

WSPTA 2019 and 2020 Legislative Session Report Card

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
TOP 5 Priorities (in order of voting in October 2018)			
Social Emotional Learning	SB 5082 (2019)	Codifies the SEL Work Group and directs OSPI to adopt the SEL Framework.	Partial Success
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-service & in-service educator and administrator training. • Increase staffing levels in schools. • Increase partnerships with after-school providers and community partners. • Support adoption of the Washington State SEL Framework. 	SB 5903 (2019)	SSB 5082 and 2SSB 5903 require school districts to use one of the state-funded professional development days (every other year) to train school district staff in one or more of the following topics: social-emotional learning, trauma-informed practices, consideration of adverse childhood experiences, mental health literacy, antibullying strategies, or culturally sustaining practices.	
	HB 2816 (2020)	Directs WSSDA to develop and update a model policy and procedure for nurturing a positive SEL school and classroom climate and requires school districts to adopt by the 2021-22 school year.	
	\$31.8 million (2020) Vetoed	WSPTA worked with legislators to support a 2020 Supplemental Operating Budget (SB 6168) appropriation for .5 of a prototypical school counselor per high-poverty school (50% of higher Free and Reduced-Price Lunch eligibility). Funding was vetoed by Gov. Jay Inslee in an effort to reduce carry-forward impact on the budget.	Budget appropriation vetoed
School Construction & Simple Majority for Bonds	SJR 8201	Simple majority bills and constitutional amendments failed to get traction in 2019 and were not considered in 2020.	No Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change bond vote from 60% to simple majority. • Update SCAP to current standards. 			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew the K-3 grant program to help achieve 17:1 K-3 class size targets. Document use, age, condition and purpose of portables. 	SB 5853 (dead)	<p>A bill to change the student space allocation and cost per square foot funding formulas passed the Senate in 2019 but didn't get a hearing in the House. Not considered in the 2020 session.</p> <p>The K-3 grant program is discontinued; funding appropriated in the 2019-21 school year must be allocated and/or spent by June 30, 2020 or it reverts to the state capital budget.</p> <p>No bills or studies on portables.</p>	
<p>Preventing Gun Violence (updated for 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting implementation of I-1639. Ensuring continued eligibility and safety training for firearms ownership, using the best available background check. Permitting and encouraging destruction of crime guns by the Washington State Patrol and other agencies. Prohibiting the arming of school staff except for trained school resource officers (SROs). Extending the law regarding possessing dangerous weapons on school facilities to childcare, daycare, and early learning settings. Prohibiting the sale and use of high capacity magazines. Notifying relevant school district authorities of Extreme Risk Protection Orders pertaining to a minor. 	<p>HB 2467 (2020)</p> <p>HB 1191 (2019, 2020)</p> <p>HB 2555 (2020)</p> <p>HB 2622 (2020)</p> <p>SB 5434 (2020)</p> <p>SB 6288</p>	<p><i>Creates a centralized single point of contact background check system for firearms.</i></p> <p><i>School notifications bill passed but there was no easy way to address ERPO notifications in the bill.</i></p> <p><i>Requires a licensed firearm dealer to conduct a background check on applicants for the purchase or transfer of a firearm frame or receiver once a state firearms background check system is established within the Washington State Patrol.</i></p> <p><i>Establishes compliance hearing processes and contempt of court procedures for courts that have issued orders to surrender weapons and extreme risk protection orders.</i></p> <p><i>Restricts possession of weapons in daycares and requires guns to be properly stored in family-run daycares.</i></p> <p><i>Creates an Office of Firearm Violence Prevention in the state Department of Commerce.</i></p>	<p>Partial Success</p>

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	<i>HB 1010 (2019, 2020)</i>	<i>Didn't Pass: HB 1010 would have allowed the Washington State Patrol to destroy confiscated weapons.</i>	
	<i>HB 2240/SB 6077 and HB 2947 (2020)</i>	<i>Didn't Pass: Would have placed limits on high-capacity magazines.</i>	
	<i>HB 2241/SB 6076</i>	<i>Didn't Pass: Would have prohibited assault weapons.</i>	
<p>Strategies to Address the Teacher Shortage, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding of recruitment and conditional scholarship programs. • Expansion of Professional Educator Standards Board (PESB)-approved conditional certificates and alternative routes to certification. • Phased-in expansion of Beginning Educator Support Team (BEST) grants to all schools. 	HB 1139 (2019)	This bill that passed in the 2019 session is a comprehensive approach to the teacher shortage and addresses many of the issues in this priority.	Partial Success
		No new funding in 2020 supplemental for BEST grants.	
<p>Strategic K-12 Investments to Close Gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close Special Education funding gaps. • Increase the Prototypical School Model to I-1351 levels. • Include a categorical allocation for high mobility students. • Expand High Poverty Learning Assistance Program (LAP) by lowering the threshold. • Allow school districts to choose between the two enrichment levy caps and increase the Local Efforts Assistance (LEA) ceiling. 	SB 5091 (2019)	Increased funding for the special education multiplier and training for teachers on inclusive classrooms.	Partial Success
	SB 5313 (2019)	Increased the levy cap from \$1.50 to \$2.50/\$1000 assessed value; capped per pupil at \$2,500 (lesser of).	
	<i>HB 2897/SB 6615</i>	<i>Didn't Pass: Would have put the recommendations of the Staffing Enrichment Work Group into statute. Courtesy hearing.</i>	
	<i>HB 1384 (2019)</i>	<i>Didn't Pass: Several variations of the High-Poverty LAP bill were discussed, at the House budget for .5 school counselors included language to drop the eligibility to 45% in schools with 600 or more students.</i>	

