

IN THIS ISSUE:

- This Week in Review
- *McCleary v. State* “Plan”
- Levy Cliff
- Teacher Shortage
- Budget Update
- AEA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Committee Meeting Schedule
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

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 6 – February 15–19, 2016

This Week in Review

Wednesday, 5:00 p.m., marked a **major deadline** for the Legislature. On February 17 (Day 38), the “house of origin cut-off” arrived. All bills must have been adopted by their house of origin (House bills from the House; Senate bills from the Senate) by this deadline in order to remain alive. Legislative committees in each house adopted a massive number of bills in the first five weeks of session, swelling the two Rules Committees’ dockets; however, hundreds of bills died in the House and Senate on Wednesday evening. Of course, there are many bills still alive and moving through the legislative process.

Beginning Thursday, most of the action returned to legislative committees, which began hearing bills from the opposite house. Those opposite house bills now have until Friday, February 26, be heard and adopted by policy committees in order to remain alive. Bills that continue to survive, but have fiscal impacts, have until Monday, February 29, to be adopted by opposite house budget committees. As always, remember that budget-related bills and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” are exempt from these early cut-off dates. Additionally, there are multiple procedural maneuvers available to revive “dead” bills; no bill is truly dead until the final gavel falls on the last day of session.

Following are many of the education-related bills that have been adopted by the full House or full Senate since last Friday’s original house fiscal committee cut-off. This is not an exhaustive list. For a complete list of all the bills WASA is tracking, see the bill tracker at the end of this edition and all regular editions of *TWIO* or visit **[WASA’s 2016 Bill Watch on-line](#)**. WASA keeps two updated bill trackers: 1) the ***TWIO Bill Watch***, a focused list of bills which have specific direct or indirect impacts on schools, school districts, school boards and ESDs. These are the bills of highest interest or priority to administrators; and 2) a **Comprehensive Bill Watch**, which includes the full *TWIO* list along with a host of other bills that have broad titles and potentially could carry education-related amendments. Bills that have failed to meet the current cut-off deadlines and are presumed dead have been purged from the *TWIO* list; however, they remain on the Comprehensive list in case they are revived later in the process.

This Week in Olympia:**Week 6, February 15-19, 2016*****continued*****House-adopted bills:****HB 1682—Homeless students**

Would establish a competitive grant program to evaluate and award grants to school districts to pilot increased identification of homeless students and the capacity to provide support.

HB 1804—Educator professional growth

Would exempt from public inspection and copying the professional growth plans in educator license renewals submitted through the electronic certification system at OSPI.

HB 1867—Classroom teacher evaluation

Would reduce the frequency of comprehensive summative evaluations required for classroom teachers, with Professional Certification and/or National Board Certification, who received a Level 3 or above on their last comprehensive summative evaluation.

HB 1900—School counselors

Would specify the role of school counselors, social workers, and psychologists.

HB 1983—Teacher financial assistance

Would establish the Teacher Endorsement and Certification Help (TEACH) pilot project to assist qualified individuals with the costs of basic skills and content tests required for teacher certification and endorsement.

HB 2023—School employee RIF deadline

Would move the deadline for notices of nonrenewal of contracts for certificated school employees to June 15 if the Legislature has not passed an Operating Budget by the end of the regular session.

HB 2148—State Auditor

Would allow local governments to request a private financial audit by a Certified Public Accountant firm, in lieu of one by the State Auditor.

HB 2360—Quality Education Council

Would eliminate the Quality Education Council.

HB 2381—School Counselors Task Force

Would direct the PESB to convene a task force on school counselors, psychologists, and social workers.

HB 2429—Student assessment results

Would require school districts to provide students and their parents or guardians with the results of specified statewide high school assessments no later than June 15.

HB 2449—Truancy reduction

Would enact the Keeping Kids in School Act, and make a variety of changes and additions to practices and requirements related to school attendance and truancy.

HB 2476—180-day waivers

Would authorize SBE to continue granting waivers to school districts from the 180-day minimum school year requirement by eliminating the current sunset.

HB 2573—Teacher shortage

This is Superintendent Dorn's request legislation to combat the current shortage of public school teachers and substitute teachers.

