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Week 7: February 24–28, 2020

This Week in Review

The major legislative news this week was the release of the House and Senate budgets. On Monday, the House released proposed 2020 Supplemental Operating, Capital Construction, and Transportation Budgets. The Senate unveiled its proposed 2020 Supplemental Operating Budget just prior to the House on Monday, followed by the release of a proposed 2020 Supplemental Transportation Budget on Tuesday. (The Senate’s 2020 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget was released last week.) Following the release of Operating Budget proposals on Monday (for K–12 details, see the [February 24 Special Edition of TWIO](#)), the two plans received public hearings in their respective fiscal committees. The Senate Ways & Means Committee promptly adopted its budget package on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the House Appropriations Committee adopted its budget plan.

Please see pages 10 and 11 of this *TWIO* for a side-by-side comparison of the House and Senate budgets, as adopted by their respective fiscal committees. The Shaded boxes are represent items of commonality between the two budgets. Items with a asterik* were added in committee.

Senate Budget, [SB 6168](#), Ways & Means Committee

As you can expect, numerous amendments were introduced in both committees, with several of them impacting K–12 education. First, the Senate budget. Seventy-four amendments (plus an additional technical amendment) were introduced. Fifty-nine of the amendments were adopted. Seven of the amendments were defeated, and another eight were withdrawn. The following amendments had K–12 impacts:

- [Amendment 43](#): The underlying budget proposal provides funding to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for elk management in the Skagit Valley, including erecting elk fencing. This amendment amends the proviso for elk fencing, requiring that fencing of the Concrete School District playfields be given priority. The amendment was adopted; however, there is no fiscal impact.
- [Amendment 46](#): This amendment directs OSPI to develop a model civics curriculum from diverse communities and post it on the OSPI website. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$100,000.
- [Amendment 47](#): This amendment provides additional funding to the Education Opportunity Gap Oversight and Accountability Committee (EOGOAC), along



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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.

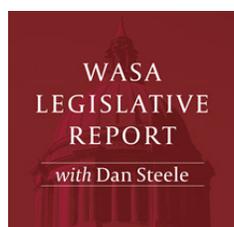
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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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with a requirement to review the Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS) with input from stakeholders. A report must be provided to the Legislature. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$15,000.

- **[Amendment 48](#)**: This amendment requires OSPI to develop African American history, racism, and civil rights instructional materials and post them online. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$15,000.
- **[Amendment 49](#)**: This amendment requires OSPI, WSSDA's Government-to-Government Task Force, and AESD to collaborate with the Tribal Leaders Congress on Education to develop a tribal consultation training and schedule. The training and schedule must be developed by January 1, 2022. This amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$150,000.
- **[Amendment 50](#)**: This amendment requires OSPI, along with the four-year higher education institutions, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, and the Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board, to review and report on potential adjustments to student grade point averages to recognize accelerated coursework. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$10,000.
- **[Amendment 51](#)**: This amendment would have provided funding for the School Nurse Corps to provide one day of services to each Class II school district every six days. The amendment, costing \$2.8 million, was withdrawn.
- **[Amendment 52](#)**: This amendment would have removed the requirement that school districts complete multiple statewide assessments. Additionally, it would have removed the requirement for OSPI to submit a report on the statewide assessments in Fiscal Year 2021. The amendment, which had no fiscal impact, was withdrawn.
- **[Amendment 53](#)**: This amendment increases current funding for the Leadership and Assistance for Science Education Reform (LASER) program. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$144,000.
- **[Amendment 54](#)**: This amendment establishes a new grant program for school districts to create systems, policies, and practices to address racial discipline gaps. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$75,000.
- **[Amendment 55](#)**: This amendment increases the Fiscal Year 2021 appropriation for Career & Technical Education student leadership organizations. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$700,000.
- **[Amendment 56](#)**: This amendment provides flexibility to school districts for Project Lead the Way expenditures and also makes technical changes in the program. This amendment was adopted; however, there are no fiscal impacts.
- **[Amendment 57](#)**: This amendment combines two provisos in the underlying 2019–21 budget. Funding for OSPI to contract with nonprofit entities to: (1) expand employer engagement programs; and (2) provide management, development, assessment, and outreach of manufacturing programs is combined. The intent of the amendment, which has no fiscal impact, is to better align the budget with current OSPI practices.
- **[Amendment 58](#)**: This amendment, which has no fiscal impact, permits tribal education organizations to apply for Next Generation Science Standards grants. The amendment was adopted.
- **[Amendment 59](#)**: This amendment removes the current requirement that school districts with greater than fifty percent of students eligible for Free and Reduced-

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price Meals must provide matching local funds for computer science grants. The amendment, with no fiscal impact, was adopted.

