



March 2, 2018

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# Week 8: February 26-March 2, 2018

## This Week in Review

The end of Week 8 of the 2018 Legislative Session marks the last self-imposed legislative <u>cut-off deadline</u> before the Legislature's final, constitutional 60-day deadline: Sine Die at midnight, March 8. By 5:00 p.m. tonight, all bills must be adopted by their opposite house (that is, House bills out of the full Senate; Senate bills out of the full House) in order to remain alive. Of course, budget bills and bills considered "Necessary to Implement the Budget" remain exempt until the bitter end.

Both the House and Senate spent a considerable amount of time in their respective chambers (and political caucuses) this week as they worked through lengthy Floor Calendars in an attempt to move priority legislation, either onto the governor's desk, or back to the original house for concurrence. Following this evening's cut-off deadline, legislators will spend the majority of the remaining six days of this 2018 Regular Session on the floor of the House or Senate, working through bills on their Concurrence and Dispute Calendars. This week, a few bills received final approval by the House or Senate and are now on the way to the governor's desk for his signature or veto. Much other legislation was adopted by the opposite house, but included amendments either in one of the opposite house committees or following action on the floor. Those bills must be sent back to the original house to reconcile differences between the houses.

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 is 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, re-pass 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

# **About TWIO**

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

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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 time.

At any point in this process, if it appears an agreement on final legislation cannot be hammered out, either house may request a "Conference Committee" to formally negotiate on a compromise. Conference Committees are comprised of two majority party members and one minority party member of the Senate, and two majority party members and one minority party member of the House. To adopt a "Conference" Report" on a new, 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 is voted on "up or down" by the full House and Senate. If both houses accept, by a majority vote, the Conference Report, the new bill is adopted and sent to the governor for action. Conference Committees are sometimes 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 of the 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 rule change 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 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. (Given this "pretend" transparency, perhaps we should not be so shocked that the Legislature bent multiple procedural rules last week to fast-track legislation (SB 6617) to explicitly exempt themselves from the Public Records Act, circumventing a Court ruling which explicitly declared legislators ARE subject to the Public Records Act—just like school boards and other governmental agencies. Many of the state's newspapers are raising a serious ruckus; if you haven't been following this issue, Google "SB 6617" to see the hew and cry this action has caused. In the last week, Governor Inslee received over 19,000 calls and emails urging him to reject the bill. Last night, Inslee did veto the bill, but only after a group of legislators and media representatives notified him they reached an agreement about a process for working together on the issue.)

# Budget(s) Update

Last week, we provided detailed information on the Senate and House 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget proposals (TWIO, Special Edition, Feb. 20) and a run-down of the many K-12 amendments that were acted upon in the Senate Ways & Means Committee and the House Appropriations Committee for each respective budget (TWIO, Week 7, Feb. 23). Following the release of last week's TWIO, the Senate and the House moved their respective budgets to their respective floors for action.

In the Senate, the Committee-amended SB 6032 was moved to Second Reading to be amended. Ten (mostly minor) amendments were introduced. Seven of those amendments were adopted, while one failed, and two others were withdrawn. Three amendments, all adopted, have direct or indirect impacts on K-12 education:

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- (Amd 708 Darneille) Amendment provides the Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS), Juvenile Rehabilitation Program, with \$1.1 million for Community Truancy Boards in three county pilot projects. The pilot would last one year to provide families in these counties with evidence-based services, including functional family therapy, when possible. Additionally, DSHS is required to submit a report to the Legislature by December 1, 2019.
- (Amd 711 O'Ban) Amendment establishes a Joint Legislative Task Force to develop strategies for identification and intervention against potential perpetrators of mass shootings and to report recommendations for their prevention. The Task Force must assess and make recommendations in a number of areas including strategies to identify persons who may commit mass shootings associated with K-12 schools and colleges and universities. Composition of the Task Force is described and includes the Superintendent of Public Instruction as a member.
- (Amd 718 Padden) Amendment provides \$722,000 to OSPI to provide school safety grants to ESDs and school districts to develop or expand regional safety programs to address student safety. With SB 6410 (ESD regional school safety centers) failing to move out of the House, Sen. Padden is attempting a different approach through the budget.

An additional amendment (an eleventh amendment) was a full striking amendment introduced by Senator John Braun (R-Centralia). Although it seemed unlikely, there was the possibility one or two the Moderate Democrats could have jumped ship allowing this Republican-sponsored budget to be adopted. In fact, the hurdle for the Republicans became more difficult last Friday, as one of their members was absent. Ultimately, the Senate Democrats hung together (as they have most of the session) and defeated the attempt with a vote of 23-25. The true purpose behind the striking amendment was to use it as a platform to criticize the Democraticsponsored budget and show that there was an alternative. In speaking on behalf of the amendment, Braun first complemented the Democrats for a budget that met many of the Republican principles: no new taxes; balanced budget over four years; and protect reserves (including Rainy Day account). He stated the Democrat budget was "generally thoughtful" and "maintains most of last year's solution for McCleary." He argued the **Republican proposal** was more sound, sustainable, and supportable, noting it would provide \$1.0 billion in property tax relief, cut tuition for community and technical colleges, and make major investments in mental health.

For K-12, Braun's striker, like the Democratic plan, would provide the nearly \$1.0 billion for educator salaries in 2018, as required by the Supreme Court; however, the Republican plan would not have the same bow-wave impact as the Democrat proposal. This is due to the incorporation of **SB 6616** in the striker. As we've discussed before, SB 6616 would provide the "early" provision of educator salaries, but would also accelerate the implementation of the accountability and transparency requirements adopted in EHB 2242 last year. Of greater concern, the bill would "recalibrate the balance of state and local funding for school districts" by reducing local school district levies by an amount equal to the increased state salary allocations that would be made to school districts in school year 2018–19. Braun's striker would also: increase funding for the special education multiplier AND the special education safety net; provide enhancements for small school districts; increase pupil transportation funding; provide funding for school safety; and fully fund Running Start.