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	HB 2753/SB 6344 (2020)	Didn't Pass: Would have allowed school districts to choose between a \$2.50/\$1000 or \$2,500 (removed lesser of).	
	HB 2237/SB 6075 (2020)	Didn't Pass: Would have increased access to Local Effort Assistance, up to \$2,500 per pupil.	

Also Supported Priorities (listed alphabetically)

<p>Best Practices for School Meals – Lunch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify WAC 392-157-125 “Time for Meals” to define a minimum lunch period for students. Language should be added to specify a minimum of 20 minutes to eat lunch, after being seated, with additional time scheduled to move through the lunch line. • Promote recess before lunch for elementary students. • Promote healthy and respectful eating environments and discourages practices such as silent lunch. 	HB 1272 (2019, 2020)	<p>While HB 1272 didn't pass, the Legislature included \$166,000 in the 2019-21 operating budget to fund six school demonstration sites and update WSSDA's model policy on school meals.</p> <p>With the release of a State Auditor's Office report in August 2019, OSPI has started the process to update the school meals WAC, including encouraging recess before lunch.</p>	Partial Success
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<p>Best Practices for School Recess</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define a minimum of 30 minutes of daily recess time for elementary school students. • Prohibit recess from being withheld due to academic or punitive reasons. • Promote schools as an effective and necessary partner in guiding children to meet the CDC recommendation of 60 minutes of daily moderate to vigorous physical activity. • Specify that recess should be outdoors and primarily unstructured, with contingency plans for inclement weather or other safety concerns. 	No action		No Action
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<p>Engaging Families in Student Success</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacing “Parent Involvement Coordinator” with the more inclusive “Family and Community Engagement (FACE) Coordinator” in the funding formula. 	HB 2631 (2020)	While the bill didn't pass, the 2020 supplemental operating budget created a work group to develop a family engagement framework. The group must be co-chaired by a parent, and many types of parents are	Budget (Section 922)
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopting a clear definition for FACE Coordinators. Funding at least a 1.0 FTE FACE Coordinator per school, starting with high poverty schools first. 		<p>identified as members. Bill Sponsor Lilian Ortiz-Self, D-38, has written a letter to OSPI to include a WSPTA member on the work group since it was an oversight that the association wasn't included in the language. The school staffing enrichment work group boosts family and community engagement coordinators.</p>	
<p>Equitable Identification of Highly Capable Students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All students by 2nd grade, and again by 6th grade; and At students' school of attendance, during the regular school day; and Using unbiased screening instruments. 	<p><i>HB 1641/SB 5354 (2019)</i></p>	<p><i>Didn't Pass: Would have required school districts to conduct universal screenings to identify students who need further assessment for potential highly capable program placement. Neither bill was considered in 2020.</i></p>	<p>No Action</p>
<p>Fund Paraeducator Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully fund the training requirements for paraeducators mandated by law, including the 28-hour fundamental course of study and the additional 70 hours of professional development required within the first three years of employment. 	<p>\$14.3 million in FY21; \$53 million for the 2021-23 biennium Vetoed</p>	<p>WSPTA joined forces with PSE/SEIU 1948 to advocate for four full days of training in the fundamental course of study for all paraeducators. The Legislature provided funding for two days; an additional two days was funded for the 2020-21 school year, and then four days going forward. The funding was vetoed by Gov. Jay Inslee as part an effort to minimize budget impacts.</p>	<p>Completed but Vetoed</p>
<p>Increase Access to High-Quality Preschool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a plan to ensure all preschool-age children in Washington state have access to preschool that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality Local Developmentally appropriate Evidence-based Inclusive The plan must address the equity gaps and improve student outcomes in the pre-K-12 public school system. 	<p><i>HB 2661 and SB 6253 (2020)</i></p>	<p><i>Didn't Pass: These bills were not identical bills, but both addressed a comprehensive approach to early learning and childcare. During the session there was some talk of directing a capital gains tax to fund implementation. Look for these bills to return in the 2021 session.</i></p>	<p>No Action</p>
<p>Raise the Age of Tobacco and Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems to 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit access, sale, and distribution of all tobacco products and electronic nicotine delivery systems, 	<p>HB 1074 (2019)</p>	<p>The 2019 legislature prohibited the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and vapor products to persons under the age of 21.</p>	<p>Partial Success</p>