HB 2597—School sexual abuse plans

Would require school districts to include sexual abuse as a topic in plans addressing students' emotional or behavioral distress.

HB 2639—School bus rider safety

Would require OSPI to conduct a study to analyze the costs and benefits of requiring school bus safety devices on new school buses.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 15-19, 2016
continued

HB 2698—Levy lid revision delay

Would delay for one year, changes to the school district formula for calculating school districts' maximum maintenance and operation levy authority, and corresponding Local Effort Assistance provisions.

HB 2743—High school diploma issuance

Would require high school equivalency certificates issued by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) and OSPI to be issued as a Washington State high school diploma, under certain conditions.

HB 2851—School director compensation

Would increase the maximum allowable compensation for school board directors from \$4,800 per year to an amount equaling 50 percent of the annual salary of a beginning certificated teacher in the applicable district.

HB 2964—Reduced-price lunch copays

Would eliminate lunch copays for students who qualify for reduced-price lunches under the National School Lunch Program.

Senate-adopted bills:**SB 6171—OPMA civil penalties**

Would increase the penalty for a public official who knowingly attends a meeting held in violation of the OPMA to \$500 for the first violation, and \$1,000 for each successive violation.

SB 6245—Visual screening in schools

Would require school districts to provide for screening for both distance and near visual acuity.

SB 6291—Weighted GPAs

Would authorize the use of weighted grade point averages for accelerated courses.

SB 6292—Federal forest deduct

Would eliminate the reduction of a school district's basic education allocation due to receipt of federal forest revenue.

SB 6408—Paraeducators

Would create minimum standards for paraeducators and require changes to paraeducator training programs.

SB 6426—School siting

Would allow schools to be sited as essential public facilities outside the urban growth area under certain conditions. The bill would apply to schools in Benton, Pierce, Grant, and Franklin counties.

SB 6497—Truancy reduction

Would provide court-based and school-based intervention and prevention efforts to promote attendance and reduce truancy, including the requirement that school districts establish community truancy boards. Would allow up to two percent of a school district's LAP funds to be used to fund community truancy board activities and associated student supports.

McCleary v. State “Plan”

The Supreme Court (multiple times) ordered the Legislature to submit a “complete plan for fully implementing its program of basic education.” After consistently failing to comply, the Court held the State of Washington (i.e., the Legislature) in **Contempt of Court** on September 11, 2014; however, any sanctions or “other remedial measures” were held in abeyance to fully allow the Legislature the opportunity to comply with the Court's order during the 2015 Legislative Session. After failing to take the appropriate action in the 2015 Session, the Supreme Court imposed **contempt sanctions** (\$100,000 per day) on August 13, 2015. Rather than call a Special Session to address the issue, as encouraged by the Court, Governor Inslee instead convened a **McCleary Workgroup**, comprised of two members of each of the four political caucuses, and charged them with coming up with a plan. Specifically, the Workgroup

This Week in Olympia:

Week 6, February 15-19, 2016

continued

was to “find a plan to fulfill our constitutional obligation to adequately fund basic education and to end the Court’s \$100,000-a-day contempt fine.” Shortly before the 2016 Session convened, **Inslee announced** the Workgroup had completed their work; however, after reading the plan, it was certainly debatable whether either of the Workgroup goals were met.

Workgroup members pre-filed companion bills in the House (**HB 2366**) and Senate (**SB 6195**) to implement their plan. Rather than providing a required “complete plan,” both bills would establish (yet another) Education Funding Task Force (really a continuation of the *McCleary* Workgroup) to further study the problem at hand. A consultant would have to be hired to collect and analyze various K–12 data and then the Task Force would be required to “review the data and analysis...and make recommendations to the Legislature on implementing the program of basic education as defined in statute.” This would neither implement a complete plan to adequately fund basic education, nor would it (presumably) appease an increasingly impatient Court. As we have noted in previous *TWIO*’s, the introduced plan was very underwhelming. On a positive note, however, the plan did include a fairly strong, one sentence section (Section Four) that committed the Legislature to “eliminate school district dependency on local levies” under a specific deadline. The bills stated, “Legislative action shall be taken by the end of the 2017 session.” Of course, this stated commitment to comply with the constitutional paramount duty before the 2017–18 school year, as ordered by the Court, became a lightning rod and nearly torpedoed the effort. Go figure.