- **Amendment 60:** There is an increasing level of conversation about dual credit programs (Running Start, College in the High School, AB/IB, Cambridge, and CTE) and the costs for students (and/or school districts) to participate in those programs. This amendment directs the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) to provide specified Running Start data for each community and technical college for Fiscal Year 2018, Fiscal Year 2019, and Fiscal Year 2020. Additionally, it requires SBCTC to submit the collected data to the Office of Financial Management, the Legislature, and OSPI by December 1, 2020. The amendment was adopted. Because SBCTC is required to perform these duties within existing resources, there is no fiscal impact to the budget.
- **Amendment 61:** While not directly impacting K–12 education, this amendment provides funding to the University of Washington Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture to make education programs offered by the Museum accessible to more students (in particular students in underserved schools and locations) across the state. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$100,000.
- **Amendment 67:** Following a similar track as Amendment 60, this amendment provides one-time funding for the Washington Student Achievement Council to convene and coordinate a Task Force to propose strategies to eliminate financial and non-financial aid barriers to low-income students participating in dual credit programs (Running Start, College in the High School, AB/IB, Cambridge, and CTE). The Task Force must be convened by May 1, 2020 and must provide a report to the Legislature by December 1, 2020. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$150,000.

Following the review and debate of amendments, the Senate Ways & Means Committee adopted the **amended budget** with a vote of 13–5. Each Democratic member voted “Do Pass,” while five Republican members voted “Do Not Pass.” Another five Republicans essentially abstained, by signing the board to “Refer Without Recommendation.” Adopted amendments added about \$9.0 million in overall spending above the original proposal.

House Budget, [HB 2325](#), Appropriations Committee

Next up, the House budget. On Wednesday, Committee members introduced seventy-three amendments (plus an additional technical amendment). Forty-three of the amendments were adopted. Twenty-two amendments were defeated, and eight were withdrawn. The following amendments had K–12 impacts:

- **Amendment CLAJ 133:** Similar to the first amended **SB 6189**, this amendment requires OSPI and the Health Care Authority to study and report on school districts’ utilization of substitute teachers and the impact of the School Employees’ Benefits Board insurance program on substitute teacher staffing. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$50,000.
- **Amendment CLAJ 143:** OSPI is required to collaborate with the Department of Children, Youth, and Families on a report with options and recommendations for administrative efficiencies and long-term strategies that align and integrate high quality early learning programs administered by both agencies. This amendment, which was adopted, reduces funding provided to OSPI for this purpose. It reduces budget expenditures by \$83,000.
- **Amendment CLAJ 128:** This amendment provides funding to OSPI to develop or purchase online learning modules to support early screening for dyslexia. Additionally, funding is provided to OSPI for regional English Language Arts coordinators to provide professional development around the new early

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screening for dyslexia requirements. The adopted amendment increases budget expenditures by \$811,000.

- **Amendment CLAJ 130**: This amendment would have provided funding (\$25,000) to allow OSPI to reimburse school districts for the cost of record checks, as required under **HB 2220**. This amendment was defeated.
- **Amendment CLAJ 137**: This amendment would have provided funding to OSPI to contract with WSSDA to develop a model policy and procedure for nurturing a positive social and emotional school and classroom climate. The amendment, which would have increased expenditures by \$6,000, failed.
- **Amendment CLAJ 139**: This amendment requires OSPI to: develop Spanish Language Arts standards; contract with an organization to conduct a bias and sensitivity review of the proposed standards; and provide professional learning outreach to school districts to help educators implement the standards. OSPI is also required to develop a plan for phasing in standards for other languages. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$50,000.
- **Amendment CLAJ 146**: This amendment would have required WSSDA to adopt a model policy and procedure that school districts could use to implement individual health plans for students with epilepsy or other seizure disorders. Additionally, school districts would have been required to adopt policies for implementing individual health plans for students with epilepsy or other seizure disorders. The amendment failed. It would have increased budget expenditures by \$50,000.
- **Amendment CLAJ 152**: This amendment 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. The language, however, clarifies that the funding is limited to charter schools and tribal-compact schools. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$14.4 million. The funding is provided from the Opportunity Pathways Account. A similar amendment (**CLAJ 125**) was technically flawed and withdrawn in favor of this amendment.
- **Amendment CLAJ 129**: The underlying 2019–21 Operating Budget required OSPI to collaborate with the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Developmental Disabilities Administration, and Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to explore the development of an implementation plan to build statewide capacity among school districts to improve transition planning for students in special education who meet criteria for services from the Developmental Disabilities Administration. This amendment specifies a series of information that must be included in the final report: (1) an examination of whether a data share agreement between DSHS and OSPI would improve coordination; (2) defined roles for stakeholders involved with the transition of students potentially eligible for services; (3) an examination of the feasibility of a statewide Developmental Disabilities Transition Council; and (4) recommendations for supporting transition from school to post-school life. The amendment was adopted with no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment CLAJ 148**: This amendment reduces funding proposed in the original House-proposed budget for paraeducator training. Specifically, the amendment shifts funding from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2021 for paraeducator training and allocates funding using a 77.5 percent and 22.5 percent Fiscal Year split for paraeducator training beginning in the 2020–21 school year. Additionally, proviso language is added that declares sufficient funding is provided for paraeducators to complete the four-day fundamental