Following Braun, several of his caucus colleagues urged the adoption of the striker. The only majority party member to speak on (against) Braun's striker was Senator Christine Rolfes (D-Bainbridge Island), lead budget-writer for the Senate Democrats.

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She complemented Braun for his proposal and noted that she agreed with much of the plan. In fact, at one point she joked that in a couple areas Braun's budget "out-Democrated the Democrats," but in the long run she urged the Senate to reject the striking amendment in favor of the Democrat's plan. As noted above, Braun's striker was defeated on a party-line vote of 23-25. Shortly after, the amended Democratic budget was adopted by the full Senate with the same party-line vote of 25–23.

Although Braun's gambit was bound to fail, the introduction of this proposal gives us a good look at some of the key areas in which the Senate Republicans will argue for in a final budget. Theoretically, the Democrats—with majorities in both the Senate and House—can adopt whatever budget they choose; however, in reality Republicans may end up being a player in final decisions. Braun has publicly stated that the Democrats "will need help" for some of the pieces of their budget or other legislation. One example: the current proposals on the table to use Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) funds, which requires a 60 percent supermajority approval to access. It is safe to assume Republicans will want something in return for some of their members to vote to use BSA dollars. Hopefully, Democrats won't make any deals that hurt schools (see SB 6616 above, for example).

Also on Friday, the House took action on its budget, HB 2299, as amended by the House Appropriations Committee. Even with the numerous amendments adopted earlier in the week, the House and Senate budget proposals included major differences. Just prior to moving the Committee-amended HB 2299 to the floor, however, a new striking amendment was put on the bar for action. Introduced by Representative Timm Ormsby (D-Spokane), House Appropriations Committee Chair and the lead budget-writer in the House, it was clear that House Leadership had second thoughts about its proposal. The new striking amendment included several major changes which moved the House budget closer to the Senate's position. The biggest change was in the K-12 section of the budget. In the House's original proposal, \$1.1 billion was transferred from the General Fund to the Education Legacy Trust Account for the "final compensation step" of *McCleary*; however, it specified the money would be spent in the 2019–20 school year, as required by last year's EHB 2242, not in the 2018–19 school year, as required by the Supreme Court. The striking amendment followed the Senate's lead and appropriates \$775.4 million for educator salary allocations in Fiscal Year 2018 (a total of \$969.4 million over four years). There continues to be a difference of opinion how to fund these salaries. The Senate originally proposed to shift school district apportionment schedules (as proposed by Governor Inslee), but later backed off that plan when the February revenue forecast indicated there would be sufficient funding to make the appropriation without the shift. The House's striking amendment includes the apportionment shift. This point of dispute will have to be resolved. While not as significant a move as the salary issue, the House also moved to the Senate's position on: Professional Learning Days, which delays the start of the phase-in by one year; and special education. increasing the excess cost multiplier to 0.9609, as adopted by the Senate, rather than the House's previously proposed 0.975.

There were 56 amendments introduced to the new striker. Twenty-seven of these amendments were adopted and seventeen of them were defeated. Another eleven were withdrawn, along with one that was ruled Out of Order and set down. Eleven amendments related to K-12 were introduced; those amendments and results are below:

(Amd 1112 – Haler) Amendment increases current funding for the Student Civic Engagement Initiative (administered by Western Washington University) by \$250,000. The funding is to be used to issue civic engagement grants. provide training to students, develop a statewide website and database,

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assess the impact of grants, and provide student leadership awards. The amendment was adopted.

(Amd 1150 - Taylor) Identical to language introduced in, but rejected by, the House Appropriations Committee, this amendment provides an additional \$175,000 to the Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee. LEAP is required to provide a plan for improving the accuracy and consistency of estimated fiscal impacts by individual school districts of major K-12 budget proposals and enacted K-12 budgets. In developing the plan, LEAP must seek input from legislative fiscal committee staff, OSPI, the Office of Financial Management, and fiscal staff of ESDs. The plan is required to be submitted to the Legislature by January 1, 2019. The amendment was adopted.

This proposal stemmed from the many discrepancies of projected fiscal impacts of EHB 2242 that were provided by legislative committee staff (and legislative caucus staff), OSPI, individual ESDs, and individual school districts. The large discrepancies of projected fiscal impacts made it extremely difficult this session to persuade legislators to "fix" EHB 2242. Every spreadsheet from OSPI was countered with spreadsheets from the Legislature (non-partisan staff and/or partisan caucus staff); spreadsheets from one ESD were inconsistent with spreadsheets from another ESD: legislative calculations did not line up with estimates from the governor's office; and individual school district projections didn't match legislative assumptions. In the end, legislators didn't know who to believe—so most relied on those closest to them, usually partisan or non-partisan legislative staff. (Consistent, regular engagement by school administrators with local legislators, however, did produce some cracks in the legislative armor. Advocacy can have an impact, but it must be ongoing.)

- (Amd 1133 Taylor) This amendment would have eliminated proposed funding from several different programs/agencies, totaling \$21.9 million. Included in the eliminations were: funding for the Department of Commerce to provide a grant to a museum to assist with Armistice Day activities in schools (\$200,000); and funding for OSPI to make adjustments to regionalization and experience factors (\$17.8 million). The amendment was rejected.
- (Amd 1142 Muri) Amendment would have provided funding to implement HB 2511, providing a one-time 3 percent increase on the first \$25,000 per year of benefits in PERS and TRS Plans 1. The amendment was rejected.
- (Amd 1092 Walsh) Amendment would have provided \$346,000 to OSPI to provide a grant to the Taholah school district for technical support and school district operations. The amendment was rejected.
- (Amd 1121 Harmsworth) Amendment provides the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) with \$250,000 to contract for a trust asset accounting and valuation of DNR-managed lands. DNR must provide a report to the Legislature by May 1, 2019. The amendment was adopted.
- (Amd 1111 Orwall) Amendment would have provided OSPI with \$400,000 to create a Lighthouse collaborative in one ESD and to develop a language needs and language access inventory, and model language access criteria in order to improve services to immigrant students with special needs. The amendment was withdrawn.
- (Amd 1089 Manweller) Amendment would have provided school districts that have a school bus mileage to and from school higher than the statewide median with a four percent increase in funding for pupil transportation. The amendment was rejected.

