had not had an opportunity to caucus on it.

As tensions continued to rise, Lt. Governor Habib asked the two party Floor Leaders to have a side-bar conversation with him. After a few minutes, he announced that the two Leaders had agreed to take a 15-minute break for caucus. When members returned to the Floor, Habib moved forward with the vote to concur—and Republicans objected. Habib sternly noted that he was trying to be flexible, allowed for a break, but business needed to continue and the motion on the table was to concur with SB 6362 as amended by the House. He quickly asked the Clerk to call the roll—and, again, a Republican objected. Habib cut him off and said they were moving to a vote, and again asked the Clerk to call the roll. At this point, Senator Mike Padden (R-Spokane Valley) yelled out “Tyrant!” and many of the Republicans walked off the Floor, refusing to vote on the bill. As the roll call neared completion, Republicans came back to the Floor to register their votes (all “Nos”). Senator Michael Baumgartner (R-Spokane) remained off the Floor, however, making the final tally a party-line 25–23, with one member absent.

After this nasty, partisan fight, the next (and last) bill up was the Capital Budget. As noted above, it was adopted unanimously. Apparently, legislators can compartmentalize their anger.

Here are the main points of SB 6362, as adopted by the full Legislature:

- **K–3 Class Size:** The requirement that districts provide for a 17-to-1 class size ratio in K–3 is delayed until September 1, 2019.
- **MSOC:** Current law provides Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs funding (\$298.05 per FTE, K–12) for “Other supplies and library materials.” The bill splits the allocation for “Other supplies” (funded at \$278.05 per FTE, K–12) and “Library materials” (funded at \$20.00 per FTE, K–12). The same split is made for MSOCs in 9–12: “Other supplies,” funded at \$77.28 per FTE, 9–12; and “Library materials,” funded at \$5.56 per FTE, 9–12.
- **LAP:** Bases the high-poverty Learning Assistance Program allocation on the three-year rolling average of enrollments in Free and Reduced-Price meal programs in a school, or exceeds fifty percent or more of its total annual average enrollment.
- **Special Education:** Increases the special education excess cost multiplier from 0.9309 to 0.9609. Additionally, requires the Special Education State Oversight Committee to consider the high-cost needs of students enrolled in special education served by institutions. OSPI’s required updated rules on the administration of special education funding and the safety net awards process is due by December 1, 2018, rather than September 1, 2019; the

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rules must also include revisions that provide flexibility to access community impact awards.

- **Pupil Transportation:** The bill creates a Transportation Alternate Funding Grant Program. In awarding grants, OSPI must include a review of the school district's efficiency rating, key performance indicators, and local school district characteristics such as unique geographic constraints, low enrollment, geographic density of students, the percentage of students served under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act from outside the district, or whether the district is a nonhigh district.
- **Highly Capable:** Requires school districts to have identification procedures for their highly capable programs. Specified criteria is outlined in the bill.
- **I-1433:** Provides a statement that the Legislature intends to provide funding to support school districts with additional costs of paid sick leave, as required under Initiative 1433.
- **Salary Allocations:** To comply with the Supreme Court's November 2017 Order, the schedule for full funding of the increased state salary allocations for school employees is accelerated to the 2018–19 school year, rather than phasing in over two school years.

Salary limits for the 2018–19 school year remain in place; however, they have been adjusted. A school district may not increase average total school district expenditures for CIS, CAS, or CLS in excess of: the previous calendar year's CPI; annual experience and education salary step increases; or salary changes due to enrollment growth or state-funded increases. (CIS salaries can also be increased for changes due to Professional Learning and increases related to bonuses for National Board certifications.) School districts with an average total salary (for each staff grouping) that is less than the statewide average may provide salary increases up to the statewide average allocation.

Salary compliance, not scheduled to be implemented until 2019–20 is also accelerated to 2018–19: Minimum of \$40,000, plus mandatory minimum increase of 10 percent after five years; and maximum of \$90,000.

- **Rebasing:** EHB 2242 required the Legislature to review and rebase school salaries and regionalization every six years. This bill requires rebasing every four years after the first review/rebasing in 2023. As part of the review, the Legislature must examine what inflationary measure is most representative of actual market experience for school districts.
- **Regionalization:** Regionalization is adjusted for school districts that border another district with a regionalization factor at least one tercile higher. Those districts will receive six additional percentage points. Language also specifies that only districts "located west of the crest of the Cascade mountains" are eligible for this regionalization adjustment. This adjustment helps six districts. (See [LEAP Document 3](#))
- **Experience Factor:** Beginning in the 2019–20 school year, school districts with above-average education and experience for Certificated Instructional Staff receive a four percent "Experience Factor." This adjustment assists 56 school districts. (See [LEAP Document 3](#))
- **"School Day" Definition:** Understanding that WEA will be advocating for a 5.7 hour "basic education work day," with all other work/hours being a local enrichment, WASA and other education advocates attempted to insert language in SB 6362 which clarified that a teacher's work day included planning time, collaborating with colleagues, meeting with parents, and other professional duties. Until the last hours, it appeared we were going to be successful, but the language was pulled just prior to the final bill being

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released. Inserted in place of our clean, clear language is a requirement that OSPI convene a Work Group to make recommendations to define duties and responsibilities that entail a “school day.” Recommendations must be provided to the Legislature by January 14, 2019.