Both bills were quickly heard in their respective houses and it was assumed the “skids were greased” and one or both bills would be fast-tracked through the legislative process. That was, until the wheels fell off (if you’ll pardon the mixed metaphors). The House did, in fact, act fairly quickly on their bill. HB 2366 was heard in the House Appropriations Committee on January 20 and adopted by the Committee the next day, January 21. Prior to being adopted, a fairly technical amendment was made to clarify the public nature of the Task Force meetings. The original language required meetings to be open to the public, with a public comment period being provided. Amended language required the Task Force meetings to comply with legislative rules related to public notice of legislative committee meetings and committee procedures. The House Rules Committee wasted little time and moved the amended HB 2366 to the House Floor Calendar on January 25.

Prior to the bill being moved to the Floor, a controversy erupted over one of the provisions in the bill. Section Two of the bill outlined the duties of a newly established Education Funding Task Force. Among other things, the Task Force would be required to “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.” After some behind-the-scenes wrangling, language to tone down this requirement was introduced. 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.” After this amendment was adopted, Representatives engaged in a somewhat contentious, but relatively short, debate. The amended bill was adopted with a vote of 64–34. All 50 Democrats voted for the bill, along with 14 Republicans. The bill was sent to the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, where they appeared set to act on their own bill.

SB 6195 was on the public hearing list early in the session, yet after the hearing, it sat dormant for ten days. On January 28, the Committee moved the bill to the executive session list and it was ready to be adopted. The controversy in the House was very minor compared to the

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 15-19, 2016
continued

dust-up the bill caused in the Senate Education Committee. The week before the Committee acted on the bill, Senator Steve Litzow (R-Mercer Island), Chair of the Committee, notified House leaders that the bill “would get zero votes out of the Republican Caucus in the Senate” unless the school construction provision and the deadline in Section Four were removed. A Substitute Bill to meet Litzow’s demands was introduced and adopted. It 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 required six votes to act on any recommendations—an even higher bar that could prove difficult to achieve. Third, Section Four, which established the Legislature’s commitment to take action to eliminate school district dependency on local levies by the end of the 2017 session was drastically altered. The new language required the Legislature to complete its work “by 2018.” Of even greater concern, however, was what the bill committed the Legislature to do. 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. The language was a not-so-subtle reference to the approaching “levy cliff.” While those issues certainly need to be addressed, the amended bill committed the Legislature to address the levy cliff “by 2018.” This was a strong signal that Senate Republicans had no intention of addressing the issue during THIS session as we have urged them to do.

The amended SB 6195 was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on February 3 and was moved to executive action on February 9 when 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 clarified 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 was also included. The new language, providing some “bargaining bumpers” stated, 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—was changed to 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 was sent to the Senate Rules Committee to await action by the full Senate. As the house of origin cut-off approached, it was questionable whether the Senate would act on the bill in time. Even if they failed to act, however, HB 2366 was alive and awaiting action by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. Signaling that perhaps SB 6195 would not be moved, HB 2366 was scheduled for a public hearing yesterday. Ultimately, the Senate did act on its bill—a full day before cut-off, in fact. While that was not entirely

This Week in Olympia:

Week 6, February 15-19, 2016

continued

surprising, what the Senate acted upon was a surprise. When the bill was moved to the Floor, a striking amendment was waiting on the bar. The striking amendment, introduced by Senator Ann Rivers (R-La Center), one of the *McCleary* Workgroup members, eliminated all of the language of SB 6195 and replaced it with the language of HB 2366, as adopted by the House.