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In debate, the arguments in support of the amendment were interesting. The sponsor of the amendment said that funding pupil transportation costs based on an average just doesn't work, noting that funding on the average means some get more than they need, while others get less than they need. Hmm, sounds like the arguments we've been using criticizing the elimination of the Salary Allocation Model and Staff Mix, and basing salary allocations on a statewide average. To his credit, the sponsor recognized this connection and said the budget is providing for a four percent bump for salaries using an "experience factor" and the same type of fix should be provided to pupil transportation. House Majority Leader Pat Sullivan (D-Covington) argued against the amendment, saying that more work needed to be done on pupil transportation; however, the Legislature "addressed the problem last year" by adding \$20.0 million in the underlying two-year budget.

- (Amd 1085 Hayes) Amendment would have attempted to the address the growing debate about school safety by establishing a grant program (funded with a \$30.0 million appropriation), administered by ESDs, to assist school districts in securing School Resource Officers. The amendment was rejected.
- (Amd 1139 Bergquist) Amendment requires OSPI to provide training for principals and principal evaluators (in addition to the already required training for teachers) in the performance-based Teacher Principal Evaluation Program. The amendment was adopted.
- (Amd 1119 Graves) Amendment provides \$439,000 to the Washington State Charter School Commission due to a previous underestimation of funding needs. The amendment was adopted.

After all of the amendments to HB 2299 had been debated and voted upon, the amended striking amendment was moved to Third Reading and Final Passage. Before final debate began, however, the Presiding Officer announced that the bill would be held at Third Reading and the House would adjourn until Monday afternoon. On Monday, when the House reconvened, there was a bit of a surprise. Rather than debating and adopting HB 2299, the Senate's SB 6032 (which was adopted on Friday) was moved to Third Reading instead. (Although it was a bit of a surprise, we probably should have been expecting this.)

Because all of the House's amendments were already acted upon, the first order of business was to overlay the amended striking amendment onto SB 6032. Following debate, SB 6032, as amended by the House, was adopted with a straight party-line vote of 50-46. The budget now goes back to the Senate, where it will wait until budget-writers in each house reach consensus on a final, compromise budget—presumably without forming a Conference Committee. By amending SB 6032 and sending the bill back to the Senate, rather than adopting HB 2299, it shortens the numbers of steps that need to be taken to advance a final bill (re-review the "Concurrence" process on Page 1 of this TWIO). When budget negotiators strike a deal, the Senate can immediately take action to re-amend and adopt a new SB 6032, send it back to the House where they can move straight to final debate and passage, and send it onto the governor.

As mentioned before, when the two Supplemental Operating Budget proposals were unveiled, they were drastically different, with the biggest differences coming in the K-12 section. As the budgets have moved through the process the two plans are becoming more aligned. The spending levels remain fairly far apart, with a Senate plan that would increase the underlying two-year budget by \$1.1 billion and a House plan increasing spending by \$380.4 million. While that seems like a significant difference, the House budget includes the school district apportionment shift to help fund the Court-required \$1.0 billion in salary allocations. This move saves \$609.1 million. Additionally, both budgets would establish a dedicated account (Dedicated McCleary Penalty Account in the Senate and Basic Education Account in the House) to hold penalties accrued

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under the Court's McCleary sanctions of \$100,000 per day. The Senate appropriates \$103.8 million to its new account, while the House simply transfers \$105.2 million to its new account. Because the House transfers dollars, the expense does not show up as increased spending.

For comparison purposes, if the House eliminated the apportionment shift and actually appropriated funds to its McCleary penalty account, the difference in the spending levels between the two budgets would be reduced from \$736.6 million to approximately \$22.0 million. Conversely, if the Senate accepted the apportionment shift and used the transfer mechanism to fund its McCleary penalty account the difference between the two budgets would be approximately \$23.8 million. Either way, the point is that, big picture, the two budgets are extremely close together (or would be with little effort), signaling that an on-time adjournment is highly probable. Note, however, nothing is a done deal and there is still an opportunity for you to engage and "tell your story."

# SB 6362 Status Update

SB 6362 was adopted by the full Senate on February 14 (for details, see the Week 6 edition of TWIO), then it sat in the House Appropriations Committee waiting for action. The Committee finally held a public hearing on the bill last Saturday, February 24. While the Committee had not yet provided any indication how they may adjust the bill, the release of the House budget plan earlier in the week did provide some insights into some of their thoughts.

