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About TWIO

***This Week in Olympia* is emailed to active WASA and AEA members each Friday during the Legislative Session and is posted on WASA’s website at www.wasa-oly.org/TWIO.**

Week 5 – February 8–12, 2016

This Week in Review

The half-way point of the scheduled 60-day session was reached this week; today is Day 33. At the same time, the Legislature’s second, self-imposed **cut-off deadline** arrived. Following last Friday’s February 5 deadline for all bills to be passed out of their original house policy committee, action quickly shifted to the fiscal committees. In order to remain alive, all bills with fiscal impacts must have been adopted by their original house fiscal committee by Tuesday, February 9. With the short turn-around time, fiscal committees in both houses held meetings on Monday and Tuesday with full agendas. Each committee had a lengthy list of bills set for public hearing and a longer list of bills scheduled for executive action. On Wednesday, most of the legislative action shifted to the House and Senate chambers as legislators rushed to adopt priority legislation before the next rapidly approaching deadline. To survive the legislative process, all bills must be adopted by their original house (that is House bills out of the full House and Senate bills out of the full Senate) by Wednesday, February 17 (5:00 p.m.). As always, remember that budget-related bills and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” continue to be exempt from these early cut-off dates. After February 17, the focus will shift back to legislative committees as they hear and take action on opposite house bills.

As legislators sprinted through their agendas this week, you could sense a rising level of tension. That tension was a direct result of the action on the Senate floor last Friday afternoon. By now, you most likely have heard or read about Friday’s Senate action, but it is worthy to review, especially if this is new news for you. Just as we hit the “send” button for last week’s *TWIO*, the Senate moved unexpectedly to the floor to act on gubernatorial appointments. The governor has the authority to appoint agency heads along with a host of other appointments, including higher education regents and members of various boards and commissions. The Senate, for their part, has the power to confirm—or reject—those appointments. The vast majority of confirmation action, in both Senate committees and before the full Senate, is ceremonial and perfunctory. A couple of flowery speeches are made about the individual’s qualifications and maybe a personal story or two about the appointees’ activities in the community or the particular body to which they are being appointed. Normally, the appointments are necessary busywork. “Normal” was thrown out the window on Friday.

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Without notice to their Minority colleagues, Senate Republicans “pulled” a series of gubernatorial appointees onto the floor calendar for confirmation. One of those on the list was Lynn Peterson, the unconfirmed Secretary of the Department of Transportation. It immediately became clear this was not going to be a routine confirmation. Republicans blasted the Secretary for her leadership—or lack thereof—at DOT. They complained about the I-405 tolling “mess,” ongoing problems with the state ferry system, cost overruns and logistical problems with I-520 and the delays with the Seattle tunnel project. Minority Democrats quickly realized that Peterson’s nomination was likely to be rejected, so they tried multiple parliamentary maneuvers to delay the action. Each motion—including tabling action, returning the confirmation back to the Transportation Committee and a last-ditch effort to simply post-pone a vote for two weeks—failed. Roll call votes were requested on each motion and each failed along party lines (with Senator Tim Sheldon (D-Shelton), a member of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus, voting with Republicans). When the debate ended, Peterson’s confirmation was rejected with a vote of 25–21, which had the effect of immediately firing the Secretary.

On Monday, Governor Inslee went on the offensive. He held a [press conference](#) and called Senate Republicans out, calling their surprise vote the “Friday massacre” and decrying the action as an “election-year stunt.” (This press conference is rare political theater and might be worth 25 minutes of your time if you are interested in watching the public display of the political wheels turning—something that normally occurs behind-the-scenes.) Inslee also specifically singled out key Republican senators. Historically, when public relations bombs are tossed back-and-forth, a governor rarely “names names,” instead opting for more broad generalities about one of the legislative bodies, or occasionally a specific caucus. The fact that Inslee felt comfortable—and felt it necessary—to specifically point out to which legislators he was providing counter-punches further indicates the level of anger and tension surrounding Friday’s action. And by personalizing his defense, Inslee likely fractured an already tenuous relationship. Senator Mark Schoesler (R-Ritzville), the Senate Majority Leader, was a target of several of those counter-punches. Following the press conference, Inslee’s office announced that a series of regularly scheduled meetings between Inslee and Schoesler had been cancelled. The two politicians rarely see eye-to-eye, but have been meeting semi-regularly during sessions since Schoesler was first elected as the Republican Leader in the Senate. Presumably those meetings will be back on the calendar when the dust settles; however, the damage has already been done.

As nasty as the DOT fight was (and continues to be), it appears the blood-letting may not be over. On Saturday, Dan Pacholke, Washington Secretary of Corrections, who has been under siege for the accidental early release of 3,000 inmates over a 13-year period, announced his resignation. He has only been on the job about four months, but it is believed that he resigned because of fears that he could be the next target of Republicans. A third potential target is on deck: Dorothy Teeter, Director of the Washington State Health Care Authority. Teeter has been blasted by Republicans for the past several weeks for erroneous budget projections that may have blown a \$450 million hole in the 2015–17 Operating Budget (more on that later). Teeter’s appointment was moved to the Senate Confirmation Calendar on Friday and awaits action. Speculation is that Senate Republicans want to make Teeter sweat it out, hoping she may follow Pacholke’s lead and resign before another bloody floor fight is necessary.

What does the Secretary of DOT—or these other potential confirmation battles—have to do with K–12 education? Honestly, not much; however, *how* the DOT confirmation vote was handled could have long-term consequences that negatively impact *any* legislative action going forward. The relationship between Republicans and Democrats in the Senate has been tenuous and this partisan ambush, perceived to be an election-year attack on Governor Inslee, likely fractured what little trust had been built between the two parties over the last four weeks. With much important work still on the table, there are real questions about whether the two parties will be able to set their differences aside and focus on the job at hand.

This Week in Olympia:
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Coming into this session, many predicted 2016 would be a “do nothing” year. The current partisan bickering, however, could make this session even less productive than previously thought—if that is even possible.

McCleary v. State “Plan”

When the 2016 Session convened, it appeared the “*McCleary* plan” crafted by Governor Inslee’s *McCleary* Workgroup would be fast-tracked through the legislative process. That was assumed because it was a consensus package, apparently agreed to by all four caucuses, and because the so-called “plan” did not really do much. It was an underwhelming “plan to plan,” rather than a “complete plan” as ordered by the Supreme Court, and it seemed as though a proposal to further punt on any real *McCleary* solutions would be an easy sell in the Legislature. Well, even the easy bets often turn out to be a bad play.