- **Administrator Salaries:** Local revenues provided to administrator salaries for administration of enrichment programs may not exceed 25 percent of the total district expenditures for administrator salaries. The original language in EHB 2242 was ambiguous (and convoluted) and legislators told us early on that the language was unintended. We suggested, and they agreed, that the section should just be repealed. Instead, they went a different way and revised the limit.
- **Accountability/Transparency:** Accounting and Transparency provisions under EHB 2242, slated to be implemented in the 2019–20 school year are accelerated to the 2018–19 school year. Included: The requirement that districts use local revenues only for “documented and demonstrated” enrichment activities; the requirement that school districts establish a local revenue “subfund” and the requirement that school districts provide separate accounting of state and local revenues to expenditures.
- **“Resident Student” Definition:** All previous definitions of “resident student” have been removed from the bill.
- **Hold Harmless:** A two-year (2018–19 and 2019–20) hold harmless is provided for districts that receive less funding from their state allocation, levy, and LEA than they received in the 2017–18 school year. Additional specificity (and a \$12.0 million appropriation) is included in the language to ensure Tacoma School District receives a hold harmless payment.
- **Professional Learning Days:** Three Professional Learning Days continue to be phased-in over a three-year period (one per year), but the beginning of the phase-in is delayed from the 2018–19 school year to the 2019–20 school year.
- **Early Release/Late Arrival:** Language limiting early releases or late arrivals was stripped from the bill before adoption.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

The 65th legislative session ended last night, and this final week has been another productive week for our two associations.

On Wednesday, [2ESHB 1508](#), **breakfast after the bell**, was signed by the Governor in his office. It was a festive occasion, as several young students, five House Democratic lawmakers, including Rep. Monica Stonier (D-Vancouver), the bill’s prime sponsor, and many school nutrition advocates gathered to celebrate the culmination of a four-year process of hard work with the bill’s signing.

Among the advocates and representing WSNA were Alicia Neal, director, food and nutrition services, and Trish DelaCruz, field coordinator, food and nutrition services, both from North Thurston School District. Also representing WSNA from OSPI were Donna Parsons, director, child nutrition services, and Leanne Eko, assistant director, child nutrition services.

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Then yesterday, the House and Senate passed [ESSB 6032, 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget](#), which funds 2ESHB 1508 in the amount of \$1.2 million for OSPI to administer the program. The good news for OSPI and WSNA is that ESSB 6032 also funds the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee who received \$30,000 in their budget for an eventual study of the effects of the program, and the Department of Agriculture to administer the Farm-to-School provisions of 2ESHB 1508 in the amount of \$144,000 in their budget.

Included in the \$1.2 million allocation are OSPI staff costs of \$126,000, and breakfast after the bell startup grants for high need schools in the amount of \$1.074 million. Although the budget doesn't state the amount of the startup grants, the figure \$6,000 has been in previous budget proposals. These funds would allow 179 high need schools to begin their BAB programs in SY 2019–20 in about 47% of the state's 377 high need schools.

Also funded in OSPI's nutrition section of ESSB 6032 is [ESHB 2610, hunger-free student bill of rights or school meal payment](#). \$60,000 is allocated for OSPI to collect, analyze, and promote best practices in local school district meal charge policies.

Other provisions of the bill, which passed both houses this week, include, (1) prohibiting schools and districts from taking action directed at a student under the age of 15 to collect unpaid school meal fees, and from stigmatizing a student who cannot pay for a school meal; (2) requiring schools to notify parents or guardians of the negative balance of a student's school meal account no later than 10 days after the account has reached a negative balance; (3) requiring schools and districts to improve their systems to identify homeless students, students in foster care, runaway students and migrant students to ensure that each said student has proper access to free school meals; (4) requiring schools and districts, at least monthly, to directly certify students for free meals if the students qualify because of enrollment in assistance programs; and (5) requiring schools to annually distribute applications for free and reduced-price meals to student households, and to, if necessary, provide related language assistance to parents and guardians.

WSNA has some concerns about these provisions that result in unfunded requirements for schools and districts. Based on local school and district input, WSNA may work with the bill's sponsors during the 2018 interim in order to submit amended language for consideration during the 2019 session.

WAMOA is pleased that [ESSB 6095, 2018 Supplemental Capital Budget](#), increases K–12 funding by \$46.28 million. Included in this increase is:

(1) \$16.187 million for the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) for districts eligible for the July 2018 release of funding assistance.

(2) \$6 million for the Small Rural District Modernization Grant (SRDMG) program, which includes \$4.151 million for projects where the facility doesn't need to be replaced but does have significant building system deficiencies; also included in the SRDMG, is funding for Wishkah Valley SD (\$576,000) and Damman SD in Ellensburg (\$1.273 million).

(3) The Distressed Schools funding is increased by \$16 million, which provides for the following: (a) Frantz M. Coe Elementary School (Seattle SD) (\$7.9 million); (b) Chief Leschi School (Puyallup Tribal School) auditorium (\$3.5 million); (c) Glacier site middle school (Highline SD) (\$2.9 million); and (d) Toledo SD (\$10 million) for Toledo High School. Toledo SD must match in-kind a total of \$7 million by June 30, 2019 to retain the \$10 million; the match can take the form of cash, furniture, equipment or like-kind materials.

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(4) ESSB 6095 also extends the due date for the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving School Construction Funding’s final findings and recommendations now due to the Governor, OSPI, and appropriate legislative committees by December 15, 2018.

Finally, AEA is pleased that ESSB 6032, 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget, (1) increases basic education salaries by \$776 million, for basic education funded certificated instructional, classified and certificated administrators for SY 2018–19; (2) increases special education funding as the multiplier is increased by \$27 million; (3) delays compliance with the K–3 class size requirement, based on actual enrollment, until SY 2019–20; (4) delays the professional learning days to SY 2019–20; and (4) expands funding for regionalization.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

“Man proposes, but the Governor disposes.”
 With apologies to Anonymous

As this is being written, both houses are still moving toward an early Sine Die. Bills that have cleared both houses and signed by leaders of both houses go to the Governor’s Office, where Governor Inslee can choose to ignore, approve all, or veto certain sections.

Below is a summary of bills that impact districts. A more detailed update will follow in the final, end of session report.