After a lengthy and contentious debate, the striking amendment and the new bill were adopted by the full Senate. The **final vote was 26-23**. In the last two years, many bills adopted by the Senate had 26–23 votes because the Republican-controlled Senate Majority Coalition has 26 members and minority Democrats have 23 members. The vote was not a party-line vote, however. The Senate’s most conservative Republicans and the most liberal Democrats joined to vote against the bill, but for very different reasons. The conservative Republicans complained that the bill unlawfully binds future legislators, requiring more money to be thrown at K–12 education. They argued that funneling “more money into a broken education system” will not solve the problem, saying that “outcomes” and “accountability” were the keys to a better K–12. The liberal Democrats, taking a position 180 degrees opposite, argued the bill did not go far enough, stating it was false promise that lacked a mechanism to ensure the necessary revenues can be funneled to education. Moderate D’s and R’s won the day, saying this bill was better than nothing and will at least set a course forward, allowing the Legislature to solve the final pieces of the *McCleary* conundrum. They also argued this bill would appease the Court, while opponents argued the Court would not accept a plan that simply punted any decisions to 2017. (By the way, for a guy who trashed the original *McCleary* Workgroup plan, **Sen. Litzow sure has a lot of nice things to say** about the final agreement. Ain’t politics grand?)

With the new SB 6195 mirroring HB 2366, yesterday’s planned hearing in the Senate Education Committee was cancelled. On the House side, it was assumed that the “skids were re-greased” (if that’s a thing) on SB 6195 and it would quickly move through the process. In fact, the House moved quicker than anyone thought they would. Arguing the bill, which was identical to a bill they had already adopted, was ready for primetime, House Leadership moved the bill straight to the House Floor Calendar yesterday, completely bypassing the regular committee process. After a short and somewhat perfunctory debate, the full House adopted SB 6195 with a 66–33 vote (picking up two additional “yes” votes). The bill now moves to the governor’s desk. He is expected to sign the bill in short order.

(Note: With the collective bargaining “bumpers” being stripped from the final SB 6195, we and our WASBO counterparts are back in the hunt to find another bill to hang this language. We continue to meet with key legislators and, as a possible last resort, we may seek some proviso language in the Supplemental Budget.)

Levy Cliff

While WASA and WASBO continue to spread the message about the approaching “levy cliff,” there has been little public action in the past few weeks. We finally saw some positive movement this week, however. **HB 2698**, which had been stalled in the House Rules Committee since January 21, finally moved. And not only was it adopted, it was overwhelmingly supported, garnering **91 “yes” votes**. The seven “no” votes came from arguably the most anti-tax, far-right conservatives in the Legislature.

HB 2698 would delay by one year (from Calendar Year 2018 to Calendar Year 2019) the scheduled reduction of school district levy lids and Local Effort Assistance, as well as the elimination of the “ghost revenues” that artificially inflate levy bases. Before being adopted by the House, an amendment was adopted that would establish a Local Effort Assistance Transition Account. Expenditures from this new account must be appropriated and would be restricted to fund LEA during the 2017–19 biennium “as the state transitions to full funding of its statutory program of basic education.” Introduced by Representative Kris Lytton (D-Anacortes), this amendment provides some added protection for LEA.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 15-19, 2016
continued

SB 6353, a bill similar to the original HB 2698, was heard early in the session in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, but was never further acted upon and is presumed dead. A third bill, **SB 6183**, which would maintain current levy/LEA provisions for two years, then gradually phase down levy lids and LEA funding over four years, was also heard, but never moved. It is also presumed dead.

In recent weeks, it has become increasingly clear that Senate Republicans, in particular those representing the Puget Sound area (including, Joe Fain (R-Auburn), Steve Litzow (R-Mercer Island) and Andy Hill (R-Redmond)), are very reticent to address the levy cliff this year. The attempt to link levy cliff issues to SB 6195 (as discussed above) and delay action to 2017 or perhaps even 2018 is more evidence of the effort to avoid the issue. With the overwhelming support of HB 2698, we are hoping the bill has a bit of momentum that may be able to carry it through the Senate. Late last night, the bill was added to the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee’s hearing agenda. It is scheduled to be heard on Monday, February 22, 1:30 p.m. The agenda is full and it will be competing with seven other bills for time; however, we trust it will be given due consideration.

We continue to strongly encourage administrators to contact your local legislators—especially if you are in the Puget Sound area. If you have already contacted them, use the House adoption of HB 2698 and the upcoming hearing as an excuse to contact your legislators again. 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. And remind them this issue needs to be fixed in THIS session. As you attempt to educate your local legislators, remember to review **OSPI’s updated analysis of levy cliff impacts**. The spreadsheet, which calculates statewide and individual school district impacts, provides a common way of addressing the issue.