Companion bills to implement the supposedly agreed to *McCleary* plan have taken different paths. **HB 2366** was heard in the House Appropriations Committee on January 20 and quickly adopted on January 21. One some-what technical amendment was adopted to require meetings of the newly established Education Funding Task Force to comply with legislative rules relating to public notice of meetings and committee procedures. Four days later, the bill was moved to the House floor where it received another amendment. The original bill would have required the Task Force to, among other things, “make recommendations to the Legislature on how to achieve sufficient classroom facilities to fully accommodate K–3 class size reduction.” This was specific recognition that as the Legislature moves to implement all-day kindergarten and K–3 class size reductions, school districts will need assistance in building new classrooms to house those students. It was also a positive response to the Supreme Court which has clarified that enhanced funding of all-day kindergarten and class size reduction is essential, but “the State must account for the actual costs to schools of providing these components of basic education.” The Court also reminded the Legislature that the duty to amply fund education “must be borne by the State, not local districts.” This Task Force requirement was toned down to appease the Minority. The new language would require the Task Force to “review available information to determine whether additional state legislation is needed to help school districts to support state-funded all-day kindergarten and class size reduction in kindergarten through third grade.” The new language was not as strong, but the discussion of school facilities is still in play.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee heard the companion version of the bill, **SB 6195**, on January 18, but the bill then sat for ten days. On January 28, the bill was moved to executive action and a new Substitute version of the bill was introduced and adopted. The new bill made three substantial changes. First, rather than adjust the Task Force’s required action regarding school construction as the House did, the new Senate bill stripped out any discussion of school facilities. Second, the original bill required that recommendations of the Task Force, comprised of eight legislators, be adopted with at least five affirmative votes—a high bar that ensures both parties and both houses have a voice in the process. The new bill requires six votes to act on any recommendations—an even higher bar that could prove difficult to achieve. Third, a short, one-sentence section which originally stated, “Legislative action shall be taken by the end of the 2017 session to eliminate school district dependency on local levies for implementation of the state’s program of basic education,” was drastically altered. The new language required the Legislature to complete its work “by 2018.” Additionally, rather than simply committing to eliminating dependency on local levies, the new language laid out a commitment to “reform school district levies, including addressing the scheduled reductions in school district levy authority percentages,” along with upcoming levy base and Local Effort Assistance reductions. While WASA has strongly argued the “levy cliff” needs to be addressed and resolved in 2016, the language seemed to indicate senators have no intention of addressing the issue until some undefined time “by 2018.”

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The new SB 6195 was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on February 3 and then adopted earlier this week, February 9. The bill again went through a major revision. A Second Substitute bill was introduced and adopted. The new bill incorporated a few key provisions from last session's **SB 6130**. In addition to the Education Funding Task Force, the new bill would also require OSPI to create a Working Group to provide recommendations on how to implement a new requirement that school districts provide separate accounting of state, federal, and local revenue expenditures and also separate accounting of basic education and non-basic education expenditures. The Working Group would be comprised of representatives of the State Auditor, the Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program Committee, the School District Accounting Advisory Committee, and other education stakeholders. Additionally, the State Auditor would be required to review its internal audit practices, review recent school district audits of a representative sample of school districts and make recommendations to the Task Force on how adjustments can be made to the internal practices of both the Auditor and the school districts to ensure that school districts are not using local levy funds for basic education. Language clarifies that the reviews will not constitute a finding by the Auditor against any of the school districts that are reviewed. A provision requested by WASA and WASBO to protect school districts at the bargaining table is also included. New language states, for supplemental contracts bargained after July 1, 2016, additional salary and benefits for certificated instructional staff are limited to duties preformed for new programs outside the state-funded school day, time-based activities, and additional time for staff development outside the state-funded school day. Finally, the required deadline for the Legislature to reform school district levies—including addressing levy cliff issues—is December 31, 2017, rather than the end of the 2017 session, as originally introduced or “by 2018” as adopted by the Senate Education Committee.

The new SB 6195 now awaits action by the full Senate. HB 2366 has also been scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Thursday, February 19. It will be interesting to see if SB 6195's new language simply replaces the current version of HB 2366...or if some new language is introduced. Stay tuned.

Levy Cliff

WASA and WASBO have ramped up their activity to advocate for legislation that would at least temporarily protect school district budgets from the approaching “levy cliff.” Early in the session, legislation (**HB 2698/SB 6353/SB 6183**) was introduced to delay the scheduled reduction of school district levy lids and Local Effort Assistance and the bills were quickly heard in both houses, but since then action has stalled. HB 2698 was adopted by the House Appropriations Committee, but has waited to be acted upon by the full House since January 21. Neither of the Senate bills were ever moved to executive action in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and are now technically dead. The bills would likely be tagged as “budget-related,” so could be exempt; however, as noted above, it appears the Senate is reticent to address this issue this year. Ironically, it appears Puget Sound area legislators that represent school districts facing some of largest financial losses are the most resistant to extending the sunsets.

Given the resistance to addressing this issue, administrators are strongly encouraged to continue contacting your local legislators. Explain to them what a reduction in levy lids and/or LEA funding reduction (along with a reduction in levy bases from the elimination of so-called “ghost” revenues) will mean to your district. OSPI has recently updated its **analysis of levy cliff impacts**. The spreadsheet, which calculates statewide and individual school district impacts, provides a common way of addressing the issue. You are encouraged to review this information and educate your local legislators.

Budget Update

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Operating Budget

Coming into the 2016 Session, the 2015–17 Operating Budget, adopted last June, had approximately \$359 million available in the Ending Fund Balance (not counting another \$891 million in the difficult-to-access Budget Stabilization Account). Unfortunately, that small Ending Fund Balance is in reality even smaller, due to the fact that most of that available revenue had already been spoken for. Just two examples of required spending will gobble up the majority of the available Ending Fund Balance: approximately \$150 million to pay for last summer’s worst-ever fire season; and \$180 million to cover rising Medicaid caseloads and other health care costs. With little available revenue to play with, legislators came to Olympia with no appetite for a large Supplemental Operating Budget.

Positively, revenues continue to come in moderately above forecasted expectations; however, increases in state expenses continue to outpace growth in revenue. Washington’s **four-year “balanced budget”** is currently on track to be almost \$500 million in the hole in 2017–19. (Governor Inslee’s proposed budget request is projected to put the budget in the **red by over \$700 million.**) Adding to the doom and gloom are a series of “mistakes” made by the Washington State Health Care Authority. Recently the state’s Health Care Exchange program was notified by the federal government that it would not cover technology costs incurred by the agency. This is on top of vastly underestimated Medicaid costs and unpredicted rapid increases in pharmacy costs. These unanticipated issues blow a potential \$450 million hole in the budget. (Note: these missteps by HCA are why Dorothy Teeter’s pending confirmation could be in jeopardy.)

Next Thursday, the **Economic & Revenue Forecast Council** will meet to provide an update on the state’s revenue picture. Historically, following this late winter/early spring revenue forecast update is when budget talks begin in earnest and legislators’ focus begins to shift from policy to budget issues. As discussed before, none of the four caucuses (nor the governor’s office) are pushing for additional investments for *McCleary*-related basic education costs; all have said these issues, in particular basic education labor costs, will have to wait until 2017. Any increases proposed will be a pleasant surprise.