Bills of interest include:

Pension Related Proposals

Cost of Living Adjustments:

SSB 6340 – would have provided a 2% cost of living adjustment (COLA) to TRS1 and PERS1 members. As part of the final budget, **ESSB 6032**, the COLA was reduced to 1.5%. It has passed each chamber with unanimous votes indicative either of prior agreements between all four corners (House/Senate Republicans; House/Senate Democrats) or of the desire of all parties to be done with this session and go home.

In a separate part of the budget, the Medicare health insurance benefit subsidy from the current \$150/month to \$168/month in 2019.

Retirement Plan Default:

HB 1560 – would change the present retirement plan default for new hires from Plan 3 to Plan 2.

This bill died. The Chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee indicated she was uncomfortable dealing with this issue until the Select Committee on Pension Policy (SCPP) made a recommendation. (This was ironic, odd, or the reader can choose the word given that the SCPP recommended a 3% COLA which was the original ask in SB 6340 mentioned above. Furthermore, its adoption would have resulted in savings that range from \$43 to \$143 million over 25 years.)

Substitute Options for Early Retirees

[E4SHB 1827](#) – was a large bill relating to expanding the current and future educator workforce supply. Although it passed the House, it failed to pass the Senate. Last session(s), the law was changed to allow early retirees to return to school as substitutes under certain conditions. This proposal would have removed both the August 1, 2020 sunset date for that allowance and the directive regarding substitute pay. It would have allowed retirees to return to work in any non-administrative capacity. (This would include classified employees such as bus drivers, OT's, PT's, etc.)

School Employee's Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

[ESSB 6241](#) – This bill was a 'clean up' bill requested by the Health Care Authority (HCA). It was amended, and a number of changes and clarifications were made. See final [bill report](#) for more information.

The bill passed both chambers and has been sent to the Governor.

[ESHB 2408](#) – Relating to preserving access to individual market health care coverage throughout Washington state. For plan years beginning January 1, 2020, a health carrier must offer in the Washington Health Benefit Exchange (Exchange) at least on Silver and one Gold qualified health plans (QHP) in any county in which it offers a fully insured health plan that was approved, on or after the act's effective date, by the Public Employees' Benefits Board (PEBB) or the School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB). The rates for a PEBB or SEBB-approved health plan may not include the administrative costs or actuarial risks associated with the QHP offered by the carrier. (This last part was added to ensure that SEBB as it is being birthed did not suffer any unintended consequences.)

This bill has passed both chambers and is awaiting signature before being forwarded to the Governor.

Post-session is when the SEBB process begins in earnest. The Select Committee on Pension Policy will also restart.

Family and Medical Leave

[HB 2702](#) – makes technical corrections requested by the Employment Security Department in the Family and Medical Leave Act passed last session. It passed both houses and is awaiting action from the Governor.

[ESHB 1434](#) – Adding the use of shared leave for employees who are sick or temporarily disabled because of pregnancy disability or for the purposes of parental leave to bond with the employee's newborn, adoptive or foster child.

The purpose of the Shared Leave Program (Program) is modified to permit employees to help fellow employees who are sick or temporarily disabled due to pregnancy disability or for parental leave. Agency heads may permit employees to receive shared leave for parental leave, or for sickness or temporary disability due to pregnancy disability. Employees are not required to deplete all of their annual and sick leave and may maintain up to 40 hours of annual leave and 40 hours of sick leave in reserve. For purposes of the Program, "parental leave" is defined as leave to bond and care for a newborn child after birth or to bond and care for a child after placement for adoption or foster care, for a period of up to 16 weeks after the birth or placement. "Pregnancy disability" is defined as a pregnancy-related medical condition or miscarriage.

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This bill passed both houses and is awaiting action from the Governor.

Bills that may have Fiscal/HR Impacts for Districts

[SHB 2703](#) – Modifies the employment security act to clarify the hours and wages for education employee unemployment compensation claims. This bill was amended and yet, may have unintended costs for school districts.

The **[bill report](#)** gives further information. It has passed both houses and is awaiting action from the Governor.

A more detailed report with adopted financials will be part of the final legislative report.

This session was the main course. The whipped cream on the top of this legislative sundae will be the upcoming November elections.



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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 8, 2018

First Day of Session.

February 2, 2018

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

February 6, 2018

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

February 14, 2018

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

February 23, 2018

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

February 26, 2018

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

March 2, 2018*

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 8, 2018

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

*After the 54th 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 1005	Agency rule-making authority	H State Govt, Elections	Taylor
HB 1006	The right to work	H Labor & Workplace	Shea
HB 1007	Religious objectors	H Labor & Workplace	Shea
HB 1011	Gender-segregated facilities	H Judiciary	Taylor
HB 1012	High school graduation/science test	H Education	Taylor
HB 1015	Carrying concealed pistols	H Judiciary	Shea
HB 1021	Funding education first	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1023	Military students/activities	H Education	MacEwen
HB 1025	Appropriations legislation priorities	H Appropriations	Taylor
HB 1033	Private colleges/need grant	H Higher Education	Manweller
HB 1034	State officials/legal action	H Judiciary	Manweller
HB 1035	Prevailing wage survey data	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
ESHB 1046	Certificates of achievement	H Rules 3C	MacEwen
HB 1051	Infrastructure financing	H Capital Budget	DeBolt
SHB 1060	Medical marijuana/students	S Rules 2	Blake
SHB 1067	Operating Budget	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1068	Operating Supplemental budget 2017	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1072	Constitutionality of acts	H Judiciary	Koster
2SHB 1075	Capital Budget 2017–2019	H Rules X	Tharinger
E2SHB 1080	State general obligation bonds	C 3 L 18	Tharinger
HB 1146	Transportation Sup budget 2015–2017	H Transportation	Clibborn
HB 1158	I-200 repeal	H Capital Budget	Santos
SHB 1159	Employment after government service	H Rules R	Pellicciotti
SHB 1160	Sunshine committee	H State Govt, Elections	Springer
3SHB 1169	Student loan assistance	Delivered to Governor	Orwall
HB 1174	Firearms/hunting education	H Education	Muri
HB 1203	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1206	State estate tax, repealing	H Finance	Young
HB 1215	Innovation schools	H Education	Hargrove