In the public hearing, WASA—and the rest of our education association colleagues expressed our support for some of the positive fixes in the bill (e.g., special education multiplier, pupil transportation grants, and LAP stability), while expressing ongoing concerns about many other facets of the bill. We expressed our appreciation for addressing adjustments in regionalization; however, noted the adjustments were minimal, only impacting six districts. With hope dwindling that the Legislature will reinstate the Salary Allocation Model or Staff Mix. we noted our appreciation for the Senate's Salary Safety Net (2 percent grant) and the House's proposed four percent Experience Factor. but stated our concern that the assistance is not as broad-based as we had hoped (it appears about 60 districts receive the additional four percent Experience Factor, but many of the districts with the greatest negative fiscal impacts receive nothing). A "hold harmless" provision is something we have been strongly supporting since last summer and noted our support of the inclusion of a two-year Hold Harmless (total funding = state allocation + levy + LEA), but urged the Committee to adopt language that clarified the hold harmless was a based on current revenues and not compared to the bottom of the Levy Cliff. SB 6362, as adopted by the Senate, maintains the current K-3 Class Size Compliance being implemented September 1, 2018. We noted the House budget included a one-year compliance delay—and urged the Committee to amend the bill with the same delay. We expressed our concerns that some of EHB 2242's accountability/ transparency requirements—set to go into effect in 2019—are accelerated, with required implementation in 2018; we asked that the implementation schedule remain as adopted in EHB 2242. The Senate-adopted SB 6362 (and the Senate budget) assumed the "full funding" of educator salary allocations in the 2018-19 school year (the original House budget did not include the "early" funding for salaries; however, just the day before the hearing, the House indicated its budget would move to the Senate's position); we cautioned that if the House agreed with the Senate about the salary change, districts need strong and clear protections at the bargaining table. Finally, we noted that EHB 2242's levy/LEA changes were among the greatest concerns for districts—and it is an issue that has had little discussion. The Senate-adopted SB 6362 still included language stating the Legislature "intends" to address the levy/LEA challenge by the end of the 2018 session, but nothing else. We encouraged a real dialogue and discussion of solutions that would stabilize districts and enhance equity.

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With the opposite house fiscal committee coming just two days later, we expected quick action on the bill (unless the House intended to tag the bill as Necessary to Implement the Budget (NTIB)—which didn't seem likely). During Monday's lengthy House Appropriations Committee meeting, the Committee finally took action on SB 6362. A new striking amendment was introduced, along with a set of additional amendments. Ultimately, the amended striking amendment was adopted by the Committee on a straight party-line vote, 18-15, with all Democratic members supporting and all Republican members opposing. The adopted bill retained many of the Senate's provisions, along with a handful of changes:

- **K-3 Class Size:** Following the House's budget proposal, the requirement that districts provide for a 17-to-1 class size ratio in K-3 is delayed by one year, until September 1, 2019.
- **Rebasing:** EHB 2242 required the Legislature to review and rebase school salaries and regionalization every six years. The Senate-adopted bill required rebasing every four years; the Appropriations Committee-adopted bill reverts to a six-year rebasing.
- **Regionalization/Staff Mix:** The House maintains the provisions adopted by the Senate to adjust regionalization, but also merges a new four percent "experience factor" increasing regionalization. To be eligible for the experience factor, school districts must have CIS median years of experience that exceed the statewide average and a ratio of CIS advanced degrees to bachelor's degrees above the statewide ration. The four percent experience factor is added onto the district's regionalization factor.
- **Salary Compliance:** The Senate eliminated the \$90,000 maximum CIS salary; the Appropriations Committee added it back.
- "Resident" Student Definition: As SB 6362 moved through the process, there were multiple versions of "resident" student definitions. The Appropriations Committee removed references to "resident" students in calculations of levy bases and LEA.
- **Special Education Multiplier:** The Senate-adopted bill provided for an increase in the special education multiplier from 0.9309 to 0.9609. The House budget proposal provided for an increase in the multiplier to 0.975; however, as ultimately adopted by the Appropriations Committee, the multiplier was adjusted to the Senate position of 0.9609.
- **Hold Harmless:** A two-year hold harmless provision (accounting for total revenues) is included in the Senate-adopted SB 6362, but the language is ambiguous whether the base year utilizes current funding values or funding values at the bottom of the Levy Cliff. The Appropriations Committee version of the bill includes a total revenue, two-year hold harmless, but clarifies that it is based on "local levies collected in 2017" rather than based on "current law as of January 1, 2017."
- **Accountability/Transparency:** Accountability and transparency requirements of EHB 2242 are accelerated and must be implemented in 2018, rather than 2019, as adopted in the Senate bill. The Appropriations Committee removed the requirements that school districts convert accounting and budget systems by the 2018-19 school year and reverts to the current 2019-20 school year requirement.
- Levy/LEA Policy: The Senate bill includes no changes in levy/LEA policy. Previous versions stated an "intent" to "reform" levy/LEA policies in the 2018 session, but the Senate-adopted version stripped this intent—and makes no changes. The Appropriations Committee-adopted bill allows school districts to levy a maximum of either \$1.50 per \$1,000 AV or \$2,500 per pupil (at the

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district's option). IF the district would receive less than half in local levies and LEA (based on the lesser of \$2,500 per pupil or \$1.50 per \$1,000 AV) than it would have received under the law on January 1, 2017.

SB 6362, as amended and adopted by the House Appropriations Committee sits on the House Floor Calendar ready to be moved at any time. As this *TWIO* is being finalized. the bill had not yet been adopted. As mentioned before, it could be tagged as NTIB; however, it does not appear Leadership in either the House or Senate desire to make the bill NTIB. If the bill is not adopted by the full House tonight (by 5:00 p.m.), the bill is important enough to most legislators that it will likely be kept alive, whether it is linked with the budget (NTIB) or through some procedural maneuver.

Continue to stay engaged in the closing days of session. The window of opportunity is closing; however, there is still time to have an impact.

#### **AEA**

By Mitch Denning

During the last full week of the 2018 supplemental session, it was another busy week for our two associations.

Yesterday, **2SHB** 1508, **breakfast after the bell**, was delivered to the Governor. We understand that he plans to sign it soon, but the exact time and place are not currently known.

As we mentioned in last week's TWIO, 2SHB 6032, the Senate Supplemental Operating Budget, funds 2SH 1508 in the amount of \$2.1 million for OSPI to administer the program. The Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee also received \$32,000 in their budget for an eventual study of the effects of the program.