Capital Budget

Running somewhat concurrently to the Supplemental Operating Budget will be discussions of the Supplemental Capital Budget. There continues to be little capacity available under the constitutional (or statutory) debt limit for capital expenditures—and there is increasing talk from legislators about the potential of NO Supplemental Capital Budget this session. That is still to be determined.

Positively, school construction continues to be a subject of discussions. In particular, legislators are providing an increased focus on the need for additional school facilities to accommodate all-day kindergarten and drastically reduced K–3 class sizes. Unfortunately, even if there is a Supplemental Capital Budget, it will likely not provide a large investment to address these issues. Perhaps something outside the Capital Budget will be accepted, however.

Recently introduced legislation, **HB 2968**, would continue and build upon the K–3 class size reduction grant program established last session by **SB 6080**. The bill would establish a stable, ongoing revenue source for the program by tapping into the state’s Budget Stabilization Account. Under provisions of the bill, one-half of one percent of the general state revenues that are annually transferred to the Budget Stabilization Account would have to be appropriated to the Education Construction Fund. In turn, the Legislature would be required to appropriate funds from the Education Construction Fund to OSPI solely for grants to school districts to construct, modernize, or replace public school facilities to support state funded all-day kindergarten and K–3 class size reduction. A total of \$1.0 billion would be raised between 2016 and 2025.

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HB 2968 was heard in the House Capital Budget Committee on Monday and was quickly adopted the same day. It has already been placed on the House's Second Reading Calendar (making it eligible for amendment and debate at any time). The bill has bi-partisan support; however, it still faces an uphill climb. State Treasurer Jim McIntire has expressed concerns about utilizing revenues that are supposed to go to the BSA—a move he believes could impact our state's bond rating. In recent years, senators have also been reticent to tap into or divert funds from the BSA. Legislators just engaging in the conversation and attempting to creatively address school construction needs is positive, though.

Other Activities

Tentative committee agendas have been released for meetings scheduled following next Wednesday's original house cut-off deadline. Several important issues are on the docket, including:

- **HB 2366** (*McCleary* plan)—As noted above, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee is scheduled to hear HB 2366 on Thursday, February 18, at 8:00 a.m.
- **SB 6194** (Charter schools)—The Senate's bill to re-enact the charter school law with a new funding source will be heard in the House Education Committee on Friday, February 19, at 1:30 p.m.
- **HJR 4210** (Simple majority for bonds)—The constitutional amendment which would allow school district bonds to be approved by a simple majority will be heard in the House Education Committee on Friday, February 19, at 1:30 p.m. **HB 1941**, the constitutional amendment's implementing bill will be heard as well. The charter school bill is scheduled for the first hour of the hearing and the simple majority will be heard in the second hour. If this is of interest to you, this is one of those rare hearings when it would be beneficial to pack the room. Even if you don't want to testify on the simple majority, signing in and being in the room will send a powerful message.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

WAMOA testified on Monday in the House Capital Budget Committee in support of **HB 2968**, K–3 class size reduction grant program, which continues the current grant program set up last year in SB 6080. Utilizing a consistent annual revenue source (1/2 of 1 percent of the Budget Stabilization Account (Rainy Day Fund)), a total of \$1 billion could be raised for needed classrooms between 2016 and 2025. The bill was not amended, and is now in House Rules.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Nancy Moffatt and Cal Brodie, both WASBO, continued meeting individually with legislators on our top AEA priorities, dealing with a plan for *McCleary*, and levy reform, how to deal with the levy cliff. The meetings were productive, as most of the legislators we talked with recognized the need to extend the time of the sunset of the levy rate at 28 percent by at least one year. On a plan for *McCleary*, most again were interested in working with all four caucuses to develop a plan that can be given to the Supreme Court when this sessions ends.

We also talked with legislators on Tuesday about putting some “bumpers” around collective bargaining as the state begins to relieve the districts from the obligation to pay salaries for state-funded employees through the use of levy funds. Again, most legislators understand that need.

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2SSB 6195, the Senate's *McCleary* plan. WASBO was listed in substitute language which passed out of Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday. As a member of a school finance work group, WASBO would help work out the accounting details of districts tracking state-funded and levy funded expenditures separately, also separating out basic education and non-basic education expenditures.

Finally, WSNA on Wednesday submitted to Representative Zack Huggins and Senator Steve Litzow proposed amendment language for **SHB 1295**, breakfast after the bell, which would clarify the types of food served, and would remove the mandate for requiring each food item served to contain less than 25 percent by weight added sugar. This process is unnecessary as schools in the federal breakfast program are already in compliance with federal meal plans, thus meeting all ingredient requirements.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

The only **pension** related bill that is seeing action is **HB 1322**: Addressing membership in state retirement plans prior to attaining the normal retirement age in another plan.

This would only impact any person who has membership in more than one of DRS administered retirement plans. Currently, the Washington State Retirement Systems restrict entry into retirement plan membership for certain persons who retire out of one retirement system and return to work in a position covered by a different retirement system. Enacted in 1976, this provision is commonly referred to as the “estoppel rule,” and it applies if a person is either retired or eligible to retire from one of the public retirement systems, or is receiving a disability allowance from one those systems. Members with fewer than 15 years of accumulated service credit are not subject to the estoppel rule. This rule applies to the Public Employees’ Retirement System, the Teachers’ Retirement System, the School Employees’ Retirement System, and others. It is removed for members of one Washington retirement plan joining a subsequent retirement plan if they are eligible for early retirement benefits, but not receiving retirement benefits. It applies to members with 15 or more years of service, and who are either eligible for normal retirement benefits, or receiving benefits.

This bill passed the House (96–0–1) and has been sent to the Senate.

Early Retiree/Substitute Issue:

There have been as many as seven bills counting a companion bill in the opposite house dealing with the issue of early teacher retirees returning as substitute teachers. The differences between the bills have been around restricting or not restricting the number of hours a person can substitute, the date this option would cease (sunset), and the length of time before a bill would sunset.

The three bills of note that are still in play are:

2SHB 1737: (Representative Orcutt, and others) Addressing the availability of retired teachers as substitutes. This bill would allow early retirees to return and substitute for up to 630 hours a year (roughly 90 days). The bill would sunset August 1, 2020. Unlike the other proposals, this bill contains an emergency clause, so once approved by both houses and signed by the Governor, it would immediately come into effect. This bill passed the House 96–1 on January 25 and has been scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Education Committee on February 18 at 8 a.m.

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2SSB 6455: (Senators Dammeier, Rolfes, and others) Expanding the professional educator workforce by increasing career opportunities in education, creating a more robust enrollment forecasting, and enhancing recruitment efforts. This bill has a lot of moving parts, but one section deals with the shortage of substitute teachers. After amendments, the bill will sunset August 1, 2020. An individual is limited to 630 hours/year. Senator Schoesler added an amendment that was incorporated into the bill that reads, "...the employing school district compensates the district's substitute teachers at a level that is at least equal to the full daily amount allocated by the state to the district for substitute teacher compensation." (Currently around \$153)

This bill is currently in the Rules Committee awaiting action to bring it to the floor.