Teacher Shortage

The teacher (and substitute teacher) shortage continues to be a hot issue in Olympia. Three key bills continue to be in play:

- **HB 1737**—Returning from last year, this bill would allow early-retired teachers to return to the classroom for 630 hours per year without impacting their pension benefits. The bill passed the House with one dissenting vote and was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee yesterday.
- **HB 2573**—This is Superintendent Dorn’s comprehensive package of teacher and substitute teacher shortage strategies. The bill would: charge OSPI to conduct a statewide recruitment campaign; streamline the system to assist out-of-state certification; enhance the conditional loan scholarship program; provide grants for students in teacher preparation programs and additional grants to teachers who do “residency” in Title I schools; expand alternative route programs; expand the current teacher mentor program; and require districts to report their number of projected new hires. The original bill included language (similar to HB 1737) allowing early retired teachers to return to the classroom. Because the House already adopted HB 1737 addressing that issue, amendments were adopted allowing early retirees to be employed as a mentor to teachers or as an advisor to students in teacher preparation programs. The same 630-hour limitation applies here. This bill passed out of the full House on Wednesday and is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Tuesday, February 23, at 1:30 p.m.
- **SB 6455**—This is also a fairly comprehensive teacher shortage package; however, it does not have as many moving pieces as Dorn’s HB 2573. It would: allow early retired teachers to reenter the workforce without penalizing their pension benefits (again with a 630-hour limit); enhance information required about projected student enrollment provided by the Caseload Forecast Council; require a recruitment campaign to be undertaken; expand the conditional scholarship program; allow

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 15-19, 2016
continued

community colleges to provide tuition waivers to classified staff; and simplify the process for issuing professional certificates to out-of-state teachers moving to Washington. This bill passed out of the Senate on Wednesday and has not yet been scheduled to be heard in the House.

For additional details on these bills, please see the Pensions/Health Benefits report later in this *TWIO*.

Budget Update

On Wednesday, the Economic & Revenue Forecast Council met to adopt an update to the **state's revenue forecast**. While our economy continues to grow, the growth is slowing and revenues for the current biennium (2015–17) are projected to be approximately \$67 million down from what was estimated in November. The 2015–17 budget already had little available revenue to spend in the Supplemental Budget and even that minor Ending Fund Balance (around \$359 million) was already expected to be used to cover the unexpected and extraordinary wildfire costs from last summer, underestimated Medicaid costs and underestimated pharmaceutical costs. Wednesday's forecast will further limit the ability to adopt increases in spending; however, it should be noted that the state received some good news last week from the **Caseload Forecast Council**. Projected state costs for welfare, nursing homes, etc. is actually less (by about \$62 million) than first estimated in November. That means the decrease in projected revenues and the decrease in expected expenses will essentially be a wash—no positive, no negative.

The greater concern, of course, is next biennium. Caseloads are expected to increase, potentially dramatically, in 2017–19. At the same time, projected revenues for 2017–19 are almost \$442 million down from what was estimated in November. While legislators like to ignore “tomorrow,” this Legislature has little ability to do that, as they are required to adopt not only a balanced budget for 2015–17, but a four-year balanced budget. This means THIS Legislature must account for the potentially significant budget deficit projected in 2017–19. And remember, while some *McCleary* costs (including projected HB 2776 increases for MSOC, all-day kindergarten and K–3 class size reduction) are finally “booked” in the four-year Outlook, there is NO accounting for the anticipated \$3.5 billion cost to the state to take responsibility for basic education labor costs. So, even if this Legislature succeeds in adopting a four-year balanced budget (without relying on gimmicks), a budget storm is brewing next session anyway.