As we understand the \$2.1 million allocation, it would include \$287,500 for the Department of Agriculture to administer the Farm-to-School program, and \$126,000 for OSPI staff and administration of BAB. That would leave about \$786,500 for BAB grants, which in SSB 6032, there is no grant award amount given. So, based on the 2017 Fiscal Note on 2SHB 1508 with start-up grants at \$6,000, the balance would fund about 131 of the 377 high need schools who currently don't serve BAB, or about 35%.

WSNA leaders on Wednesday sent specific emails to the assumed members of the operating budget conference committee, urging them to fully fund the program. WSNA will be watching closely see how the final conference budget funds the program.

Yesterday, the Senate passed an amended version of **ESHB 2610**, **hunger-free** student bill of rights, by a vote of 28–21. Now the bill goes back to the House for concurrence, as two amendments were added by the Senate.

On February 23, Senate Early Learning & K–12 removed the section that prohibits school and district personnel, and volunteers from taking certain actions and requires districts to notify parents or guardians of a negative balance on a student's meal account no later than 10 days after the account reaches a negative balance.

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Then on Monday, Senate Ways & Means added a requirement to the bill for OSPI to develop and implement a plan for increasing the number of schools participating in the USDA community eligibility provision and report annually on participation.

SHB 2712, elimination of the reduced-price copay, which would have added pre-K reduced-price students to similar students in grades K-3 who currently eat lunch for free, did not move out of Senate Early Learning & K-12 by the policy cutoff of February 23. It's now considered technically "dead."

SSB 6531, Improving the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) formula. also did not move out of House Capital Budget by the February 26 fiscal cutoff. Our assumption is that it could be discussed and refined by the Joint Legislative Task Force on Improving Funding of School Construction which will meet during the 2018 interim.

Both supplemental capital budgets that we discussed in last week's TWIO have passed their respective houses, **SSB 6095** on February 23, and then the House passed their budget, on top of SSB 6095, on Tuesday. The budgets have gone to a capital budget conference committee who will develop the final conference budget.

# **Pensions/Health Benefits**

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

"It ain't over til it's over. " Yoqi Berra

Both houses continue to caucus, reconvene, act and then caucus, reconvene, act, and repeat. Their calendars have over 100 bills listed, and lobbyists and constituents are frantically working their email accounts and the chambers' doors to advance their bills.

At this point in the process it would be pointless to continue to detail the status of various bills since the deadline for passage through each chamber is 5:00 p.m.. Friday, March 2.

After that time and following the exchange between houses of various bills passed and potentially amended, the Legislature will act and then move to conclusion.

At that time, a detailed, post session report will follow. See previous *TWIO* for bills in play. Most of these are budget related and until a final budget is agreed upon, their status is unclear.



# **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

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
<u>HB 1005</u>	Agency rule-making authority	H State Govt, Elections	Taylor
<u>HB 1006</u>	The right to work	H Labor & Workplace	Shea
<u>HB 1007</u>	Religious objectors	H Labor & Workplace	Shea
<u>HB 1011</u>	Gender-segregated facilities	H Judiciary	Taylor
<u>HB 1012</u>	High school graduation/science test	H Education	Taylor
<u>HB 1015</u>	Carrying concealed pistols	H Judiciary	Shea
<u>HB 1021</u>	Funding education first	H Appropriations	MacEwen
<u>HB 1023</u>	Military students/activities	H Education	MacEwen
<u>HB 1025</u>	Appropriations legislation priorities	H Appropriations	Taylor
HB 1033	Private colleges/need grant	H Higher Education	Manweller
<u>HB 1034</u>	State officials/legal action	H Judiciary	Manweller
<u>HB 1035</u>	Prevailing wage survey data	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
ESHB 1046	Certificates of achievement	H Rules 3C	MacEwen
<u>HB 1051</u>	Infrastructure financing	H Capital Budget	DeBolt
SHB 1060	Medical marijuana/students	S Rules 2	Blake
SHB 1067	Operating Budget	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<u>HB 1068</u>	Operating Supplemental budget 2017	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<u>HB 1072</u>	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
<u>HB 1146</u>	Transportation Sup budget 2015–2017	H Transportation	Clibborn
<u>HB 1158</u>	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	S Passed 3rd	Orwall
<u>HB 1174</u>	Firearms/hunting education	H Education	Muri
<u>HB 1203</u>	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1206	State estate tax, repealing	H Finance	Young

<u>HB 1215</u>	Innovation schools	H Education	Hargrove
<u>HB 1224</u>	Growth management/superior court review	H Environment	Pike
<u>HB 1236</u>	Truancy/school assignments	H Judiciary	Klippert
SHB 1246	School bus safety	H Appropriations	McCabe
SHB 1254	Educational grant program	H Appropriations	Young
<u>HB 1256</u>	School assessment system	H Education	Young
<u>HB 1282</u>	Career & technical education	H Appropriations	Tarleton
<u>HB 1284</u>	School emergency panic button	H Education	Lovick
<u>HB 1287</u>	Collective bargaining	H Labor & Workplace	Chandler
<u>HB 1294</u>	Model ethnic studies curriculum.	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<u>HB 1295</u>	Language access/public schools	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<u>HB 1310</u>	School violence reports	H Education	Manweller
<u>HB 1313</u>	Applied learning	H Education	Pettigrew
ESHB 1319	Educators evaluation frequency	H Education	McCaslin
<u>HB 1374</u>	Education staff associates/service years	H Appropriations	Dolan
2SHB 1377	Student mental health	S Passed 3rd	Ortiz-Self
<u>HB 1393</u>	Federal forestlands/education funding	H Appropriations	Walsh
<u>HB 1412</u>	Academic support	H Education	Sells
<u>HB 1415</u>	High school student assessment	H Education	Taylor
ESHB 1434	Shared leave/pregnancy	S Passed 3rd	Robinson
<u>HB 1438</u>	Balanced budget/education	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<u>HB 1451</u>	Language access/students	H Appropriations	Orwall
<u>HB 1453</u>	Agriculture science education	H Education	Blake
HB 1457	Back-to-school supplies/tax	H Finance	Irwin
<u>HB 1500</u>	Tax exemptions	H Finance	Pollet
2ESHB 1508	Student meals & nutrition	H Speaker Signed	Stonier
<u>HB 1509</u>	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
<u>HB 1517</u>	School construction/lottery	H Capital Budget	MacEwen
SHB 1518	Social emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn
SHB 1539	Sexual abuse of students	S 2nd Reading	McCabe
<u>HB 1542</u>	Dropout prevention/farming	H Education	Doglio