2SHB 2573: Concerning the shortage of public school teachers and substitute teachers. (Representatives Santos, Magendanz, and others). This bill has moving parts, but one section deals with the use of early retirees. It was amended so as not to conflict with SHB 1737 mentioned above by removing use of retirees as substitute teachers. However, under the same 630 hour limitation, these retiree/substitutes could be employed as a mentor to teachers or an adviser to students in PESB approved teacher preparation programs the teacher has received appropriate training. This bill would also sunset August 1, 2020. The bill is in the House Rules Committee waiting action.

Are you confused yet? The question becomes, "Which bill, if any, will pass that will help my district make use of qualified retirees as substitutes?" Egos, credit, leadership objections in principle and timeline all become important and will affect the answer. Suffice it to say, the need to do something is being pressed, and strategies are being implemented. But, there are no guarantees. "Egos, credit, and leadership objections"

Other

ESSB 5435: Expanding participation in the Washington state deferred compensation program (DCP). (**REVISED FOR ENGROSSED:** Addressing optional salary deferral programs.) This bill passed the Senate 49-0 and is waiting scheduling before the House Appropriations Committee. Beginning January 1, 2017, all persons newly employed shall be enrolled in the state deferred compensation plan unless the employee affirmatively elects to waive participation in the plan. Persons who participate in the plan without having selected a deferral amount or investment option shall contribute three percent (3%) of taxable compensation to their plan account which shall be invested in a default option selected by the state investment board.

As mentioned in an earlier report, admirable though the DCP may be, it also represents a strong belief that an individual should be solely responsible for building the retirement nest egg. In a sense, this is a mandated defined contribution plan which is really the end goal for many Republicans. Ultimately, they wish to eliminate the defined benefit pension option in any form (Plans 1/2/3).



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.

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

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://leg.wa.gov/legislature/Pages/Calendar.aspx>

Legislative Schedules
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/calendar.aspx>

Office of the Governor
<http://www.governor.wa.gov>

OSPI
<http://www.k12.wa.us>

TVW
<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cutoff Calendar

January 11, 2016

First Day of Session.

February 5, 2016

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

February 9, 2016

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

February 17, 2016

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

February 26, 2016

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

February 29, 2016

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

March 4, 2016*

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 10, 2016

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

*After the 54th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, messages pertaining to amendments, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session may be considered.

Bill Watch

TWIO tracks critical education bills each week as they are introduced. Detailed bill information can be accessed by clicking on the bill number. The following is a list of the bills of highest interest to school administrators. A more comprehensive bill watch list is located on the [WASA website](#).

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1001	Education, funding first	H Appropriations	MacEwen
EHB 1003	Schools, disaster recovery	S Early Learning/K–12	Hawkins
HB 1008	Agency data practices audits	H General Government & Information	Smith
SHB 1031	College in the high school	H Rules X	Johnson
HB 1036	Domestic partnerships & PERS	H Rules X	Moeller
HB 1050	Annual leave payments	H State Government	Hunt
HB 1058	Lobbyists, electronic filing	H State Government	Moeller
HB 1072	Prevailing wage surveys	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1073	Prevailing rate of wage	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1074	Prevailing wage survey data	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1075	Prevailing wages, paying of	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1079	Joint utilization contracts	H State Government	Kochmar
HB 1081	College in the high school	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1086	Public record commercial use	H Appropriations	Moeller
EHB 1087	Traffic safety cameras	H Transportation	Takko
ESHB 1106	Operating Budget 2015, 2015–17	H Appropriations	Hunter
SHB 1109	OSPI certificated employees/TRS	H Appropriations	Reykdal
HB 1116	Capital Supplemental Budget 2015	H Capital Budget	Dunshee
HB 1120	School bus driver immunity	H Judiciary	Wilcox
SHB 1121	Financial education partnership	H Education	Parker
HB 1142	Parking fees/high school students	H Education	Wilcox
SHB 1149	Students/military families	H Education	Muri
HB 1154	Affordable college grant program	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 1163	Paid vacation leave	H Labor	Tarleton
HB 1164	Student nutrition/grant program	H Rules R	Riccelli
HB 1189	City, district public records	H Rules 3C	Hunt
HB 1230	Interest arbitration	H Appropriations	Sells
E2SHB 1236	College bound scholarship	H Passed 3rd	Ortiz-Self
HB 1239	Tax exemption accountability	H Finance	Pollet

HB 1242	Educational employee strikes	H Labor	Muri
HB 1243	Truancy of students	H Judiciary	Muri
HB 1254	Prevailing wages/pilot project	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1273	Family & medical leave insurance	H Appropriations	Robinson
HB 1293	Paraeducators	H Education	Bergquist
E3SHB 1295	Breakfast after the bell	S Early Learning/K–12	Hudgins
HB 1297	Trans Supplemental Budget 2013–2015	H Transportation	Clibborn
HB 1300	Transportation revenue	H Transportation	Clibborn
HB 1322	State retirement plans	H 3rd Reading	Reykdal
HB 1331	School library & technical programs	H Education	Muri
HB 1335	Rec. marijuana businesses	H Commerce & Gaming	Condotta
HB 1345	Professional learning	S Early Learning/K–12	Lytton
ESHB 1349	Exempted information/public records	H Rules 3C	Hunt
HB 1355	Minimum hourly wage increase	H Labor & Workplace Standards	Farrell
HB 1356	Sick & safe employment leave	H Labor & Workplace Standards	Jinkins
HB 1363	High school certificates/graduation	H Education	Hunt
HB 1379	Feb, April special elections	H State Government	Shea
HB 1385	Revenue growth for education	H Appropriations	Magendanz
HB 1386	School employees/reductions	H Education	Magendanz
2SHB 1408	Family engagement coordinator	S Early Learning/K–12	Ortiz-Self
ESHB 1420	School siting task force	H Local Government	Wilcox
HB 1433	Firearms in school zones	H Judiciary	Scott
2SHB 1436	Homeless youth	H Early Learning / Human Services	Kagi
HB 1444	Property tax relief	H Finance	Hunt
HB 1445	Computer science/world languages	H Higher Education	Reykdal
HB 1455	Prevailing wage/local Government	H Labor	Pike
HB 1477	Quarterly revenue forecasts	H Finance	MacEwen
HB 1483	Investment income B&O deduction	H Finance	Pollet
HB 1484	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Jinkins
HB 1492	Technology literacy	H Appropriations	Magendanz
ESHB 1495	Student user privacy	H Education	Reykdal
HB 1497	School district's board	H Education	Pettigrew
SHB 1511	Tribal history, culture, etc.	H Community Development, Housing	Ortiz-Self

