## CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

## SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1303

66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

Passed by the House March 6, 2019 Yeas 90 Nays 6	CERTIFICATE
Speaker of the House of Representatives	I, Bernard Dean, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is <b>SECOND</b> SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1303 as
Paggod by the Senate April 12 2010	passed by House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.
Passed by the Senate April 12, 2019 Yeas 43 Nays 4	
	Chief Clerk
President of the Senate	
Approved	FILED
	Secretary of State State of Washington
Governor of the State of Washington	Journal of Habiting con

## SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1303

Passed Legislature - 2019 Regular Session

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

By House Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Shewmake, Eslick, Pollet, Griffey, Riccelli, Senn, Appleton, Dolan, Frame, Paul, Goodman, Robinson, Springer, Lekanoff, Macri, Thai, Tharinger, Stanford, Bergquist, Jinkins, Leavitt, and Ormsby)

READ FIRST TIME 03/01/19.

- AN ACT Relating to improving access and completion for students at institutions of higher education, especially at community and
- 3 technical colleges, by removing restrictions on subsidized child
- 4 care; amending RCW 43.216.135; adding a new section to chapter 28B.50
- 5 RCW; and creating new sections.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature recognizes the following:
- 9 (a) In Washington, over forty-six thousand community and technical college (CTC) students, which represents twenty-three 10 11 percent of all CTC students in the state, are parents of dependent 12 children. Student parents represent more than one-quarter of 13 students in Washington who receive financial aid. Financial 14 assistance however, does not sufficiently cover many student parents' 15 college expenses.
- 16 (b) Caregiving demands affect student parents' ability to devote 17 the time needed to succeed in school. Nearly three-quarters of women 18 community college students living with dependents report spending 19 over twenty hours per week caring for dependents. Many of these 20 students report that care demands are likely to lead them to drop 21 out: Forty-three percent of women and thirty-seven percent of men at

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two-year institutions who live with children say they are likely or very likely to withdraw from college to care for dependents.

- (c) In addition, child care costs represent a large financial burden for parents who are in college. The annual cost of full-time, center-based infant care averages over thirteen thousand dollars in Washington. Given the financial pressures experienced by student parents, both married and single, assistance with paying for quality child care services could dramatically improve their ability to make ends meet and complete their higher education programs.
- (d) Work requirements imposed on student parents as a condition for receiving child care assistance can have negative consequences for parents in education or job training. Students working more than fifteen hours per week achieve significantly lower college attainment compared with those who work fewer hours. Nationally, fifty-eight percent of community college student parents who work fifteen or more hours per week leave school without earning a credential within six years of enrollment, compared with forty-eight percent who work less than fifteen hours per week.
- 19 (2) Therefore, the legislature intends to improve access and 20 completion rates of student parents enrolled in community and 21 technical colleges by reducing existing restrictions to subsidized 22 child care.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 43.216.135 and 2018 c 52 s 6 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
  - (1) The department shall establish and implement policies in the working connections child care program to promote stability and quality of care for children from low-income households. These policies shall focus on supporting school readiness for young learners. Policies for the expenditure of funds constituting the working connections child care program must be consistent with the outcome measures established by the department and the standards established in this section intended to promote stability, quality, and continuity of early care and education programming.
  - (2) As recommended by Public Law 113-186, authorizations for the working connections child care subsidy shall be effective for twelve months beginning July 1, 2016, unless an earlier date is provided in the omnibus appropriations act.

(3) Existing child care providers serving nonschool-age children and receiving state subsidy payments must complete the following requirements to be eligible for a state subsidy under this section:

- (a) Enroll in the early achievers program by August 1, 2016;
- (b) Complete level 2 activities in the early achievers program by August 1, 2017; and
- (c) Rate at a level 3 or higher in the early achievers program by December 31, 2019. If a child care provider rates below a level 3 by December 31, 2019, the provider must complete remedial activities with the department, and rate at a level 3 or higher no later than June 30, 2020.
- (4) Effective July 1, 2016, a new child care provider serving nonschool-age children and receiving state subsidy payments must complete the following activities to be eligible to receive a state subsidy under this section:
- (a) Enroll in the early achievers program within thirty days of receiving the initial state subsidy payment;
- (b) Complete level 2 activities in the early achievers program within twelve months of enrollment; and
- (c) Rate at a level 3 or higher in the early achievers program within thirty months of enrollment. If a child care provider rates below a level 3 within thirty months from enrollment into the early achievers program, the provider must complete remedial activities with the department, and rate at a level 3 or higher within six months of beginning remedial activities.
- (5) If a child care provider does not rate at a level 3 or higher following the remedial period, the provider is no longer eligible to receive state subsidy under this section.
- (6) If a child care provider serving nonschool-age children and receiving state subsidy payments has successfully completed all level 2 activities and is waiting to be rated by the deadline provided in this section, the provider may continue to receive a state subsidy pending the successful completion of the level 3 rating activity.
- (7) The department shall implement tiered reimbursement for early achievers program participants in the working connections child care program rating at level 3, 4, or 5.
- 37 (8) The department shall account for a child care copayment 38 collected by the provider from the family for each contracted slot 39 and establish the copayment fee by rule.

- 1 (9)(a) The department shall establish and implement policies in 2 the working connections child care program to allow eligibility for 3 families with children who:
  - (i) In the last six months have:

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- 5 (A) Received child protective services as defined and used by 6 chapters 26.44 and 74.13 RCW;
- 7 (B) Received child welfare services as defined and used by 8 chapter 74.13 RCW; or
- 9 (C) Received services through a family assessment response as 10 defined and used by chapter 26.44 RCW;
- 11 (ii) Have been referred for child care as part of the family's case management as defined by RCW 74.13.020; and
  - (iii) Are residing with a biological parent or guardian.
  - (b) Children who are eligible for working connections child care pursuant to this subsection do not have to keep receiving services identified in this subsection to maintain twelve-month authorization. The department of social and health services' involvement with the family referred for working connections child care ends when the family's child protective services, child welfare services, or family assessment response case is closed.
- 21 (10) (a) Beginning August 1, 2020, the department may not require
  22 an applicant or consumer to meet work requirements as a condition of
  23 receiving working connections child care benefits when the applicant
  24 or consumer is:
- 25 <u>(i) A full-time student of a community, technical, or tribal</u> 26 <u>college; and</u>
- 27 <u>(ii) Pursuing a certificate in nursing, early childhood</u> 28 <u>education, a mental health profession, or paraeducation.</u>
- 29 <u>(b) An applicant or consumer is a full-time student for the</u>
  30 <u>purposes of this subsection if he or she meets the college's</u>
  31 <u>definition of a full-time student. The student must be maintaining</u>
  32 <u>passing grades and be in good standing pursuant to college attendance</u>
  33 requirements.
- 34 (c) Nothing in this subsection is intended to change how 35 applicants or consumers are prioritized when applicants or consumers 36 are placed on a wait list for working connections child care 37 benefits.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 28B.50 RCW to read as follows:

Nothing in RCW 43.216.135 requires a community or technical college to expand any of its existing child care facilities. Any additional child care services provided by a community or technical college as a result of RCW 43.216.135 must be provided within existing resources and existing facilities.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2019, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

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