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course of study. The amendment was adopted and reduces budget expenditures by \$2,596,000.

- **Amendment MACK 178:** This amendment adds additional funding for guidance counselor staffing beyond what was included in the original House-proposed budget. Language clarifies that elementary schools enrolling at least 600 students with at least 45 percent of students eligible for Free and Reduced-price Meals qualify for additional high-poverty guidance counselor staffing. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$678,000.
- **Amendment CLAJ 138:** This amendment adds proviso language to the additional funding for the School Nurse Corps provided in the original House-proposed budget. The language specifies the funding provided to the ESDs “must supplement, and not supplant” funding for school nurses provided through the Prototypical School Funding Model. The amendment was adopted and has no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment CLAJ 149:** This amendment provides additional funding for Local Effort Assistance beyond the LEA “hold harmless” funded in the original House-proposed budget. A new LEAP Document is referenced (**LEAP Document 5**) and adds funding for Aberdeen (\$200,000); Auburn (\$600,000); Battle Ground (\$500,000); Shelton (\$300,000); and South Kitsap (\$600,000) School Districts. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$2.2 million.
- **Amendment CLAJ 131:** This amendment would have increased funding for Career and Technical Education student leadership organizations. The amendment, costing \$800,000, failed.
- **Amendment CLAJ 145:** This amendment provides funding to OSPI to contract with the Yakima Nation to conduct a feasibility study for a new state-tribal compact school. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$150,000.
- **Amendment HENR 018:** This amendment provides funding to the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to complete a study on school bus safety issues. Language specifies the issues that must be examined. The amendment was adopted and increases budget expenditures by \$123,000.

After a lengthy session of debate and adoption of amendments, the House Appropriations Committee adopted the amended budget with a vote of 19–14, with all Democratic members supporting the budget and all Minority Republican members opposing. The adopted amendments increased overall spending by \$28.5 million above the original proposal.

Senate Budget, Senate Floor

Yesterday afternoon, the full Senate took up the Senate-proposed 2020 Supplemental Operating Budget, as adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday. Thirty-four amendments were “on the bar” when debate began, with the bulk of them being introduced by Republicans. Nine of the amendments were adopted (all five of the amendments introduced by Democratic members were adopted). Nineteen of the amendments (all sponsored by Republicans) were defeated, while another six were ultimately withdrawn. Additional amendments adopted on the Floor add approximately \$7.5 million to the overall spending level. None of the amendments impacted K–12 education.

Many of the Republican amendments were genuine policy requests that were not supported by the party. Others, however, were simply making a statement. As an example, see **Amendment 1202**. In the underlying budget, there is funding (requested by Governor Inslee) to study the breaching of four lower Snake River Dams. The proposed

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amendment would have added removal of the Ballard Locks to the required analysis. The amendment was not realistic, to say the least, yet it made a very clear statement.

Following a rigorous debate of amendments, the full Senate adopted the [amended \(Engrossed\) budget](#) with a vote of 33–16. All 28 Democratic members, along with five Republicans, supported the budget. Senator John Braun (R-Centralia), Ranking Minority Member, Senate Ways & Means Committee, spoke on the Floor to explain his vote. He noted he was concerned with some of the spending in the budget, and more concerned with what was out of the budget, saying that with additional revenues, the party had an opportunity to secure \$30 car tabs or provide tax relief. He also said, however, there were some wise investments that he supported, including the support for rural areas of the state. He specifically called out the funding for the Local Effort Assistance “hold harmless” and funding for special education (specifically the safety net adjustment connected to a districts’ regionalization, as embodied in [SB 6117](#)). It is highly unlikely that spending reductions or tax relief will be provided in the final, compromise budget, so it is a reasonable bet to believe Sen. Braun will vote “No” when the budget returns for a final adoption. It appears we can count on him, however, to fight to ensure LEA and special education fixes cross the finish line.