HB 1528	Epinephrine autoinjectors	H Rules R	Robinson
HB 1538	Education employee COLAs	H Appropriations	Sells
4SHB 1541	Educational opportunity gap	S Early Learning/K–12	Santos
HB 1542	PERS, TRS, SERS/earlier ages	H Appropriations	Hunt
SHB 1562	Allergen information in public schools	H Rules R	Sullivan
HB 1568	Dropout prevention/farming	H Appropriations	Reykdal
HB 1583	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
HB 1591	High school and beyond plans	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1592	Tuition waivers/state employees	H Appropriations	Hunt
HB 1614	K–12 employee wages	H Appropriations	Reykdal
HB 1615	Postretirement employment	H Appropriations	Appleton
HB 1616	Beginning teacher salaries	H Appropriations	Riccelli
HB 1640	School district waivers	H Education	Hargrove
HB 1643	Bill & budget fiscal impact	H Appropriations	Wylie
HB 1661	Capital budget resources	H Appropriations	Pike
HB 1665	School director compensation	H Education	Carlyle
HB 1666	State-wide student assessments	H Appropriations	Magendanz
3SHB 1682	Homeless students	H Passed 3rd	Fey
HB 1684	Public records, charges for	H Rules R	Takko
HB 1691	Public records act, remedies	H State Government	Van De Wege
HB 1703	High school assessment system	H Education	Santos
HB 1709	Impact fee payment	H Rules C	Springer
HB 1711	Public works contractors	H Rules R	Senn
HB 1714	Achievement index rating system	H Education	Manweller
2SHB 1737	Retired teachers/substitutes	S Early Learning/K–12	Orcutt
HB 1743	High school equivalency tests	H Higher Education	Lytton
E2SHB 1745	Voting rights	S Govt Operations & State Security	Moscoso
HB 1750	Sudden cardiac arrest	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1760	Student skills	H Appropriations	Senn
EHB 1770	Teacher certification	S Early Learning/K–12	Bergquist
HB 1771	Professional educator standards board	H Education	Gregory
SHB 1783	Dual language instruction	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1785	Academic achievement certificate	H Appropriations	Reykdal

SHB 1790	Nurse in school setting	S Early Learning/K–12	Springer
HB 1795	Learning assistance program	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1804	Educator professional growth	H Passed 3rd	Springer
HB 1805	“School day” definition	H Education	Magendanz
HB 1834	Higher education facilities use	H Higher Education	Klippert
HB 1840	Conflict resolution/schools	H Education	Magendanz
HB 1854	Certificated instructional staff	H Education	Magendanz
SHB 1855	Local graduation requirements	S Early Learning/K–12	Caldier
HB 1860	Large 1st-class school districts	H Education	Santos
HB 1862	School counselors, etc.	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1864	High school graduation	H Appropriations	Kilduff
HB 1865	Visual screening in schools	H Appropriations	Magendanz
SHB 1867	Classroom teacher evaluation	H Passed 3rd	Bergquist
HB 1899	Public education system	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1900	School counselor, etc.	H 2nd Reading	Ortiz-Self
HB 1902	Spirits retail license tax	H Finance	Harmsworth
HB 1936	Certificated employee contracts	H Labor	Muri
HB 1937	School employee insurance	H Appropriations	Magendanz
HB 1941	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Gregerson
HB 1947	Students/disability, special need	H Appropriations	Pollet
HB 1950	High school science assessment	H Education	Lytton
HB 1952	School district territory	H Education	Pike
HB 1960	WA community learning center program	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1971	Charter schools	H Education	Fey
HB 1974	School safety, security center	H Appropriations	Stambaugh
HB 1981	Elementary science education program	H Education	Pollet
HB 1982	Student completion	H Appropriations	Pollet
HB 1983	Teacher financial assistance	H Rules R	Pollet
HB 1991	Education employee orgs	H Labor	Muri
HB 1992	Capital budget resources	H Appropriations	Stanford
HB 1996	Music education/elementary schools	H Education	Ortiz-Self
2SHB 1999	Foster youth education outcomes	H Rules R	Carlyle
HB 2003	Retired or disabled/coverage	H Appropriations	Ormsby

HB 2006	Limited-English parents	H Education	Moscoco
HB 2009	Immunization exempts/children	H Rules C	Robinson
HB 2019	Teacher and principal evaluation	H Education	Muri
HB 2023	School employee contracts	H 2nd Reading	Parker
HB 2037	Violence, mental health/K–12	H Education	Klippert
HB 2048	Large 1st-class school districts	H Education	Santos
HB 2072	Excess vacation day transfer	H Appropriations	Hunt
HB 2075	Certification of elections	H State Government	Bergquist
HB 2076	Racial disproportionality	H Rules R	Sawyer
HB 2083	State retirement system employers	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2100	School-age childcare programs	H Early Learning/Human Services	Kagi
HB 2117	State board of education	H Education	Pollet
HB 2138	PERS and TRS plan 1 COLAs	H Appropriations	Reykdal
HB 2148	State auditor	H Rules R	Chandler
HB 2149	Safe school learning climate	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 2158	Special purpose tax district T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2161	School construction	H Capital Budget	Pollet
HB 2165	Assessments and standards/schools	H Education	Scott
HB 2167	Statewide assessments	H Education	Scott
HB 2168	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2169	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2177	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2178	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2179	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Hunter
HB 2180	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Hunter
HB 2183	Sexual abuse prevention K–12	H Appropriations	McCabe
HB 2184	High school science assessment	H Appropriations	Lytton
HB 2187	General obligation bonds T.O.	H Capital Budget	Dunshee
HB 2188	Capital Budget T.O.	H Capital Budget	Dunshee
HB 2189	Capital Budget T.O.	H Capital Budget	Dunshee
HB 2191	Homeless student program	H Education	Sawyer
2HB 2214	High school student assessments	S Early Learning/K–12	Reykdal
HB 2215	State land purchases	H Capital Budget	Taylor

HB 2218	State expenditure limit	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2219	Budget/basic education enhancements	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2222	Basic education funding	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2223	Extraordinary revenue growth	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2224	Excise tax system	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2229	Excise tax/education, public service T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2230	Excise tax/education, public service T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2231	Fair market/education, public service T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2232	Excise tax/education, public service T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2233	Excise tax/education, public service T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2234	Excise tax/education, public service T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2235	Excise tax/education, public service T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2236	Excise tax/education, public service T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2237	Excise tax/education, public service T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
ESHB 2239	Basic education Article IX plan	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2248	Special education students	H Education	Santos
HB 2254	Social media safety/schools	H Education	Manweller
HB 2255	Property tax revenue limit	H Finance	Haler
HB 2257	Safe K–12 school plans	H Education	Pollet
HB 2258	Property tax levy limitation	H Finance	Haler
HB 2268	Budget stabilization acct transfer	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2269	Tax system/education public service T.O.	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2272	Basic education obligation	H Appropriations	Magendanz
HB 2290	Public record request limits	H State Government	MacEwen
HB 2295	Education funding/federal forest lands	H Appropriations	Rossetti
HB 2298	Domestic partnerships/PERS	H 2nd Reading	Moeller
HB 2306	Schools, offensive names	H Education	Sawyer
HB 2324	Educational interpreters	H Education	Van De Wege
HB 2325	Firearms/hunting education	H Education	Muri
HB 2333	PERS plan choice	H Appropriations	Reykdal
HB 2353	OPMA/civil penalties	H Rules R	Hunt
HB 2360	Quality education council	H Rules R	Lytton
HB 2361	School levy lid revisions/delay	H Appropriations	Lytton