Currently, all of this is “what ifs” and “maybes.” We have to talk in generalities; however, budget discussions will become much more focused next week. Representative Hans Dunshee (D-Snohomish), Chair of the House Appropriations Committee, has announced he plans to release the House's 2016 Supplemental Operating Budget proposal, a Proposed Substitute of **HB 2376**, on Monday, February 22. A public hearing has already been scheduled in the House Appropriations Committee that afternoon at 3:30 p.m. It has not yet been scheduled for executive action, however, if tradition holds, the Committee will take action within a few days of the budget's release. We will prepare a Special Budget Edition of *TWIO* as quickly as possible; however, given the late release of the budget (12:30 p.m.), it may be necessary to post and deliver the newsletter on Tuesday.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

AEA has spent considerable time talking with stakeholders from other associations as well as from our own three associations regarding [HB 1941](#) and [HJR 4210](#), simple majority for bonds in November only. Both bills will have a public hearing this afternoon in House Education Committee. Although the cut-off date for this session on original house policy bills has passed, we are pleased that Representative Sharon Santos is giving the bills a public hearing.

Several years ago, some of us were involved in the challenging struggle to convince the Legislature to put a constitutional amendment on the ballot to let the people decide regarding simple majority for school levies. This is the second year in our quest for putting simple majority for bonds on the ballot, and letting the people decide. Perhaps next year might be the year for simple majority for bonds to be placed on the November ballot.

Our three groups were pleased that both houses agreed this week on a *McCleary* plan to be given to the Supreme Court after the session. After an interesting floor debate, the Senate voted in favor of [SB 6195](#), which reflected [HB 2366](#) in Senator Ann Rivers' striker amendment. The vote was 26–23, but not on partisan lines, but more on philosophies of governance (i.e., conservative, moderate and liberal). Then yesterday, the House passed the amended SB 6195, 66–31, with 17 R's joining 49 D's, which nearly mirrored the House's January 25 vote on HB 2366 of 64–34, as 14 R's joined 50 D's.

Another interesting aspect of the new SB 6195 is that the “bumpers” around bargaining supplemental contracts was removed in the bill that passed both houses. Next week the WASBO/WASA Local Funding Group will determine next steps to encourage caucus leaders to include the “bumpers” language, possibly in budget proviso language.

WAMOA is gearing up for the release of the 2016–17 Supplemental Capital Budget next week, and WSNA is preparing to testify on [SHB 1295](#), breakfast after the bell, in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee next Tuesday. The Senate's version of the breakfast after the bell bill, called “expanded nutritional opportunities” in [SB 6244](#), died this week in Senate Rules. Also dying in House Rules was [HB 1562](#), posting of allergen information, which WSNA opposed.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

There are known knowns.

These are things we know that we know.

There are known unknowns.

That is to say, there are things that we know we don't know.

But there are also unknown unknowns.

There are things we don't know we don't know.

Donald Rumsfeld

We now enter the land of “Who knows what will happen?” Many policy bills have died because of the cut-off deadline. Yet, a large number remain because they are deemed ‘necessary to implement the budget’ (NTIB). Some bills will potentially surface just because legislators want them to even if they are not clearly NTIB.

So this is just a short summary of what we do know at this point in time.

Early Retiree/Substitute Issue

Three bills of note continue in play:

2SHB 1737: (Representatives Orcutt, and others) Addressing the availability of retired teachers as substitutes. This bill is the ‘cleanest’ of the lot. Its sole topic is the issue of early retirees being allowed to substitute. It 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. It 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. A public hearing in the Senate Education Committee was held February 18. The Senators were very engaged on the topic and numerous persons testified about the need. They were also encouraged to remove, or at least increase the hour restriction. It was pointed out that with the present limitation, they were likely to be besieged with calls early next session in January/February as the retiree sub pool would limit out. In response to questioning, they also talked about the cost of substitutes since mention was made of 2SSB 6455 discussed below.

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. 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 passed the Senate (45–4) and is waiting for a hearing before the House Education Committee.

Important: During testimony on 2SHB 1737 reported above, one Superintendent from the Spokane area told the committee that his school district’s out of pocket (unfunded) costs of substitutes even with a shortage were close to \$300,000. If you are concerned with the mandate to increase substitute pay and most likely have to increase all substitute pay to the state allocation figure, please contact your Representative and let them know the impact of such a mandate.