House Budget, House Floor

Although the House Appropriations Committee adopted an amended House-proposed Operating Budget (HB 2325), the House intends on using the Senate’s adopted budget (SB 6168) as a vehicle. The House budget, HB 2325, is in the House Rules Committee, but SB 6168, the Senate-adopted budget is already on the House Floor Calendar, ready for amendment, debate, and final passage. As this is being written, the House has not yet moved to take action on the budget; however, House striking amendments to SB 6168 have been prepared and are “on the bar” ready to be acted upon.

Representative Ormsby (D-Spokane), Chair of the House Appropriations Committee and lead budget-writer for the House Democrats, has introduced a striking amendment to SB 6168. The striking amendment, [Amendment 1686](#) is identical to HB 2325, as adopted by the House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday. The intent, of course, is to overlay the House budget onto the Senate vehicle, adopt it, and move to official budget negotiations.

Also on the bar are two other striking amendments: one from Representative Drew Stokesbary (R-Auburn), Ranking Minority Member of the House Appropriations Committee; and one from Representative Jim Walsh (R-Aberdeen). The two Minority striking amendments ([Amendment 1684](#) and [Amendment 1685](#)) appear to be nearly identical, so the strategy is unclear. Both the Stokesbary and the Walsh striking amendments start with intent sections that note the state has received a \$606 million “windfall” from the February Revenue Forecast; however, rather than spending this windfall, the Legislature intends to “return the revenue increase to the taxpayers.” The Stokesbary striker references [HB 2946](#), a tax reduction bill sponsored by Stokesbary. The bill would reduce car tabs and family necessities. Stokesbary also calls for funding the Working Families Tax Credit, enacted in 2008, but never funded. The Walsh striker references [HB 2954](#) (a Republican-sponsored property tax reduction bill).

Intent on spending less than the House-proposed (or the Senate-proposed) budget, Stokesbary’s striker notes it would spend \$188.2 million less than the House budget, HB 2325. Similarly, Walsh’s striker states it would spend \$283.6 million less than the House budget.

Given that Rep. Stokesbary and Rep. Walsh represent the Minority party there is little chance (“slim to none” is probably even too conservative of an estimate) either striking amendment will move. There are 49 other amendments on the table, however. Some will

prompt lively debate, but most will likely die. Of those 49 amendments, eleven would impact K–12 education:

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- **[Amendment 1697](#)**: This amendment would provide funding to OSPI to eliminate lunch copays for students in grades four through twelve who are eligible for Free or Reduced-price Meals. Additionally, it would increase funding to OSPI for grants to school districts to reduce the cost of Associated Student Body fees or participation fees for students who are eligible to participate in the federal Free or Reduced-price Meals program. To pay for these enhancements, The Evergreen State College’s General Fund appropriation per full-time equivalent student would be reduced, making the appropriation closer to the regional universities. With this transfer of funding, there would be no net fiscal impact to the budget.
- **[Amendment 1724](#)**: This amendment would provide \$50,163,000 to OSPI for additional Local Effort Assistance payments to 124 school districts in Fiscal Year 2020 and Fiscal Year 2021. This amendment is identical to language that was in the House’s underlying proposed budget and amended in the House Appropriations Committee, so it will likely be withdrawn. (**[Amendment 1704](#)** is a duplicate amendment, so it too will likely be withdrawn.)
- **[Amendment 1721](#)**: This amendment would transfer \$300 million from the General Fund to the Teachers’ Retirement System Plan 1 Fund.
- **[Amendment 1706](#)**: This amendment would increase funding for pension contribution rate increases attributable to enacting **[HB 1390](#)** (which increase Plan 1 retiree benefits). The amendment would increase budget expenditures by \$13.1 million. (**[Amendment 1726](#)** is a duplicate of Amendment 1706.)
- **[Amendment 1722](#)**: This amendment would provide additional funding to OSPI to subsidize various dual credit course costs and fees for students eligible for the federal Free and Reduced-price Meals program, as well as for grants to school districts to provide outreach to students about dual credit programs and to increase the number of teachers approved to teach College in the High School courses. Additionally, grant funding would be provided through OSPI for school districts to purchase secondary Career and Technical Education equipment. The amendment would decrease the General Fund appropriation in Fiscal Year 2021 from institutions of higher education to not exceed the ratio of full-time equivalent nonfaculty exempt employees employed by the institution in Fiscal Year 2008, to full-time equivalent enrollments served by the institution in Fiscal Year 2008 (resulting in no net change in budget expenditures). This amendment would provide the funding to implement part of the intent of OSPI’s Dual Credit cost reduction bill, **[SB 6505](#)**, which failed to advance beyond the Senate Rules Committee.
- **[Amendment 1742](#)**: This amendment, similar to one introduced (and defeated) in the Appropriations Committee, would require 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. It would increase budget expenditures by \$50,000.
- **[Amendment 1709](#)**: This amendment would add high-poverty guidance counselor staffing allocations in the form of an additional 0.5 full-time equivalent guidance counselor per prototypical school for high poverty schools with more the 50 percent of students eligible for Free and Reduced-price Meals and elementary schools enrolling at least 600 students with at least 45 percent of students eligible for Free and Reduced-price Meals. This amendment appears to be very similar to the amendment that was adopted in the House Appropriations Committee. (**[Amendment 1730](#)** is a duplicate amendment.)