ESHB 2366	Basic education obligations	S Early Learning/K–12	Lytton
HB 2367	Public non-common schools	H Education	Magendanz
HB 2373	Student mental health	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 2376	Operating supplemental Budget 2016	H Appropriations	Dunshee
HB 2377	Schools/GMA	H Local Government	Taylor
HB 2378	Caseload forecast council	H Rules R	Stanford
HB 2380	Supplemental Capital Budget	H Capital Budget	Tharinger
HB 2381	School counselors task force	H Rules R	Ortiz-Self
HB 2382	Teachers/alt. route programs	H Appropriations	Magendanz
HB 2389	School-age child care	H Rules R	Kagi
HB 2392	Pesticide exposure	H Health Care/Wellness	Ortiz-Self
HB 2396	Homeless youth health care	H 2nd Reading	McBride
HB 2409	Special needs students	H Appropriations	Orwall
HB 2415	Worksite learning	H Education	Pike
HB 2429	Student assessment results	H Rules R	Caldier
HB 2449	Truancy reduction	H Rules R	Orwall
HB 2451	Postsecondary & K–12 partnerships	H Higher Education	Stambaugh
HB 2472	Teacher salaries & mentoring	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 2476	180-day school year waivers	H 2nd Reading/Suspension Calendar	Johnson
HB 2479	Tax preferences	H Finance	Lytton
HB 2490	Public employee bargaining	H Labor & Workplace Standards	Manweller
HB 2513	Truancy/school assignments	H Judiciary	Klippert
HB 2537	State spending programs review	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2547	Synthetic turf materials	H Environment	Pollet
HB 2556	Academic achievement certificate	H Appropriations	Hunt
HB 2557	Unused shared leave return	H 2nd Reading	Hunt
HB 2573	Teacher shortage	H Rules R	Santos
HB 2576	Local agency public records	H Rules R	McBride
HB 2586	School siting	H Local Government	Reykdal
HB 2589	Gender-segregated facilities	H Judiciary	Hunt
HB 2595	Schools/safe technology use	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 2597	School sexual abuse plans	H Passed 3rd	Orwall
HB 2607	Integrated student services	H Education	Magendanz

HB 2608	Student and teacher data	H Education	Magendanz
HB 2609	Educator cultural competence	H Education	Magendanz
HB 2639	School bus rider safety	H Passed 3rd	McCabe
HB 2643	School district procedures	H Education	Short
HB 2657	Teacher years of service	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 2664	School PE exemptions	H Education	Cody
HB 2665	Tax preferences approval	H Finance	Santos
HB 2666	Tax expenditure transparency	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 2669	Public school PE requirement	H Appropriations	Riccelli
HB 2670	School assessment system	H Education	Young
HB 2690	Academic support pilot	H Education	Sells
HB 2698	Levy lid revision delay	H 2nd Reading	Lytton
HB 2714	Unfunded state mandates	H Education	Rossetti
HB 2722	Small & limited public works	H Capital Budget	Kochmar
HB 2727	Teacher retention	H Education	Stokesbary
HB 2728	Reading coaches grants	H Education	Stokesbary
HB 2729	School grading and choice	H Education	Stokesbary
HB 2734	High school science testing	H Appropriations	McCaslin
HB 2742	School library materials	H Appropriations	Reykdal
SHB 2743	High school diploma issuance	H Passed 3rd	Reykdal
HB 2779	School competitive bidding	H Capital Budget	Kilduff
HB 2782	Gender segregated facilities	H Judiciary	Klippert
HB 2786	I-1366 fee increase requirements	H Appropriations	Shea
HB 2822	Underserved groups/I-200 repeal	H Capital Budget	Santos
HB 2823	School violence reports	H Rules R	Parker
HB 2824	Public school ed. success	H Education	Sawyer
HB 2825	Disabled student services	H Rules R	Frame
HB 2829	Collective bargaining	H Labor & Workplace Standards	Chandler
HB 2833	Educational grant program	H Appropriations	Young
HB 2837	School class size task force	H Education	Farrell
HB 2846	Apprenticeship utilization	H Rules R	Ormsby
HB 2851	School director compensation	H 2nd Reading	Frame
HB 2862	School district fiscal notes	H Appropriations	Rossetti

HB 2868	Career & technical education materials	H Appropriations	Reykdal
HB 2881	Educator shortage	H Education	Pollet
HB 2889	School board absences	H Education	Short
HB 2902	Charter school tax credit	H Finance	Hargrove
HB 2919	College readiness assessment	H Education	Gregerson
HB 2921	Professional educator workforce	H Education	Hickel
HB 2934	Rail transportation task force	H Transportation	Moscoso
HB 2941	School bathrooms	H Judiciary	Short
HB 2945	Growth management act review	H Rules R	Appleton
HB 2947	OSPI elimination/dept. of education	H Gen Government & Information	Sullivan
HB 2948	Career and college readiness	H Appropriations	Santos
HB 2963	High school exam payment	H Education	Moscoso
HB 2964	Reduced-price lunch copays	H Rules R	Gregerson
HB 2965	School accountability	H Appropriations	Magendanz
HB 2968	Kindergarten, K-3 class size	H Rules R	Tharinger
HB 2978	School choice	H Education	Stokesbary
HJR 4204	Initiative measures	H State Government	Kagi
HJR 4206	Tax increase restrictions	H Finance	Orcutt
HJR 4209	Balanced budget	H Capital Budget	Scott
HJR 4210	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Gregerson
HJR 4212	Public safety/paramount duty	H Appropriations	Klippert
HJR 4213	Const. amendment on taxes	H Finance	Shea
HJR 4214	2/3 vote for tax increases	H Finance	Shea
HJR 4215	2/3rd vote for tax increases	H Finance	Orcutt
HJR 4216	Eliminating OSPI	H Gen Government & Information	Sullivan
SB 5045	Union security provisions	S Rules 2	Angel
SB 5063	Revenue growth for education	S Rules 2	Hill
SB 5064	Quarterly revenue forecasts	S Rules 3	Hill
SB 5065	Homeless students	S Ways & Means	Froct
SB 5076	Operating Supplemental Budget 2015	S Ways & Means	Hill
ESSB 5077	Operating Budget 2015, 2015–17	S Rules 3	Hill
SB 5080	Dual credit educ. options	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
SSB 5081	State Government expenditures	S Rules 3	Miloscia