<u>HB 1549</u>	Tax preferences	H Finance	Lytton
<u>HB 1550</u>	B&O tax/education	H Finance	Lytton
EHB 1551	Student nutrition/grants	H Rules 3C	Riccelli
<u>HB 1555</u>	Carbon pollution tax	H Finance	Lytton
<u>HB 1563</u>	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
<u>HB 1579</u>	Real estate disclosure/schools	H Business & Financial Services	Kilduff
E2SHB 1600	Career and college readiness	S Passed 3rd	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
<u>HB 1621</u>	Social-emotional learning	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1643	Teacher loan forgiveness program	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<u>HB 1644</u>	Teacher shortage	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<u>HB 1645</u>	Educator shortage TO	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<u>HB 1664</u>	Teaching effectiveness	H Education	Caldier
<u>HB 1666</u>	Tax preferences approval	H Finance	Santos
<u>HB 1684</u>	Innovative supp. contracts	H Education	Santos
<u>HB 1685</u>	Retired teachers as mentors	H Education	Santos
<u>HB 1686</u>	Bilingual instruction definitions	H Appropriations	Santos
<u>HB 1687</u>	Gangs in school's task force	H Education	Santos
<u>HB 1688</u>	Open education resources project	H Education	Santos
HB 1689	Student transportation allocation	H Appropriations	Santos
<u>HB 1691</u>	Teacher & principal evaluation program	H Education	Harris
SHB 1694	Public school construction	H Appropriations	MacEwen
SHB 1703	School safety planning	H Capital Budget	Pollet
<u>HB 1705</u>	Flexibility schools & zones	H Education	Kirby
<u>HB 1706</u>	Civics test/high school graduation	H Education	Chandler
<u>HB 1730</u>	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Jinkins
<u>HB 1756</u>	Career & technical education	H Education	Manweller
<u>HB 1764</u>	Property tax revenue limit	H Finance	Lytton

<u>HB 1767</u>	Substitute teacher complaints	H Education	Kraft
<u>HB 1778</u>	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
<u>HB 1779</u>	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Muri
<u>HB 1781</u>	Compost & recycling/schools	H Education	Kloba
<u>HB 1788</u>	Psychotropic med./students	H Education	Hargrove
<u>HB 1793</u>	HS student assessments	H Education	Senn
SHB 1800	Voting rights	H Rules C	Gregerson
HB 1817	Zero-based budget reviews	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
<u>HB 1818</u>	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	S 2nd Reading	Dolan
HB 1898	Middle school CTE	H Education	McCaslin
<u>HB 1901</u>	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
<u>HB 1925</u>	Schools/lead in water	H Environment	Pollet
HB 1926	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Pollet
<u>HB 1934</u>	Voting rights	H State Govt, Elections	Haler
<u>HB 1948</u>	OPMA/subgroups	H State Govt, Elections	Harmsworth
HB 1951	Public emp. bargaining/OPMA	H Labor & Workplace	Manweller
HB 1982	School safety	H Education	Sullivan
<u>HB 1989</u>	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
<u>HB 2075</u>	College and career readiness	H Appropriations	Pettigrew
<u>HB 2083</u>	Special election dates	H State Govt, Elections	Hudgins
<u>HB 2110</u>	School district health plans	H Education	Caldier

HB 2392

Balanced budget/vetoes

**H** Appropriations

Taylor

<u>HB 2394</u>	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
<u>HB 2452</u>	Public retiree benefits	H Appropriations	Dolan
<u>HB 2470</u>	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2483	Marijuana business siting	H Commerce & Gaming	Klippert
<u>HB 2488</u>	Puget Sound taxpayer account	H Appropriations	Sullivan
<u>HB 2490</u>	Tribal schools/retirement	H Appropriations	Santos
<u>HB 2491</u>	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	S 2nd Reading	Peterson
HB 2615	Bilingual instruction/native language	H Education	Santos
<u>HB 2616</u>	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
<u>HB 2657</u>	School employee benefits board	H Appropriations	Stonier
2SHB 2670	Pregnant minors/education attainment	H Rules R	Kilduff

ESHB 2684	Students/out-of-home care	S Passed 3rd	Caldier
SHB 2685	High school Pre-apprenticeships	S Passed 3rd	Ortiz-Self
SHB 2686	High school and beyond plans	S 2nd Reading	Ortiz-Self
HB 2695	School libraries and IT	H Appropriations	Stonier
SHB 2698	Paraeducators	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 2702	Family & medical leave/technical	S Passed 3rd	Robinson
SHB 2703	Education employee compensation claims	S Passed 3rd	Sells
ESHB 2704	Election ballot space	S Rules 2	Hudgins
SHB 2712	Reduced-price lunch copays	S Early Learning & K-12	Gregerson
<u>HB 2717</u>	Public schools	H Appropriations	Dolan
<u>HB 2721</u>	Basic education	H Appropriations	Sullivan
SHB 2734	Tax preferences repeal/JLARC	H Rules R	Lytton
SHB 2748	Learning assistance program	S 2nd Reading	Santos
HB 2755	Employee benefits/SEBB	H Appropriations	Stonier
<u>HB 2763</u>	Poverty-based learning assistance	H Appropriations	Jenkin
<u>HB 2767</u>	Student suspension & expulsion	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<u>HB 2780</u>	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Lytton
<u>HB 2796</u>	Dyslexia	H Education	Pollet
<u>HB 2797</u>	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Lytton
ESHB 2802	Expanded learning	S Early Learning & K-12	Kloba
SHB 2809	Capital budget/public art	S Rules 2	Tharinger
HB 2810	Olympia & Tumwater school factors	H Appropriations	Dolan
<u>HB 2815</u>	CTE/alt. learning experience programs	H Appropriations	Griffey
HB 2819	PERS eligible positions	H Appropriations	Eslick
SHB 2824	OSPI & board of education	S 2nd Reading	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
<u>HB 2877</u>	Foster children ed. outcomes	H Early Learn/Human Services	Kagi
<u>HB 2878</u>	Pesticide exposure	H Health Care/Wellness	Ortiz-Self
<u>HB 2886</u>	Legislature/public records	H State Govt/Elections	Pollet