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- **Amendment 1715:** This amendment would implement language from [HB 2237/SB 6075](#) that failed to be adopted. It would provide OSPI \$55.8 million for additional Local Effort Assistance (LEA) payments for eligible districts from the current threshold of \$1,550 per pupil to \$2,500 per pupil—if they levy at a rate of \$2.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value (the threshold for tribal compact schools would also be raised). Additionally, like the bills, there is a hold harmless provision to ensure no school district would receive less LEA than it would have received under the 2019 LEA policy.

Bill Action

While “Budget Week” is the big news, as discussed above, legislative committees continued their work, hearing and acting on bills from the opposite house. There were some public hearings, but with the opposite house policy committee cut-off arriving today, most committees quickly shifted to lengthy executive session lists. All bills must have been adopted by their opposite house policy committee by today in order to remain alive. Budget-related bills (except those considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget”) have until Monday March 2, to be adopted by their opposite house fiscal committees and remain alive. There was a whirlwind of activity in committees, but let’s review some of the key bills still moving. (For a full list of bills we are following, see WASA’s [Bill Watch](#), online or at the end of each *TWIO*. Please note the list has been updated, eliminating bills that failed to pass the opposite house cut-off deadline.)

[HB 2458](#) – Optional benefits/SEBB

[HB 1182](#) – LAP

[HB 1191](#) – School notifications

[HB 1272](#) – School lunch durations

[HB 2864](#) – Running Start Summer School pilot

[HB 1813](#) – Pupil transportation contracts/benefits

[HB 2660](#) – Free school meals

[HB 1660](#) – ASB/extracurricular activities

[SB 6521](#) – Innovative Learning pilot

[SB 5389](#) – Telehealth

[SB 6066](#) – Ethnic studies

[SB 6117](#) – Special education funding

[SB 6189](#) – SEBB analysis

[SB 5395](#) – Sexual health education

[HB 2421](#) – Election costs

[HB 1390/SB 5400](#) – Plan 1 COLA

[HB 1860](#) – Lead in school water

[HB 1715](#) – Withholding transcripts

[HB 2614](#) – Paid Family Medical Leave

[HB 2739](#) – Shared leave

The Week Ahead

The opposite house fiscal committee cut-off arrives on Monday, March 2, so the “week ahead” begins this afternoon with a presumed-lengthy public hearing and executive session in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Both the House Appropriations and Senate Ways & Means Committees are scheduled to meet tomorrow and they both are expected to have lengthy hearings on Monday. Beginning on Tuesday, legislators will return to the House and Senate Chambers for four days of action, as they work to adopt opposite house bills prior to the Friday, March 6 (5:00 pm) cut-off. This is the Legislature’s last self-imposed cut-off until the ultimate cut-off: *Sine Die*, the end of session, Thursday, March 12.

After March 6, the Legislature has six days remaining to: reconcile differences in bills (including the 2020 Supplemental Operating, Capital Construction, and Transportation

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Budgets) between the two houses; and adopt necessary budget-related legislation (bills that are “Necessary to Implement the Budget”).