HB 1224	Growth management/superior court review	H Environment	Pike
HB 1236	Truancy/school assignments	H Judiciary	Klippert
SHB 1246	School bus safety	H Appropriations	McCabe
SHB 1254	Educational grant program	H Appropriations	Young
HB 1256	School assessment system	H Education	Young
HB 1282	Career & technical education	H Appropriations	Tarleton
HB 1284	School emergency panic button	H Education	Lovick
HB 1287	Collective bargaining	H Labor & Workplace	Chandler
HB 1294	Model ethnic studies curriculum.	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1295	Language access/public schools	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1310	School violence reports	H Education	Manweller
HB 1313	Applied learning	H Education	Pettigrew
ESHB 1319	Educators evaluation frequency	H Education	McCaslin
HB 1374	Education staff associates/service years	H Appropriations	Dolan
2SHB 1377	Student mental health	H Passed FP	Ortiz-Self
HB 1393	Federal forestlands/education funding	H Appropriations	Walsh
HB 1412	Academic support	H Education	Sells
HB 1415	High school student assessment	H Education	Taylor
ESHB 1434	Shared leave/pregnancy	Delivered to Governor	Robinson
HB 1438	Balanced budget/education	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1451	Language access/students	H Appropriations	Orwall
HB 1453	Agriculture science education	H Education	Blake
HB 1457	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	Irwin
HB 1500	Tax exemptions	H Finance	Pollet
2ESHB 1508	Student meals & nutrition	C 8 L 18	Stonier
HB 1509	Credits for high school graduation	H Appropriations	Stonier
SHB 1511	Learning assistance program	H Appropriations	Lytton
SHB 1516	Public records internet site	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1517	School construction/lottery	H Capital Budget	MacEwen
SHB 1518	Social emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn
SHB 1539	Sexual abuse of students	H Passed FP	McCabe
HB 1542	Dropout prevention/farming	H Education	Doglio
HB 1549	Tax preferences	H Finance	Lytton

HB 1550	B&O tax/education	H Finance	Lytton
EHB 1551	Student nutrition/grants	H Rules 3C	Riccelli
HB 1555	Carbon pollution tax	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1563	Child abuse hotline/posting	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1564	Pesticide exposure	H Health Care/Wellness	Ortiz-Self
HB 1572	High school assessments	H Education	Dolan
HB 1579	Real estate disclosure/schools	H Business & Financial Services	Kilduff
E2SHB 1600	Career and college readiness	Delivered to Governor	Santos
HB 1601	Beginning educator support	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1602	School sports/rights	H Judiciary	Young
HB 1608	Capital budget resources	H Appropriations	Pike
ESHB 1618	Engagement coordinators	S Rules 2	Ortiz-Self
HB 1621	Social-emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1643	Teacher loan forgiveness program	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1644	Teacher shortage	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1645	Educator shortage TO	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1664	Teaching effectiveness	H Education	Caldier
HB 1666	Tax preferences approval	H Finance	Santos
HB 1684	Innovative supp. contracts	H Education	Santos
HB 1685	Retired teachers as mentors	H Education	Santos
HB 1686	Bilingual instruction definitions	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1687	Gangs in school's task force	H Education	Santos
HB 1688	Open education resources project	H Education	Santos
HB 1689	Student transportation allocation	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 1691	Teacher & principal evaluation program	H Education	Harris
SHB 1694	Public school construction	H Appropriations	MacEwen
SHB 1703	School safety planning	H Capital Budget	Pollet
HB 1705	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
HB 1706	Civics test/high school graduation	H Education	Chandler
HB 1730	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Jinkins
HB 1756	Career & technical education	H Education	Manweller
HB 1764	Property tax revenue limit	H Finance	Lytton
HB 1767	Substitute teacher complaints	H Education	Kraft

HB 1778	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HB 1779	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Muri
HB 1781	Compost & recycling/schools	H Education	Kloba
HB 1788	Psychotropic med./students	H Education	Hargrove
HB 1793	HS student assessments	H Education	Senn
SHB 1800	Voting rights	H Rules C	Gregerson
HB 1817	Zero-based budget reviews	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1818	State spending programs review	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
E4SHB 1827	Educator workforce supply	S 2nd Reading	Santos
SHB 1842	Lead in drinking water	H Environment	Pollet
ESHB 1843	Basic education program	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 1878	Allergen information in public schools	H Education	Stanford
2ESHB 1886	OSPI & State Board of Education	H Rules X	Harris
2SHB 1896	Civics education	H Passed FP	Dolan
HB 1898	Middle school CTE	H Education	McCaslin
HB 1901	Month of the kindergartener	H Rules R	Griffey
EHB 1913	Schools/leasehold excise tax	H Finance	Dolan
HB 1923	School construction grants	H Capital Budget	Blake
HB 1925	Schools/lead in water	H Environment	Pollet
HB 1926	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Pollet
HB 1934	Voting rights	H State Govt, Elections	Haler
HB 1948	OPMA/subgroups	H State Govt, Elections	Harmsworth
HB 1951	Public emp. bargaining/OPMA	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
HB 1982	School safety	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1989	OPMA/advisory boards	H State Govt, Elections	Pollet
HB 2034	Native American curriculum	H Appropriations	Lovick
HB 2050	Classroom support	H Appropriations	McCaslin
HB 2053	Foster children/homeschool	H Early Learn/Human Services	Young
HB 2054	Foster license/homeschooling	H Early Learn/Human Services	Young
HB 2075	College and career readiness	H Appropriations	Pettigrew
HB 2083	Special election dates	H State Govt, Elections	Hudgins
HB 2110	School district health plans	H Education	Caldier
HB 2152	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby

HB 2153	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2161	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2162	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2164	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Ormsby
HB 2170	Capital budget T.O.	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
HB 2171	General obligation bonds T.O.	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
HB 2185	Basic education program	H Appropriations	Lytton
SHB 2186	Taxes	H Finance	Lytton
HB 2191	Budget stabilization appropriations	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2192	Public works account taxes	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2194	Public works/material source	H Capital Budget	Maycumber
HB 2216	School siting/GMA	H Environment	Fitzgibbon
HB 2217	Speech & religion/public employees	H Judiciary	Young
HB 2230	Carbon emissions tax	H Finance	Fitzgibbon
HB 2240	Capital budget continuity	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
HB 2241	Capital budget	H Capital Budget	DeBolt
HB 2252	IB exam credit policies	H Higher Education	Dolan
EHB 2259	State auditor	S 2nd Reading	Dolan
HB 2266	Driver training curriculum	S 2nd Reading	Hayes
SHB 2278	Privacy protections in government	H Rules C	Morris
SHB 2288	History day program	S 2nd Reading	Kagi
HB 2293	Early learning/firearms	H Judiciary	Kagi
ESHB 2299	Supplemental Operating Budget	H 3rd Reading	Ormsby
HB 2303	State property tax reduction	H Finance	Condotta
ESHB 2311	Extracurricular activities	S Rules 2	Bergquist
HB 2323	TRS 1 & PERS 1 COLAs	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 2366	Federal Way school district	H Appropriations	Reeves
HB 2375	Election costs reimbursement	H Appropriations	McDonald
HB 2378	Ballots, prepaid postage	H State Govt, Elections	Hansen
HB 2379	School substitutes/2008 ERF	H Appropriations	Doglio
2SHB 2390	Opioid medications/schools	S Health & Long Term Care	Pollet
HB 2392	Balanced budget/vetoes	H Appropriations	Taylor
HB 2394	State general obligation bonds	H Capital Budget	Tharinger

SHB 2395	Capital Budget 2017–2019	H Rules R	Tharinger
HB 2433	Automatic voter registration	H State Govt, Elections	Bergquist
HB 2434	State property tax reduction	H Finance	Van Werven
HB 2438	School employees' benefits	H Appropriations	Cody
SHB 2442	Students/reporting system	H Appropriations	Manweller
HB 2452	Public retiree benefits	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 2470	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2483	Marijuana business siting	H Commerce & Gaming	Klippert
HB 2488	Puget Sound taxpayer account	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 2490	Tribal schools/retirement	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 2491	AP computer science as math	H Education	Santos
HB 2492	Alternative learning courses	H Education	Santos
HB 2493	2nd grade reading assessments	H Education	Santos
HB 2494	CTE course equivalency options	H Education	Santos
HB 2495	Academic acceleration program	H Education	Santos
HB 2496	Student distress response	H Education	Santos
SHB 2511	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Rules R	Manweller
HB 2512	DCYF technical changes	H Rules C	Manweller
HB 2534	Election dates and timelines	H Rules R	Gregerson
SHB 2543	Regional school safety centers	H Appropriations	Lovick
SHB 2558	Student stigmatization	S Early Learning & K-12	Kirby
SHB 2590	Transitional bilingual instruction program	S Rules 2	Ortiz-Self
ESHB 2610	School meal payment	H Passed FP	Peterson
HB 2615	Bilingual instruction/native language	H Education	Santos
HB 2616	Bilingual instruction/eligibility	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 2617	High school diplomas by CTC	H Education	Santos
HB 2621	Certificates of achievement	H Education	Stonier
HB 2636	Supreme court fiscal notes	H Appropriations	Holy
HB 2641	Expert volunteers in CTE	S 2nd Reading	McCaslin
HB 2655	SEBB board membership	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 2657	School employee benefits board	H Appropriations	Stonier
2SHB 2670	Pregnant minors/education attainment	H Rules R	Kilduff
ESHB 2684	Students/out-of-home care	H Speaker Signed	Caldier

SHB 2685	High school Pre-apprenticeships	H Passed FP	Ortiz-Self
SHB 2686	High school and beyond plans	H Speaker Signed	Ortiz-Self
HB 2695	School libraries and IT	H Appropriations	Stonier
SHB 2698	Paraeducators	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 2702	Family & medical leave/technical	H Speaker Signed	Robinson
SHB 2703	Education employee compensation claims	H Speaker Signed	Sells
ESHB 2704	Election ballot space	S Rules 2	Hudgins
SHB 2712	Reduced-price lunch copays	S Early Learning & K-12	Gregerson
HB 2717	Public schools	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 2721	Basic education	H Appropriations	Sullivan
SHB 2734	Tax preferences repeal/JLARC	H Rules R	Lytton
SHB 2748	Learning assistance program	S insists/asks H concur	Santos
HB 2755	Employee benefits/SEBB	H Appropriations	Stonier
HB 2763	Poverty-based learning assistance	H Appropriations	Jenkin
HB 2767	Student suspension & expulsion	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 2780	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Lytton
HB 2796	Dyslexia	H Education	Pollet
HB 2797	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Lytton
ESHB 2802	Expanded learning	S Early Learning & K-12	Kloba
SHB 2809	Capital budget/public art	S 2nd Reading	Tharinger
HB 2810	Olympia & Tumwater school factors	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 2815	CTE/alt. learning experience programs	H Appropriations	Griffey
HB 2819	PERS eligible positions	H Appropriations	Eslick
SHB 2824	OSPI & board of education	H Passed FP	Harris
HB 2828	Interscholastic activities	H Education	Riccelli
HB 2846	Withholding of transcripts	H Education	Orwall
SHB 2848	Truancy reduction processes	H Rules R	Orwall
HB 2866	Education/Title IX	H Higher Education	Pellicciotti
HB 2868	High school success	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 2877	Foster children ed. outcomes	H Early Learning/Human Services	Kagi
HB 2878	Pesticide exposure	H Health Care/Wellness	Ortiz-Self
HB 2886	Legislature/public records	H State Govt/Elections	Pollet
HB 2898	Early learning enrichment levy	H Early Learning/Human Services	Kagi