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including but not limited to, e-cigarettes, vaping and Juul devices, to age of 21 and up; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit packaging and marketing targeted at youth. 	<i>HB 2454/SB 6254 (2020)</i>	<i>Didn't Pass: Governor Inslee tried to crack down on vaping in 2020, with two bills that would have limited flavors that appealed to children and much more.</i>	
Safe School Plans and Emergency Preparedness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of clear and specific guidelines and standards for safe school plans. Funding to support schools in developing safe school plans. Funding to ensure that every school is able to implement a safe school plan that will serve all students equitably. 	HB 1216 (2019) The 2019-21 operating budget included funding for 1 FTE/ESD for school safety.	The 2019 legislature passed a comprehensive school safety bill that addresses various activities, including establishing a Regional School Safety Center at each ESD; requiring each school district to establish a School-Based Threat Assessment Program by the beginning of the 2020-21 school year; codifying the School Safety Center and the School Safety and Student Well-being Advisory Committee; directing the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee to complete a study on the first responder mapping information system by January 31, 2020; adding a student/parent reunification element to safe school plans; establishing requirements for optional school district school resource officer (SRO) programs related to SRO training and law enforcement-school district agreements; and creating a grant program to fund training for SROs and makes SRO training materials available.	Partial Success
Passed Legislation or Budget Related to Resolutions (2020 only)			
Emergency Preparedness (Res. 2.9)	\$13.2 million	The 2020 supplemental capital budget included \$13.2 million for six school districts that are at very high risk and need seismic stability (North Beach, Centralia, South Bend, Boistfort, Cosmopolis, and Marysville).	Adopted
Youth Suicide Prevention (Res. 2.13)	HB 2589	Requires public K-12 schools and public colleges and universities that print student identification (ID) cards, staff ID cards, or both, to print the contact information for suicide prevention organizations on either side of the ID cards, within existing resources.	Passed

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	\$2.6 million	In 2020, 1.5 FTE were funded for student mental health and suicide prevention.	Adopted
Trauma-informed Care (Res. 2.18)	SB 6191	Questions related to ACEs must be incorporated into the Healthy Youth Survey.	Passed
Foster Youth (Res. 2.20)	HB 2711	Requires OSPI to convene a temporary work group to develop recommendations related to education outcomes and eliminating racial and ethnic disparities for students in foster care, experiencing homelessness, or both.	Passed
Comprehensive Sexual Health Education (Res. 2.21 related to mutual respect and affirmative consent)	SB 5395	By the 2022-23 school year, all school districts must offer comprehensive sexual health education at least one time per grade band. The four grade bands are K-3, 4-5, 6-8, and 9-12. In K-3, the instruction is in social and emotional learning. Parents and guardians must be notified, have the option of opting out their student, and the ability to preview the curriculum.	Passed
School Nutrition (Res. 11.19)	HB 2660	Requires, with limited exceptions, each school with students in or below grade 8 with 62.5 percent or more of its students eligible for free meals through a direct certification process to participate in the federal Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), thereby making school meals available to all students at no charge.	Passed
Allergies and Asthma (Res. 11.22)	2020 Vetoed	HB 2428 would have created a work group to review the use, cost and disposal of epi-pens. A budget proviso passed, but the proviso language and budget were vetoed.	Budget proviso vetoed
Mitigating the Health Effects of Climate Change (Res. 11.28)	SB 5811	The Department of Ecology is directed to adopt rules to implement the motor vehicle emissions standards of California.	Passed

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	HB 2311	Requires the state and state government as a whole to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050.	Passed
High School Graduation, College Preparation and Access (Res. 18.19)	SB 6141	This bill directs school districts to offer a financial assistance advising day in the fall for seniors, during the school day. The goal is to increase the number of students qualifying for federal and state financial assistance and, therefore, the number of students accessing higher education.	Passed
	SB 6521	<p>In 2019, HB 1599 created a work group to consider “mastery-based education,” where students advance based on proficiency, not grade level. This bill creates a pilot program.</p> <p>This bill requires OSPI to create and administer an innovative learning pilot program to authorize full-time enrollment funding for students participating in mastery-based learning programs. The pilot program must be in effect through the 2022-23 school year. To participate in the pilot program, school districts must have a waiver from the credit unit graduation requirements for the 2019-20 school year, which is typically the high schools with Big Picture programs.</p>	Passed
Increasing Access and Affordability for Post-Secondary/Higher Education and Certificates (Res. 18.33)	HB 2864	This bill creates a Running Start in the Summer pilot program, with funding to support 500 students.	Passed
	SB 6561	The Undocumented Student Support Loan Program, administered by the Washington Student Achievement Council, is created to offer low-interest loans to resident students who would not otherwise be eligible for federal student loans because of their citizenship status.	Passed

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Legislation not passed related to Resolutions

Rights and Services for Undocumented Children and Youth (Res. 18.25)	HB 1779/SB 5354	The bill would have required WSSDA to create a model policy stating that all students have a right to a public education, regardless of status, and creating a model procedure for sharing information or responding to law enforcement on school grounds.	Dead
Universal Design for Learning (Res. 18.34)	SB 6117	The bill would have increased the special education multiplier for students who participate in general education classes 80% or more of their time; as passed the Senate, would have required school districts to have special education advisory committees.	Dead