As the Legislature moves to the final stage of this session, remember, in order for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form in both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor). If a bill is amended by the opposite house, it must be sent back to the first house for “concurrence.” If the original house accepts the amendments, they will take final action on the amended bill and send it to the governor for action. Often, however, the original house will reject the amendments and “refuse to concur.” The bill is then considered to be “in dispute.” The original house can send the bill back to the opposite house and request the body “recede” from its amendments. The opposite house, then, has basically three options: (1) The opposite house can drop its amendments, repass the original bill, and send it directly to the governor; (2) The opposite house can “insist on its position” and, again, send it back to the original house for action; or (3) The opposite house can adopt new amendments and send the new bill back to the original house for action. Some bills can ping-pong back and forth between the houses multiple times in an effort to craft an agreed upon compromise. This can be dangerous for a bill’s survival given the imminent closing of the session. Many of these bills will get lost in the shuffle and die due to a lack of agreement.

At any point in this process, if it appears an agreement cannot be hammered out, either house may request a “Conference Committee” to formally negotiate on a compromise. Conference Committees are comprised of two party members and one Minority party member of the Senate, and two party members and one Minority party member of the House. To adopt a “Conference Report” on a new, negotiated compromise bill, at least two conferees from each house must agree. After conferees sign the report, the bill cannot be further amended and the Conference Report (rather than the bill) is voted on “up or down” by the full House and Senate. If both houses accept the Conference Report—by a vote—the new bill is adopted and sent to the governor for action.

Conference Committees used to be referred to as “Free Conference Committees” because the members are “free” to make whatever changes they feel are necessary to resolve their differences. Members can make minor adjustments or make wholesale changes to a bill—or they can start from scratch. The only real limitation: the new language must still fit within the title (or “scope”) of the original bill. Historically, disputes over the three budgets—Operating, Capital, and Transportation—were routinely resolved by Conference Committees. In recent years, however, it has become rare to call for formal Conference Committees on the budgets because of a change in the [Senate and House of Representatives Joint Rules](#) (specifically Rule 17) in the early 90’s. All Conference Committee meetings must provide notice of times and locations and those meetings are open to the public (and on TVW).

This rule change was made to open the process and make the Legislature more transparent. Unfortunately, all this has done is to drive the process further underground. Now, budget negotiators will meet informally, behind-the-scenes, to hammer out deals. When a compromise is reached, the new budget is usually sent straight to the House or Senate Floor as a Substitute Bill. Sometimes, just to keep up appearances, a Conference Committee will be established; however, the six members quickly meet to sign an already agreed-to compromise. It is expected this phony Conference Committee process (that technically follows the letter of the law, but certainly not the intent) will be used again this session. In fact, Sen. Braun, in closing comments in yesterday’s Floor debate of the budget, noted that “this is likely the last public opportunity we will have to shape the budget.” He continued, saying: “We will go from a very public process to a very private process—and the Minority will have limited opportunity to shape that.” (He neglected to add that stakeholders and the rest of the public will be shut out as well.) Certainly, he believes the Legislature will continue with this charade.

2020 Supplemental Operating Budget Proposals: K–12 Impacts

Feb. 27, 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	\$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	\$811,000*	-0-
Spanish Language Standards	\$50,000*	-0-
Charter/Tribal School Funding	\$14.4 million*	-0-
Yakima Nation Tribal School Study	\$150,000*	-0-
School Bus Safety Study (WSIPP)	\$123,000*	-0-
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 added in fiscal committee

AEA

By Mitch Denning

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 24–28, 2020

continued

There was a flurry of activity at the beginning of the week when three of the four primary budgets affecting K–12 were released, including both 2020–21 Supplemental Operating Budgets and the House 2020–21 Supplemental Capital Budget.

Briefly, in [SHB 2325](#) and [SSB 6168](#), the 2020–21 Supplemental Operating Budgets, AEA found that several of our priority issues are funded. In SHB 2325, it funds 1.0 FTE more than the Senate’s budget for mental health and safety, specifically 14.5 FTE and 13.5 FTE, respectively, for regional coordination through the ESDs of behavioral health and support. Both budgets increase funds for Local Effort Assistance (LEA) \$48 million and \$45.8 million, respectively, and the House budget actually lists the 119 districts that would receive increases.

SSB 6168 funds special education by \$21.2 million, whereas the SHB 2325 funds an additional 0.5 FTE school counselor in high poverty schools (\$50.9 million) and expands the School Nurse Corps for our smallest districts (\$1.7 million).

On the School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB), a savings from original SEBB funding in the budget was made possible because the SY 2020–21 costs are expected to be lower (\$–71.1 million and \$–54.8 million). AEA would like to see this overage be allocated to districts to help with the state’s underfunding of the new system, especially for nutrition staff who receive no state funding for benefits.

HB 2325 moved out of House Appropriations on Wednesday, and SSB 6168 passed the Senate yesterday.