SB 5082	Career & tech education/elementary school	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5086	Dual credit education opportunities	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
2SSB 5093	Nuclear energy education program	S Rules 3	Brown
SB 5095	State general obligation bonds, accts	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5096	Capital Supplemental Budget 2015	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5097	Capital Budget 2015, 2015–17	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5102	Rural schools/urban services	S Govt Operations & State Security	Padden
SB 5110	School siting outside UGAs	S Govt Operations & State Security	Brown
SB 5148	TRS early retire/substitutes	S Ways & Means	Parlette
SB 5160	Native early childcare & education	S Early Learning/K–12	McCoy
E2SSB 5179	Paraeducators	S Rules X	Hill
SB 5190	Public art and buildings	S Rules X	Benton
SB 5229	Technology literacy	S Ways & Means	Litzow
2SSB 5252	Reg. safety, security centers	S Rules 3	Dammeier
SB 5285	Minimum hourly wage increase	S Commerce and Labor	Jayapal
SB 5286	Higher education support	S Higher Education	Baumgartner
SB 5291	Epinephrine autoinjectors	S Rules 2	Mullet
SB 5303	Washington AIM program	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 5306	Sick & safe employment leave	S Commerce and Labor	Habib
SB 5312	Educator retooling/program	S Rules 3	Litzow
ESSB 5316	Identifiable student information	S Rules 3	Dammeier
SB 5327	High school certificates/graduation	S Early Learning/K–12	McCoy
SB 5329	Public employee bargaining	S Rules 2	Braun
SB 5334	Basic education/local levies	S Early Learning/K–12	Mullet
SB 5336	Traffic safety cameras	S Rules X	Miloscia
SB 5351	Education T.O.	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
SB 5352	Education T.O.	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
SB 5358	Transportation revenue	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5359	Trans Supplemental Budget 2013–2015	S Transportation	Hobbs
SB 5360	Transportation Budget 2015–2017	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5361	Transportation projects/bonds	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5384	Income to meet basic needs	S Commerce and Labor	Miloscia
SB 5390	Investment pools/state & county	S Govt Operations & State Security	Dansel

SB 5391	Teacher certification degree programs	S Early Learning/K-12	Litzow
SB 5392	Quality education council	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 5393	Schools/exemplary performance	S Early Learning/K-12	Litzow
SB 5396	Children/guardians, family	S Rules 3	Roach
SB 5415	Professional educator learning days	S Early Learning/K-12	McAuliffe
ESB 5419	Student user privacy	C 277 L 15	Litzow
ESSB 5435	State deferred comp program	H Appropriations	Bailey
SB 5437	Breakfast after the bell	S Rules 2	Litzow
E2SSB 5452	Early care & education system	S Rules X	Litzow
SB 5459	Family & medical leave insurance	S Commerce and Labor	Keiser
SB 5469	Education employee COLAs	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5473	PERS, TRS, SERS/earlier ages	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5478	Education reform/facilities	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
SB 5492	Tax exemption accountability	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5495	Educator professional growth	S Govt Operations & State Security	Litzow
SB 5496	Teacher certification	S Rules 3	Litzow
SB 5497	Professional educator standards board	S Rules X	Litzow
SB 5500	Firearms at schools/officers	S Rules 2	Roach
SB 5506	Sexual health education /abuse, etc.	S Early Learning/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5517	Sexual harassment prevention	S Rules 2G	Kohl-Welles
SB 5520	High school assessment system	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5526	Bullying, etc., in schools	S Early Learning/K-12	Liias
SB 5533	Electronic data, charges for	S Govt Operations & State Security	Hobbs
SB 5544	K-12 employee wages	S Early Learning/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5545	Postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5546	Beginning teacher salaries	S Early Learning/K-12	Liias
SB 5548	School bus driver immunity	S Early Learning/K-12	Liias
SB 5559	Tuition waivers/state employees	S 2nd Reading	Billig
SB 5578	Housing trust fund projects	S Rules X	Dammeier
SB 5602	Bargaining unit reps	S Rules X	Warnick
SB 5636	GET ready for college program	S Higher Education	Hasegawa
SB 5637	Peer mentoring program	S Higher Education	Hasegawa
SB 5651	Truant students, detention	S Human Serv./Mental Health/Housing	Darneille

SB 5657	School day extension/homework	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5667	Bill & budget fiscal impact	S Ways & Means	Hargrove
SB 5668	Voting rights	S 2nd Reading	Habib
SB 5675	Dual language instruction	S Ways & Means	Roach
SB 5676	High school equivalency tests	S Ways & Means	Roach
E2SSB 5688	Student skills	S Rules 3	Litzow
SB 5690	Learning assistance program	S Early Learning/K–12	Dammeier
SB 5699	Capital gains excise tax	S Ways & Means	Nelson
SSB 5715	Initiatives, fiscal impact	S Rules 3	Fain
SB 5718	Public education system	S Early Learning/K–12	Jayapal
SB 5724	Safe routes to school program	S Transportation	Billig
SB 5744	School workforce reductions	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 5745	Truancy reform	S Rules X	Hargrove
ESSB 5748	Teacher and principal evaluation	S Rules 3	Litzow
SB 5749	Student growth data elements	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
SB 5752	Racial disproportionality	S Rules 2	Hasegawa
SB 5765	Nurse in school setting	S Early Learning/K–12	Jayapal
SB 5774	Prevailing wage surveys	S Rules 2	Braun
SB 5775	Prevailing rate of wage	S Rules 2	Braun
SB 5787	Limited-English parents	S Ways & Means	Jayapal
SB 5791	Charter schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Darneille
SB 5807	Educator professional development	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
SB 5814	WA community learning center program	S Early Learning/K–12	Dammeier
SB 5825	High school science assessment	S Early Learning/K–12	Mullet
SB 5837	School management and performance	S Accountability & Reform	Miloscia
SB 5850	Student restraint, isolation	S Early Learning/K–12	Rivers
ESB 5854	Collective bargaining agreements	S Rules 3	Braun
SB 5856	College bound scholarship	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5859	School construction	S Ways & Means	Pedersen
SB 5890	Education employee salaries	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
SB 5905	Special education services	S Early Learning/K–12	McAuliffe
SB 5907	School technology tax exempt	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5908	Student restraint, isolation	S Rules X	McAuliffe