HB 2911	Feminine hygiene products/schools	H Education	Pollet
SHB 2927	Highly capable students	H Appropriations	Vick
HB 2964	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Pollet
SHB 2967	Capital gains tax/prop. tax	H Rules R	Lytton
HB 2982	Kennewick, etc. regionalization	H Appropriations	Haler
HB 2993	Property tax levies	H Rules R	Sullivan
HB 3000	Property tax–2018	H Finance	Vick
SHB 3002	Budget stabilization account	S Passed 3rd	Ormsby
HB 3004	School security	H Judiciary	Jinkins
HB 3005	State property tax T.O.	H Finance	Sullivan
HB 3006	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 3007	School violence	H Judiciary	Young
HB 3008	Firearms/school employees	H Judiciary	Pike
HB 3010	School choice scholarship	H Early Learning/Human Services	Graves
HJM 4001	Occupational portability	H Business & Financial Services	Sawyer
HJR 4200	Debt guarantee/infrastructure	H Capital Budget	DeBolt
HJR 4203	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4204	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Muri
HJR 4205	Operating budget timeliness	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HJR 4207	Individual income tax prohibited	H Finance	Manweller
HJR 4208	Property tax homestead exemption	H Finance	Stanford
HJR 4209	Balanced budget	H Appropriations	Young
HJR 4211	Legislative cutoff	H State Govt, Elections	Kilduff
SB 5013	Tenant property, disposition	S Rules X	Warnick
SB 5017	Student loan information	S Higher Ed & Workforce Dev.	Bailey
SSB 5019	Ballots, prepaid postage	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5028	Native American curriculum	Delivered to Governor	McCoy
SB 5047	Operating Supplemental Budget 2017	S Ways & Means	Braun
ESSB 5048	Operating Budget	S Rules X	Braun
SB 5054	Safety belts in school buses	S Transportation	Dansel
SSB 5064	Student freedom of expression	S Passed FP	Fain
SB 5066	Zero-based budget reviews	S Rules X	Miloscia
SB 5067	Voting rights	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elections	Miloscia

SB 5068	District-based elections	S Rules X	Miloscia
SB 5076	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
ESSB 5086	Capital Budget 2017–2019	S Rules X	Honeyford
SSB 5090	State general obligation bonds	S Rules X	Honeyford
SB 5095	Transportation Sup Budget 2015–2017	S Transportation	King
ESB 5111	Capital gains excise tax	S Failed FP	Braun
SB 5112	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Braun
ESB 5113	B&O tax/education	S Failed 3rd	Braun
SB 5114	Quarterly revenue forecasts	S Rules X	Braun
SB 5115	School director compensation	S Early Learning & K–12	Carlyle
SB 5117	Military students/extracurricular	S Early Learning & K–12	Rolfes
SSB 5120	Lobbying activity	S Rules X	Carlyle
SB 5127	Carbon pollution tax	S Rules X	Braun
SB 5149	Paid family leave	S Labor & Commerce	Fain
SB 5151	Ballot measure committees	S Rules X	Fain
SSB 5155	Student suspension & expulsion	S Rules X	Billig
SB 5166	Sales tax/indebtedness	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 5183	Career & technical education	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5202	High school assessments	S Early Learning & K–12	Baumgartner
SSB 5203	Transit infraction/youth court	S Rules X	Wilson
SB 5206	Career & tech education/elementary school	S Early Learning & K–12	Chase
SB 5216	Firearms/hunting education	S Early Learning & K–12	O'Ban
SB 5226	School district liability	S Law & Justice	Zeiger
2SSB 5236	Civic learning partnership	S Rules X	Zeiger
SB 5238	Teaching cursive in schools	S Rules X	Warnick
SB 5267	Voting rights	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elections	Hunt
SB 5283	Education staff associate/service years	S Ways & Means	Warnick
SB 5290	Medical marijuana/students	S Early Learning & K–12	Hobbs
SB 5291	Academic support	S Early Learning & K–12	Pearson
SB 5297	Educational employees' compensation	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5298	Levy authority/local eff assist	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SSB 5310	Retired teachers/coaches	H Appropriations	Hunt
SSB 5313	Civics education & campaign compliance	S Ways & Means	Fain

SB 5318	Agriculture science education	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SSB 5348	Special ed./cert of individual achievement	S Ways & Means	Fain
SB 5367	Pupil transportation funding	S Ways & Means	Becker
SB 5379	Cross-laminated timber	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elections	McCoy
SB 5385	Carbon pollution tax	S Energy, Environ	Hobbs
SB 5417	ASB food & beverage sales	S Early Learning & K-12	Chase
SB 5420	Declaration of Human Rights	S Early Learning & K-12	Chase
SB 5432	Special education funding allocation	S Early Learning & K-12	Rolfes
SSB 5443	Fiscal notes	S Rules X	Brown
SB 5448	Psychotropic medicine/students	S Rules X	Rivers
ESB 5450	Cross-laminated timber	Delivered to Governor	Liias
SSB 5453	School construction grants	S Rules X	Honeyford
SB 5459	Beginning educator support	S Early Learning & K-12	Rolfes
SB 5484	Early learning facilities fund program	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5486	Innovative supplemental contracts	S Early Learning & K-12	Zeiger
SSB 5487	Retired teachers as mentors	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SB 5489	Bilingual instruction definitions	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5503	Safety belts on school buses	S Ways & Means	Baumgartner
SB 5505	School district liability	S Law & Justice	Zeiger
SSB 5534	Housing allowance/schools	S Rules X	Fortunato
SSB 5545	Public employee bargaining/PRA	S Rules X	Wilson
SB 5556	PERS 1 & TRS 1/added benefit	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5562	School district waivers	S Early Learning & K-12	Fortunato
SB 5563	Truancy law costs	S Human Services/Corrections	Fortunato
SB 5567	Education sector excellence	S Early Learning & K-12	Miloscia
SB 5571	Compost & recycling/schools	S Early Learning & K-12	Palumbo
SB 5583	WIAA rules and policies	S Rules X	Baumgartner
SB 5585	Future teachers' conditional scholarship	S Ways & Means	Ranker
ESSB 5588	Racial disproportionality	H 2nd Reading	Hasegawa
SB 5601	Teacher postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	Darneille
SSB 5607	Education	S Rules X	Braun
SB 5622	Career readiness education	S Early Learning & K-12	Rolfes
SB 5623	Basic education program	S Ways & Means	Rolfes