On the capital side, AEA testified PRO on [SSB 6248](#) last Thursday, and also on [SHB 2324](#) this past Tuesday, as both budgets provided significant resources for school facility needs. They both fund OSPI’s request for seismic retrofit grant funds, both at \$13.2 million. They also both fund OSPI’s top priority small districts for the Small District Modernization Grant as funded in the 2019–21 Capital Budget. SSB 6248 funds the top ten districts (\$22.226 million) by including an additional \$3 million in their budget. SHB 2324 funds the top eight districts (\$19.328 million) within the \$20 million allocated in the biennial budget.

Both capital budgets add funds to the Distressed Schools Grant. SSB 6248 funds small projects in Seattle, Tacoma, and So. Kitsap SDs (\$1.8 million). SHB 2324 funds \$100,000 to Republic SD for pre-design and scoping work related to the replacement of their aging building for grades 7–12. The language also expresses an intent for the Legislature to fund \$9 million in the 2021–23 Capital Budget which would enable Republic SD to demolish the said building and to design and construct a new 7–12 facility. However, to receive these funds, RSD must raise \$4.5 million on their own.

Currently, SHB 2324 moved out of House Capital Budget yesterday, and SSB 6248 passed the Senate on Wednesday, 49–0.

Wednesday was a big day for AEA, as we testified on three bills in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. One, we testified PRO on [SHB 1272](#), seated lunch duration, a bill WSNA has supported now for two years, which is scheduled to move out of that committee today. If approved, state policy would give the opportunity for schools to adopt a seated lunch duration of at least 20 minutes.

Two, we were called up to testify on [SHB 2660](#), expansion of Community Eligibility Provision program, also in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. However, time ran short, and we didn’t have that opportunity. All of those testifying and signing in were PRO, as WSNA and other associations have worked together to improve the

This Week in Olympia:
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continued

bill significantly since it was introduced in the House Education Committee in January. It's also scheduled to move out of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee today.

Finally, [SHB 1860](#), lead in school drinking water, which earlier passed the House, 97–0, was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. This bill would mandate a lower threshold for lead contamination, cap annual spending on renovation per building, and require testing and remediation without adequate funding. WAMOA, which testified CON, was represented by Doug Vanderleest, WAMOA's leg chair, and maintenance director, Franklin Pierce SD. Doug shared WAMOA's concerns about the bill from the perspective of an educator with much experience in the water quality side of public facilities. He also pointed out how the bill's provisions would negatively impact his school district's maintenance operations regarding drinking water testing and remediation.

At press time, the bill still remains in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee, and has not been scheduled to be moved out today, the cut-off for opposite house policy bills to move out of their opposite house policy committee.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

It is like balancing an egg on a spoon while shooting the rapids.

Colin Jarman

Mr. Jarman above was describing auto racing. But given the increasing pace of the current Legislature projected to end on March 12, it also describes trying to get one's proposed legislation through the process.

Here is a summary of bills that are 'alive' to date. (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 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 still pass out of an Appropriations Committee, be sent to the respective Rules Committee, be pulled and sent to the respective floor calendar, and then brought before the body for debate and a vote.

It 'appears' EHB 1390 will be the vehicle that makes this journey.

It has been scheduled for a public hearing on February 28, before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

[HB 2956](#)—was introduced late Thursday, February 27. 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.)

Sponsors: Stokesbary, Fitzgibbon

It is NTIB so will be one of many suggested uses of these 'extra' Boeing dollars.

This Week in Olympia:
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School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB) Health Related Proposals

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.

This bill passed the Senate 47–1. It has not yet been scheduled before the House Appropriations Committee.

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 personal lines 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 passed the House 97–0 and had a public hearing on February 26, and is scheduled for Executive Action before the Senate Ways & Means Committee on February 28.

HB 2325—The 2019–21 proposed Supplemental Budget adopted an amendment that directs the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 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, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction 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 program by district. (iv) Impacts, both positive and negative, of the School Employees' Benefits Board program on substitute teacher staffing. (v) Options for substitute teacher eligibility under the School Employees' Benefits Board program, including possible exceptions for substitute teachers. (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.

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

This bill passed the House 60–36. The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee had a brief public hearing and it is scheduled for Executive Action on February 28.

The Chair had 13 bills to hear during the public hearing and only selected representatives from two school districts and the Teamster's Union to testify. Others, like WASA, (who

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was opposed/con), were asked to submit their testimony in writing to members of the committee. This issue is clearly dear to the heart of the Rep. Claire Wilson, Vice-Chair of the committee and so is likely to pass the committee and be sent to Senate Rules.