ESSB 5915	Fiscal notes & impact statements	S 3rd Reading	Brown
SB 5922	Highly capable students	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5927	School construction taxes	S Ways & Means	Sheldon
SB 5928	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
SB 5930	Music education/elementary schools	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
SB 5941	Adjuncts/substitute teachers	S Rules 3	Rivers
SB 5942	National guard youth challenge	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
ESB 5944	State spending programs	S Rules 3	Hill
SB 5946	Students with disabilities	S Early Learning/K-12	Rivers
SB 5966	High school career and technical courses	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5967	Eliminating board of education	S Early Learning/K-12	McCoy
SB 5976	School employee insurance	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 5979	Salary increases	S Rules 2	Braun
SB 5980	Elected officials retirement	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5981	State debt limitations	S Rules 2	Braun
SB 5982	Retirement age/state systems	S Ways & Means	Braun
ESSB 5990	Transportation projects/sales, use tax	S Rules 3	King
SB 6002	Pest management in schools	S Ag/Water/Rural Economic Dev.	Chase
SB 6005	Retirement/max compensation	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6014	Public records actions remedies	S Govt Operations & State Security	Honeyford
SB 6017	PERS and TRS plan 1 COLAs	S Ways & Means	Liias
SB 6030	Assessments in public schools	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
SB 6035	Public works assistance account	S Ways & Means	Rivers
SB 6040	Educational assessment system	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
SB 6049	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Rules 2	Hill
SB 6050	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Rules 2	Hill
SB 6059	Education T.O.	S Rules 2	Hill
SB 6060	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
SB 6061	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Hargrove
SB 6063	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 6064	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 6069	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 6072	Transportation revenue T.O.	S Transportation	King

SB 6073	Transportation funding, appropriations T.O.	S Transportation	King
SB 6076	Garnishing public pensions	S Ways & Means	Bailey
SB 6077	Forfeiting public pensions	S Ways & Means	Bailey
SB 6079	Basic education funding	S Early Learning/K–12	Baumgartner
SSB 6088	K–12 education enhancements	S Rules 3	Braun
SB 6093	Intangible property taxation	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 6097	Future teachers c. scholarship	S Rules 2	Ranker
SB 6102	Capital gains excise tax	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 6103	Basic education funding	S Ways & Means	Hargrove
SB 6104	Education financing	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 6109	Basic education requirements compliance	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
SB 6111	Intangible property taxation	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 6114	Fiscal reform	S Ways & Means	Froctt
SB 6116	Educational employees during strike	S Rules 2	Sheldon
SB 6123	Retirement service credit	S Ways & Means	Bailey
SB 6126	Collective bargaining	S Rules 2	Braun
SB 6129	District-based elections	S 2nd Reading	Roach
SB 6130	Basic education obligation	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
SB 6163	District charter schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Billig
SB 6171	Open Public Meetings Act/civil penalties	S Rules 2	Roach
SB 6174	Ballot titles/initiatives	S Rules 2	Ericksen
SB 6182	High school graduation tests	S Early Learning/K–12	McAuliffe
SB 6183	Local school district levies	S Early Learning/K–12	McAuliffe
SB 6189	Native American curriculum	S Ways & Means	McCoy
SB 6190	Schools/”redskins” term	S Early Learning/K–12	McCoy
SB 6192	Educational opportunity gap	S Early Learning/K–12	McCoy
E2SSB 6194	Public schools/not common	H Education	Litzow
SB 6195	Basic education obligations	S Rules 2	Rivers
SB 6201	Supplemental Capital Budget	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 6230	Warrantless school searches	S Rules 2	O’Ban
SB 6232	Civics education & campaign compliance	S Early Learning/K–12	Fain
SB 6233	Student freedom of expression	S Rules 2	Fain
SB 6241	Teacher salaries & mentoring	S Early Learning/K–12	Billig

SB 6243	Youth suicide prevention	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 6244	Educational opportunity gap	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 6245	Visual screening in schools	S Passed 3rd	Litzow
SB 6246	Operating Supplemental Budget 2016	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 6259	School director compensation	S 2nd Reading	Carlyle
SB 6273	Schools/safe technology use	H Education	Liias
SB 6291	Weighted GPAs	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SB 6292	Education funding/federal forest lands	S Rules 2	Braun
SB 6298	Homeless students gap act	S Ways & Means	Froct
SB 6332	Teacher shortage	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
SB 6340	Voter preregistration	S Govt Operations & State Security	Fain
SB 6353	School levy lid revisions/delay	S Early Learning/K–12	Rivers
SB 6368	Academic support pilot	S Early Learning/K–12	Hobbs
SB 6393	Small & limited public works	S Rules 2	Warnick
SB 6407	Recess time requirement	S Early Learning/K–12	Fain
SB 6408	Paraeducators	S Rules 2	Hill
SB 6426	School siting	S Rules 2	Conway
SB 6429	School day start times	S 2nd Reading	McAuliffe
SB 6431	K–12 leave cost study	S Early Learning/K–12	Mullet
SB 6432	Student mental health	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
SB 6443	Gender segregation. facility rules	S Failed 3rd	Ericksen
SB 6453	Worksite learning	S Early Learning/K–12	Cleveland
SB 6455	Professional educator workforce	S Rules 2	Dammeier
SB 6458	School assessment system	S Early Learning/K–12	Chase
SB 6460	Statewide assessments	S Early Learning/K–12	Chase
SB 6469	Teaching cursive in schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Roach
SB 6473	College readiness assessment	S Early Learning/K–12	Baumgartner
SB 6476	School assessment system	S Early Learning/K–12	Roach
SB 6497	Truancy reduction	S Rules 2	Hargrove
SB 6504	Budget stabilization appropriations	S Ways & Means	Hargrove
SB 6507	Pesticide exposure	S Agr./Water/Rural Economics	Chase
SB 6512	State need grant/STEM degree	S Rules 2	Baumgartner
SB 6515	Firearms/hunting education	S Early Learning/K–12	O'Ban

SB 6516	Month of the kindergartener	S Early Learning/K-12	Fraser
SB 6540	Safe playgrounds & turf	S Energy, Environment	Chase
SB 6548	Gender-segregated facilities	S Rules 2	Warnick
SB 6549	Retired teachers/substitutes	S Early Learning/K-12	Conway
SB 6552	Assessment inventory tool	S Early Learning/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6560	High school equiv. tests	S Higher Education	Chase
SB 6588	Music education/elementary schools	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
SB 6604	Tax & fee increase limits	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 6620	School safety funding plan	S 2nd Reading	McAuliffe
SB 6640	High school science testing	S Early Learning/K-12	Mullet
SB 6643	School bus toll exemption	S Transportation	Bailey
SJM 8006	Sexual abuse/children, peers	S Rules 3	Kohl-Welles
SJR 8200	2/3 vote for tax increases	S Govt Operations & State Security	Roach
SJR 8201	Initiative measures	S Ways & Means	Fain
SJR 8202	Income tax	S Ways & Means	Chase
SJR 8206	Capital gains tax limit	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SJR 8207	Taxation/const. amendment	S Ways & Means	Frocket
SJR 8208	Tax and fee increases	S Govt Operations & State Security	Roach
SJR 8209	2/3rd vote for tax increases	S Govt Operations & State Security	Roach
SJR 8211	2/3rd vote for tax increases	S 2nd Reading	Roach
SJR 8212	Constitution amendment on taxes	S Govt Operations & State Security	Ericksen
SJR 8213	Four-year balanced budget	S Rules 2	Hill