SB 5639	Alternative student assessments	S Rules X	Conway
SSB 5641	School district class naming	S Rules X	Keiser
SSB 5651	Siting of schools	S Rules X	Conway
SB 5664	Federal forestlands/education funding	S Rules X	Braun
SB 5668	Civics education	S Early Learning & K-12	Zeiger
SB 5673	OSPI & State Board of Education	S Early Learning & K-12	Zeiger
SB 5677	Schools/leasehold excise tax	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5696	Breakfast during school day	S Ways & Means	Wellman
ESSB 5702	School construction funding	S Rules X	Keiser
SB 5708	Student nutrition/grants	S Early Learning & K-12	Walsh
SB 5710	Public records act penalties	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elections	Kuderer
SSB 5712	Bilingual educational workforce	S Rules X	Zeiger
SB 5714	Social emotional work group	S Early Learning & K-12	McCoy
SSB 5726	Public school employee benefits	S Rules X	Hobbs
SB 5727	Public school employee benefits	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 5733	Summer education programs	S Early Learning & K-12	Walsh
SB 5740	180-day school calendar	S Early Learning & K-12	King
SSB 5753	Early learning financing	S Rules X	Zeiger
SSB 5758	College and career readiness	S Ways & Means	Rivers
SB 5765	Tax exemptions & deductions	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SSB 5766	Bullying, etc., in schools	H Rules R	Liias
SB 5772	Property tax revenue limit	S Local Government	Pedersen
SB 5775	Tax preferences repeal	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5802	Feminine hygiene products/schools	S Early Learning & K-12	Saldaña
SB 5805	Landmarks/school districts	S Early Learning & K-12	Frocket
SB 5825	K-12 education funding	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5829	Paid family leave	S Ways & Means	Fain
SSB 5833	TRS plan 1 minimum allowance	S Rules X	Honeyford
SSB 5853	Career & technical education	S Rules X	Walsh
SB 5855	Retail sale nexus	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 5856	Retail sale nexus/safety net	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 5858	Professional certification/teachers	S Early Learning & K-12	Fain
ESSB 5875	Education reform revisions	S Rules X	Braun

SB 5876	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5877	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5878	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5879	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5882	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5884	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 5885	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
2ESB 5891	High school graduation/science test	S Rules X	Zeiger
SB 5895	Budget stabilization appropriations	S Rules X	Braun
SSB 5896	Claims against public entities	S Rules X	Rossi
SB 5911	Budget stabilization appropriations	S Ways & Means	Nelson
ESB 5917	IB exam credit policy	S Passed FP	Mullet
SB 5942	School siting/GMA	S Early Learning & K-12	Conway
SB 5945	School siting/GMA	S Rules X	Zeiger
SB 5959	Capital gains tax	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5960	Intangible property tax	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5961	B&O tax/net receipts	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5962	Property tax levy limit/zero	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5963	General obligation bonds T.O.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5964	General obligation bonds T.O.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5966	Capital budget T.O.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5971	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5972	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5973	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5994	Legislative session date	S Rules X	Hawkins
SB 5997	State auditor	S Rules X	Hunt
SB 5999	Bond proceeds/employees	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
ESSB 6002	Voting rights act	S Passed FP	Saldaña
ESB 6003	Breakfast after the bell	H Education	Wellman
SB 6004	State property tax reduction	S Ways & Means	Mullet
ESSB 6032	Supp. Operating Budget appropriations	S Conf Cmte report received	Rolfes
SB 6033	State property tax reduction	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 6063	Aerial crop protection/schools	S Energy/Environ/Technology	Wellman

SSB 6064	Capital budget/public art	S Ways & Means	Wellman
ESSB 6065	Student interrogations	H Rules R	Wellman
SB 6079	Public employee birth dates	H State Government, Elections	Kuderer
SSB 6089	State general obligation bonds	S Rules X	Frockt
SSB 6090	Capital Budget 2017–2019	C 2 L 18	Frockt
SB 6092	Automatic voter registration	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elections	Billig
SB 6094	State general obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Frockt
ESSB 6095	Supplemental Capital Budget 2017–2019	H Passed 3rd	Frockt
SB 6096	Carbon pollution tax	S Energy/Environ/Technology	Ranker
SSB 6110	Job applicants/arrests, etc.	S Rules X	Saldaña
SSB 6132	2nd grade reading assessments	H Education	Wellman
SSB 6133	CTE course equivalency options	S Passed FP	Zeiger
SB 6134	Alternative learning courses	Delivered to Governor	Wellman
ESSB 6135	Academic acceleration program	H Education	Wellman
SB 6136	AP computer science as math	Delivered to Governor	Rolfes
SSB 6141	Student distress response	H 2nd Reading	McCoy
SB 6144	Student assessment requirements	S Early Learning & K–12	Wellman
SB 6148	Homeless education equity	S Early Learning & K–12	Palumbo
SB 6153	Online credit search tool	S Rules X	Ranker
E2SSB 6162	Dyslexia	S Passed FP	Zeiger
SB 6168	School compost & recycling	H 2nd Reading	Kuderer
SSB 6174	Budget stabilization account	S 2nd Reading	Rolfes
SB 6185	Postretirement teaching expiration	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 6186	GMA/unplanned growth infrastructure	S Local Government	Palumbo
SB 6192	State vacation leave accrual	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 6193	Election dates and timelines	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elections	Hunt
SB 6201	Open education resources project	H Appropriations	Lias
2SSB 6203	Carbon pollution	S Rules X	Carlyle
SB 6209	High school success	S Early Learning & K–12	Mullet
SB 6210	Tribal schools/retirement	S Pres Signed	Conway
ESSB 6223	Foster children education outcomes	H 2nd Reading	Carlyle
SB 6224	Regional school safety centers	S Early Learning & K–12	Van De Wege
ESB 6229	Bargaining representatives access	Delivered to Governor	Van De Wege