<u>HB 2898</u>	Early learning enrichment levy	H Early Learn/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
HB 3002	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	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
HJM 4001	Occupational portability	H Bus & 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
<u>SB 5013</u>	Tenant property, disposition	S Rules X	Warnick
<u>SB 5017</u>	Student loan information	S Higher Ed & Workforce Dev.	Bailey
SSB 5019	Ballots, prepaid postage	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
<u>SB 5028</u>	Native American curriculum	H 2nd Reading	McCoy
<u>SB 5047</u>	Operating Supplemental Budget 2017	S Ways & Means	Braun
ESSB 5048	Operating Budget	S Rules X	Braun
<u>SB 5054</u>	Safety belts in school buses	S Transportation	Dansel
SSB 5064	Student freedom of express.	H 2nd Reading	Fain
<u>SB 5066</u>	Zero-based budget reviews	S Rules X	Miloscia
<u>SB 5067</u>	Voting rights	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elec	Miloscia

<u>SB 5068</u>	District-based elections	S Rules X	Miloscia
<u>SB 5076</u>	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
<u>SB 5095</u>	Transportation Sup Budget 2015–2017	S Transportation	King
ESB 5111	Capital gains excise tax	S Failed FP	Braun
<u>SB 5112</u>	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Braun
ESB 5113	B&O tax/education	S Failed 3rd	Braun
<u>SB 5114</u>	Quarterly revenue forecasts	S Rules X	Braun
<u>SB 5115</u>	School director compensation	S Early Learning & K-12	Carlyle
<u>SB 5117</u>	Military students/extracurricular	S Early Learning & K-12	Rolfes
SSB 5120	Lobbying activity	S Rules X	Carlyle
<u>SB 5127</u>	Carbon pollution tax	S Rules X	Braun
<u>SB 5149</u>	Paid family leave	S Labor & Commerce	Fain
<u>SB 5151</u>	Ballot measure committees	S Rules X	Fain
<u>SSB 5155</u>	Student suspension & expulsion	S Rules X	Billig
<u>SB 5166</u>	Sales tax/indebtedness	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
<u>SB 5183</u>	Career & technical education	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<u>SB 5202</u>	High school assessments	S Early Learning & K-12	Baumgartner
SSB 5203	Transit infraction/youth court	S Rules X	Wilson
<u>SB 5206</u>	Career & tech education/elementary school	S Early Learning & K-12	Chase
<u>SB 5216</u>	Firearms/hunting education	S Early Learning & K-12	O'Ban
<u>SB 5226</u>	School district liability	S Law & Justice	Zeiger
2SSB 5236	Civic learning partnership	S Rules X	Zeiger
<u>SB 5238</u>	Teaching cursive in schools	S Rules X	Warnick
SB 5267	Voting rights	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elec	Hunt
<u>SB 5283</u>	Education staff associate/service years	S Ways & Means	Warnick
<u>SB 5290</u>	Medical marijuana/students	S Early Learning & K-12	Hobbs
<u>SB 5291</u>	Academic support	S Early Learning & K-12	Pearson
<u>SB 5297</u>	Educational employees' compensation	S Ways & Means	Ranker
<u>SB 5298</u>	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
<u>SB 5367</u>	Pupil transportation funding	S Ways & Means	Becker
<u>SB 5379</u>	Cross-laminated timber	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elec	McCoy
<u>SB 5385</u>	Carbon pollution tax	S Energy, Environ	Hobbs
<u>SB 5417</u>	ASB food & beverage sales	S Early Learning & K–12	Chase
<u>SB 5420</u>	Declaration of Human Rights	S Early Learning & K–12	Chase
<u>SB 5432</u>	Special education funding allocation	S Early Learning & K–12	Rolfes
SSB 5443	Fiscal notes	S 3rd Reading	Brown
<u>SB 5448</u>	Psychotropic medicine/students	S Rules 3	Rivers
ESB 5450	Cross-laminated timber	H Passed 3rd	Liias
<u>SSB 5453</u>	School construction grants	S Rules X	Honeyford
<u>SB 5459</u>	Beginning educator support	S Early Learning & K–12	Rolfes
<u>SB 5484</u>	Early learning facilities fund program	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
<u>SB 5486</u>	Innovative supplemental contracts	S Early Learning & K–12	Zeiger
SSB 5487	Retired teachers as mentors	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
<u>SB 5489</u>	Bilingual instruction definitions	S Ways & Means	Zeiger
SSB 5503	Safety belts on school buses	S Ways & Means	Baumgartner
<u>SB 5505</u>	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
<u>SB 5556</u>	PERS 1 & TRS 1/added benefit	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<u>SB 5562</u>	School district waivers	S Early Learning & K–12	Fortunato
<u>SB 5563</u>	Truancy law costs	S Human Services/Corrections	Fortunato
<u>SB 5567</u>	Education sector excellence	S Early Learning & K–12	Miloscia
<u>SB 5571</u>	Compost & recycling/schools	S Early Learning & K–12	Palumbo
<u>SB 5583</u>	WIAA rules and policies	S Rules X	Baumgartner
<u>SB 5585</u>	Future teachers' conditional scholarship	S Ways & Means	Ranker
ESSB 5588	Racial disproportionality	H 2nd Reading	Hasegawa
<u>SB 5601</u>	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
<u>SB 5623</u>	Basic education program	S Ways & Means	Rolfes