At this point in time, WASA testimony urged the committee to keep both bills moving forward to ultimately placing them in Rules so that the chances of one surviving will improve. 2SHB 6455 has parts involving the certification of out of state teachers that are quite contentious among various education groups. These conflicts may well scuttle that bill, leaving 2SHB 1737 as the only remaining vehicle for helping solve the substitute issue.

2SHB 2573: (Representatives Santos, Magendanz, and others) Concerning the shortage of public school teachers and substitute teachers. This bill has moving parts, but one section deals with the use of early retirees. It was amended so as not to conflict with 2SHB 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. This bill would also sunset August 1, 2020. It passed the House 92–6 and is scheduled to be heard on February 23 by the Senate Education Committee.

Other

HB 2646: Addressing plan membership default provisions in the public employees’ retirement system, the teachers’ retirement system, and the school employees’ retirement system.

Currently, a new hire who does not select a pension plan will automatically be placed in Plan 3 (a sole defined contribution plan). This bill would change the default to Plan 2 (a sole defined benefit plan). It is in House Rules waiting for potential floor action.

HB 1322: Allowing 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 and was explained in a previous update. This bill has been sent to the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

ESSB 5435: Expanding participation in the Washington state deferred compensation program (DCP). 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.



Dan Steele, Government Relations dsteale@wasa-oly.org
Washington Association of School Administrators 825 Fifth Ave SE | Olympia, WA 98501
P: 800.859.9272 360.489.3642 | F: 360.352.2043 | www.wasa-oly.org

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 that remain alive—or maybe considered “necessary to implement the budget.” Bills that were previously on this list, but are not technically dead, have now been moved to our comprehensive bill watch list that is located on the [WASA website](#).

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
EHB 1003	Schools, disaster recovery	S Early Learning/K–12	Hawkins
HB 1086	Public record commercial use	H Appropriations	Moeller
E2SHB 1236	College bound scholarship	S Higher Education	Ortiz-Self
E3SHB 1295	Breakfast after the bell	S Early Learning/K–12	Hudgins
HB 1322	State retirement plans	S Ways & Means	Reykdal
HB 1345	Professional learning	S Early Learning/K–12	Lytton
2SHB 1408	Family engagement coordinator	S Early Learning/K–12	Ortiz-Self
ESHB 1420	School siting task force	H Local Government	Wilcox
HB 1528	Epinephrine autoinjectors	H 2nd Reading	Robinson
4SHB 1541	Educational opportunity gap	S Early Learning/K–12	Santos
SHB 1562	Allergen information in public schools	H Rules R	Sullivan
HB 1666	State-wide student assessments	H Appropriations	Magendanz
3SHB 1682	Homeless students	S Early Learning/K–12	Fey
2SHB 1737	Retired teachers/substitutes	S Early Learning/K–12	Orcutt
E2SHB 1745	Voting rights	S Govt Operations & State Security	Moscoso
EHB 1770	Teacher certification	S Early Learning/K–12	Bergquist
SHB 1790	Nurse in school setting	S Early Learning/K–12	Springer
HB 1804	Educator professional growth	S Early Learning/K–12	Springer
SHB 1855	Local graduation requirements	S Early Learning/K–12	Caldier
HB 1865	Visual screening in schools	H Appropriations	Magendanz
SHB 1867	Classroom teacher evaluation	S Early Learning/K–12	Bergquist
2SHB 1900	School counselor, etc.	S Early Learning/K–12	Ortiz-Self
HB 1941	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Gregerson
E2SHB 1983	Teacher financial assistance	S EL/K-12	Pollet
4SHB 1999	Foster youth education outcomes	S Early Learning/K–12	Carlyle
HB 2023	School employee contracts	H Passed 3rd	Parker
HB 2076	Racial disproportionality	H Rules R	Sawyer
ESHB 2148	State auditor	S Accountability & Reform	Chandler