ESSB 6241	School employees' benefits	H Passed FP	Hobbs
SSB 6246	School district bonds, 55%	S Rules X	Mullet
SB 6248	High school diplomas by CTC	H Education	Wellman
SB 6255	District-based elections	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elections	Miloscia
ESSB 6257	Early intervention services	S Passed FP	Billig
SB 6260	Running start costs	S Early Learning & K-12	Ranker
SB 6286	SEBB board membership	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6288	School employee benefits board	S Ways & Means	Frocket
SB 6289	School substitutes/2008 ERF	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 6290	TRS 1 & PERS 1 COLAs	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 6305	Public retiree benefits	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 6306	Puget Sound taxpayer account	S Transportation	Frocket
SB 6322	Pesticide exposure	S Energy/Environ/Technology	Saldaña
SB 6336	Interscholastic activities	S Early Learning & K-12	Baumgartner
SB 6338	Family & medical leave/technical	S Rules X	Keiser
SB 6339	Education employee compensation claims	S Rules X	Keiser
SSB 6340	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Passed 3rd	Conway
SB 6341	Government performance	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elections	Miloscia
SB 6342	Zero-based budget reviews	S Ways & Means	Miloscia
SB 6352	Basic education/full funding	S Ways & Means	Nelson
SB 6355	Limitations on state revenue	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SSB 6360	Special education transition plan	S Rules X	O'Ban
E2SSB 6362	Basic education funding	H 2nd Reading	Wellman
SB 6373	City, district public records	S Rules X	Hunt
SB 6374	History day program	S Early Learning & K-12	Mullet
SB 6376	Health benefit exchange	S Health & Long Term Care	Cleveland
SB 6382	Property tax reform task force	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
SSB 6388	Paraeducators	S Passed FP	Mullet
SSB 6389	CTE/alt. learning experience programs	S Rules X	Zeiger
SB 6394	Poverty-based learning assistance	S Early Learning & K-12	Walsh
SB 6397	Public schools	S Early Learning & K-12	Hunt
SB 6405	Supreme court fiscal notes	S Ways & Means	Wagoner
SB 6406	I-200 repeal	S Rules X	Chase

2SSB 6410	School safety	H Education	Padden
SSB 6419	Early childhood education & assistance	S Passed FP	Rolfes
2SSB 6421	Environmental literacy plan	S Rules X	Ranker
SB 6427	OSPI & board of education	S Early Learning & K-12	Wellman
SB 6439	Property taxes, 2018-2019	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 6447	Federal Way school district	S Early Learning & K-12	Miloscia
SSB 6458	Early learning enrichment levy	S Rules X	Billig
SSB 6460	School libraries and IT	S Rules X	Fain
SB 6461	Employee benefits/SEBB	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 6469	Opioid medications/schools	S Health & Long Term Care	Palumbo
SSB 6474	Tribal compact schools pilot	S Passed FP	McCoy
SB 6483	Education funding reform	S Early Learning & K-12	Conway
SSB 6485	Children mental health services	S Ways & Means	Warnick
SB 6494	Olympia & Tumwater school factors	S Early Learning & K-12	Hunt
SB 6508	Highly capable students	S Early Learning & K-12	Rivers
SB 6524	Special education funding	S Early Learning & K-12	Braun
SB 6525	Education funding reform	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SSB 6531	School construction	H Capital Budget	Pedersen
SB 6537	Federal forestlands/education funding	S Early Learning & K-12	Braun
SB 6553	Early literacy	S Early Learning & K-12	Rivers
SB 6568	Pasco, etc./regionalization	S Early Learning & K-12	Brown
SB 6570	Retired school employee health	S Health & Long Term Care	Fain
SB 6591	Regionalization factors	S Early Learning & K-12	Becker
SB 6592	State government T.O.	S Ways & Means	Nelson
SB 6597	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 6598	Capital budget T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 6599	State government T.O.	S Ways & Means	Billig
SB 6600	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6608	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 6609	Revenue	S Ways & Means	Ranker
ESSB 6614	Common school funding	S 2nd Reading	Mullet
SB 6616	Education funding reform	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6618	Mental health counselors	S Early Learning & K-12	Bailey

SSB 6620	School security	S 2nd Reading	Frocket
SB 6622	Schools/active shooter response training	S Law & Justice	Palumbo
SB 6626	Property tax reduction	S Ways & Means	Baumgartner
SB 6627	Property tax reduction 2018–19	S Ways & Means	Baumgartner
SJM 8000	Free and fair elections	S Rules X	Takko
SJM 8001	Elections, money spent on	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elections	Hasegawa
SJR 8200	Publicly funded schools	S Early Learning & K–12	Baumgartner
SJR 8202	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SJR 8204	Individual income tax prohibited	S Failed 3rd	Fortunato
SJR 8207	School district levies	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SJR 8208	Four-year balanced budget	S Rules X	Fain
SJR 8210	Bill availability/72 hours	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elec	Palumbo
SJR 8213	School district bonds, 55%	S Rules X	Mullet
SJR 8214	Constitutional amendment on taxes	S Ways & Means	Ericksen