The written comments/testimony that WASA would have given to the committee are [here](#).

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.

It has been passed to Senate Rules for further action.

[HB 2739](#)—Adjusting certain requirements of the shared leave program. Provides that state employees seeking shared leave due to illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition, are not required to deplete all of their annual and sick leave before receiving shared leave. Allows intermittent and non-consecutive use of shared leave.

This bill has been moved to Senate Rules for further action.

[SSB 5473](#)—Studying the impact of making unemployment benefits accessible to persons with family responsibilities and other availability issues and making clarifying changes.

This bill has been moved to House Rules for further action.

[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 has been referred to House Rules for further action.



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 Early Learning/K–12	Ortiz-Self
E2SHB 1272	School lunch durations	S Early Learning/K–12	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 Ways & Means	Leavitt
HB 1459	Running start summer pilot	H Education	Sullivan
3SHB 1660	Extracurricular/low income	S Early Learning/K–12	Bergquist
HB 1674	Personalized learning exp.	S Early Learning/K–12	Rude
SHB 1715 (SB 5669)	Withholding of transcripts	S Early Learning/K–12	Entenman
HB 1755	Education doctorate degrees	S Rules 2	Leavitt
ESHB 1813	Pupil transportation contracts	S Early Learning/K–12	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 Early Learning/K–12	MacEwen
SHB 2108	K–3 class sizes/funding	H Appropriations	Callan
ESHB 2116	Institutional education	S Early Learning/K–12	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 Law & Justice	Goodman

ESHB 2220	School volunteers/conviction	S Early Learning/K–12	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 Rules 2	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	McCaslin
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 Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 2325 (SB 6168)	Operating Budget, supplement	H Appropriations	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 Ways & Means	Tarleton
SHB 2428	Student allergic reactions	H Appropriations	Duerr
HB 2436	Student restraint	H Education	Klippert
ESHB 2455 (2SSB 6255)	High school/childcare	S Early Learning/K–12	Kilduff
HB 2458 (SB 6479)	Optional benefits/schools	S Ways & Means	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 Rules 2	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 Rules 2	Callan
HB 2602	Hair discrimination	S Rules 2	Morgan
SHB 2614 (SSB 6349)	Paid family & medical leave	S LBRCDDPA	Robinson
HB 2617 (SB 6265)	Surplus school property	S Rules 2	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 Early Learning/K–12	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 Early Learning/K–12	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 Early Learning/K–12	Irwin
HB 2735	Safety camera infractions	H Public Safety	Springer
2SHB 2737 (SB 6588)	Child. mental health work group	S Behavioral Health	Callan
HB 2739	Shared leave program	S SGTEDPA	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 Early Learning/K-12	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 Early Learning/K-12	Harris
2SHB 2864	Running start summer pilot	S Early Learning/K-12	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 Housing Stability	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
HJR 4211 (SJR 8218)	Property tax relief	H Finance	Gregerson
SB 5014 (HB 1720)	Student assessment requirements	S Early Learning/K-12	McCoy
ESSB 5024	Local taxing districts	H LGDPA	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	Frockt
SSB 5134 (SHB 1102)	Capital Budget 2019-21	S Rules X	Frockt
2SSB 5141	School resource officers	S Rules X	Wellman
2SSB 5236	Apprenticeships	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Keiser

SSB 5247 (HB 1200)	Catastrophic incidents	H HOUSDPA	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 Education	Wilson
SSB 5400 (EHB 1390)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	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 Cap Budget	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 EDDP	Hasegawa
SB 6066 (HB 2633)	Ethnic studies materials	H Education	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 EDDP	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 Transportation	Wellman
SB 6103	Educational reporting	H Education	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 Coll & Workforce Dev	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 2nd Reading	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 Appropriations	Wellman
SSB 6191	Adverse childhood experience	H EDDPA	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	S Passed 3rd	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 EDDPA	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 Hum Svcs & Erly Learning	Padden
ESB 6313 (HB 2558)	Young voters	H Appropriations	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	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Holy
SB 6376	Debt capacity forecasting	S Ways & Means	Frockt
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 RDev, Ag&NR	Rolfes
SB 6520	Scholarships/tax credit	S Early Learning/K-12	Schoesler
SSB 6521	Innovative learning pilot	H EDDP	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 Appropriations	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	S State Govt/Tribal	Zeiger
SJR 8214	Title-only bills	S State Govt/Tribal	Wilson
SCR 8412	Legislative modernization	S State Govt/Tri	Das