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 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
2HB 2214	High school student assessments	S Early Learning/K-12	Reykdal
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
HB 2269	Tax system/education public service T.O.	H Appropriations	Hunter
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	S Ways & Means	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	S Early Learning/K-12	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
SHB 2381	School counselors task force	S Early Learning/K–12	Ortiz-Self
HB 2382	Teachers/alternate 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
SHB 2396	Homeless youth health care	S Health Care	McBride
SHB 2405	Notices, records, & parties	S Law & Justice	Muri
HB 2409	Special needs students	H Law & Justice	Orwall
HB 2415	Worksite learning	H Education	Pike
SHB 2427	Local government modernization	S Govt Operations & State Security	Springer
SHB 2429	Student assessment results	S Early Learning/K–12	Caldier
2SHB 2449	Truancy reduction	H Human Services/Mental Health	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 Passed 3rd	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	S Govt Operations & State Security	Hunt
E2SHB 2573	Teacher shortage	H Passed 3rd	Santos
HB 2576	Local agency public records	H 2nd Reading	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	S Early Learning/K–12	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	S Early Learning/K–12	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 2671	Early learning agency definition	H 2nd Reading/Suspension Calendar	Kagi
HB 2690	Academic support pilot	H Education	Sells
EHB 2698	Levy lid revision delay	H Passed 3rd	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	S Early Learning/K–12	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 2nd Reading	Parker
HB 2824	Public school education success	H Education	Sawyer
ESHB 2825	Disabled student services	S Higher Education	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 Rules R	Farrell
HB 2846	Apprenticeship utilization	H Rules R	Ormsby
SHB 2851	School director compensation	S Early Learning/K–12	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
SHB 2964	Reduced-price lunch copays	S Early Learning/K-12	Gregerson
HB 2965	School accountability	H Appropriations	Magendanz
HB 2968	Kindergarten, K-3 class size	H 2nd Reading	Tharinger
HB 2978	School choice	H Education	Stokesbary
HB 2985	Educational space inventory	H Capital Budget	Riccelli
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 5351	Education T.O.	S Early Learning/K-12	Litzow
SB 5352	Education T.O.	S Early Learning/K-12	Litzow
ESSB 5435	State deferred comp program	H Appropriations	Bailey
SB 5517	Sexual harassment prevention	S Rules 2G	Kohl-Welles
SB 5559	Tuition waivers/state employees	S 2nd Reading	Billig
SB 5668	Voting rights	S 2nd Reading	Habib
SB 5675	Dual language instruction	S Ways & Means	Roach
2ESSB 5915	Fiscal notes & impact statements	S 3rd Reading	Brown
SB 5928	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Dammeier

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 6097	Future teachers/conditional scholarship	S 2nd Reading	Ranker
SB 6129	District-based elections	S 2nd Reading	Roach
SB 6163	District charter schools	S Early Learning/K-12	Billig
SB 6171	Open Public Meetings Act/civil penalties	H State Government	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
E2SSB 6195	Basic education obligations	H 2nd Reading	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
2SSB 6243	Youth suicide prevention	S Passed 3rd	Litzow
SB 6244	Educational opportunity gap	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 6245	Visual screening in schools	H Education	Litzow
SB 6246	Operating Supplemental Budget 2016	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 6259	School director compensation	S 2nd Reading	Carlyle
SSB 6273	Schools/safe technology use	H Education	Liias

SB 6291	Weighted GPAs	H Education	Braun
SB 6292	Education funding/federal forest lands	H Appropriations	Braun
SB 6298	Homeless students gap act	S Ways & Means	Frocket
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 6371	Early learning agency definition	H Early Learning/Human Services	Litzow
SB 6393	Small & limited public works	S Rules 2	Warnick
SB 6407	Recess time requirement	S Early Learning/K-12	Fain
2SSB 6408	Paraeducators	H Education	Hill
ESSB 6426	School siting	H Local Government	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
E2SSB 6455	Professional educator workforce	S Passed 3rd	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
2SSB 6497	Truancy reduction	H Judiciary	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 equivalency 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
ESB 6620	School safety funding plan	H Education	McAuliffe
SB 6640	High school science testing	S Early Learning/K–12	Mullet
SB 6643	School bus toll exemption	S Transportation	Bailey
SB 6661	Career & technical education materials	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
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 Failed 3rd	Roach
SJR 8212	Constitution amendment on taxes	S Govt Operations & State Security	Ericksen
SJR 8213	Four-year balanced budget	S Rules 2	Hill
SJR 8214	Income tax/construction amendment	S Ways & Means	Chase