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

SB 6033

SB 6063

State property tax reduction

Aerial crop protection/schools

S Ways & Means

S Energy/Environ/Technology

Ericksen

Wellman

SSB 6064	Capital budget/public art	S Ways & Means	Wellman
ESSB 6065	Student interrogations	H Rules R	Wellman
<u>SB 6079</u>	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/Elec	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	H 2nd Reading	Zeiger
SB 6134	Alternative learning courses	H Rules R	Wellman
ESSB 6135	Academic acceleration program	H Education	Wellman
SB 6136	AP computer science as math	H 2nd Reading	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	H 2nd Reading	Zeiger
SB 6168	School compost & recycling	H 2nd Reading	Kuderer
SSB 6174	Budget stabilization account	S 2nd Reading	Rolfes
<u>SB 6185</u>	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/Elec	Hunt
SB 6201	Open education resources project	H Appropriations	Liias
2SSB 6203	Carbon pollution	S 2nd Reading	Carlyle
SB 6209	High school success	S Early Learning & K-12	Mullet
<u>SB 6210</u>	Tribal schools/retirement	H 2nd Reading	Conway
ESSB 6223	Foster children education outcomes	H 2nd Reading	Carlyle
<u>SB 6224</u>	Regional school safety centers	S Early Learning & K-12	Van De Wege
ESB 6229	Bargaining representatives access	H Passed 3rd	Van De Wege

ESSB 6241	School employees' benefits	H 2nd Reading	Hobbs
SSB 6246	School district bonds, 55%	S Rules X	Mullet
<u>SB 6248</u>	High school diplomas by CTC	H Education	Wellman
<u>SB 6255</u>	District-based elections	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elec	Miloscia
ESSB 6257	Early intervention services	H Passed 3rd	Billig
<u>SB 6260</u>	Running start costs	S Early Learning & K–12	Ranker
<u>SB 6286</u>	SEBB board membership	S Ways & Means	Braun
<u>SB 6288</u>	School employee benefits board	S Ways & Means	Frockt
<u>SB 6289</u>	School substitutes/2008 ERF	S Ways & Means	Conway
<u>SB 6290</u>	TRS 1 & PERS 1 COLAs	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<u>SB 6305</u>	Public retiree benefits	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<u>SB 6306</u>	Puget Sound taxpayer account	S Transportation	Frockt
SB 6322	Pesticide exposure	S Energy/Environ/Technology	Saldaña
<u>SB 6336</u>	Interscholastic activities	S Early Learning & K–12	Baumgartner
<u>SB 6338</u>	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 Rules R	Conway
<u>SB 6341</u>	Government performance	S State Govt/Tribal Rela/Elec	Miloscia
SB 6342	Zero-based budget reviews	S Ways & Means	Miloscia
<u>SB 6352</u>	Basic education/full funding	S Ways & Means	Nelson
<u>SB 6355</u>	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
<u>SB 6373</u>	City, district public records	S Rules X	Hunt
<u>SB 6374</u>	History day program	S Early Learning & K–12	Mullet
<u>SB 6376</u>	Health benefit exchange	S Health & Long Term Care	Cleveland
SB 6382	Property tax reform task force	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
SSB 6388	Paraeducators	H Passed 3rd	Mullet
SSB 6389	CTE/alt. learning experience programs	S Rules X	Zeiger
<u>SB 6394</u>	Poverty-based learning assistance	S Early Learning & K–12	Walsh
SB 6397	Public schools	S Early Learning & K-12	Hunt
<u>SB 6405</u>	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	H 2nd Reading	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
<u>SB 6461</u>	Employee benefits/SEBB	S Ways & Means	Conway
<u>SB 6469</u>	Opioid medications/schools	S Health & Long Term Care	Palumbo
SSB 6474	Tribal compact schools pilot	H 2nd Reading	McCoy
<u>SB 6483</u>	Education funding reform	S Early Learning & K-12	Conway
SSB 6485	Children mental health services	S Ways & Means	Warnick
<u>SB 6494</u>	Olympia & Tumwater school factors	S Early Learning & K-12	Hunt
<u>SB 6508</u>	Highly capable students	S Early Learning & K-12	Rivers
<u>SB 6524</u>	Special education funding	S Early Learning & K-12	Braun
<u>SB 6525</u>	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
<u>SB 6553</u>	Early literacy	S Early Learning & K-12	Rivers
<u>SB 6568</u>	Pasco, etc./regionalization	S Early Learning & K-12	Brown
<u>SB 6570</u>	Retired school employee health	S Health & Long Term Care	Fain
<u>SB 6591</u>	Regionalization factors	S Early Learning & K-12	Becker
<u>SB 6592</u>	State government T.O.	S Ways & Means	Nelson
<u>SB 6597</u>	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
<u>SB 6598</u>	Capital budget T.O.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
<u>SB 6599</u>	State government T.O.	S Ways & Means	Billig
<u>SB 6600</u>	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6608	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<u>SB 6609</u>	Revenue	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SSB 6614	Common school funding	S 2nd Reading	Mullet
SB 6616	Education funding reform	S Ways & Means	Braun
<u>SB 6618</u>	Mental health counselors	S Early Learning & K–12	Bailey

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SB 6620	School security	S Ways & Means	Frockt
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/Elec	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