



IN THIS ISSUE:

- **This Week in Review**
- **Levy Cliff**
- **Budget Update**
- **AEA**
- **Pensions/Health Benefits**
- **Committee Meeting Schedule**
- **Useful Links**
- **Bill Watch**

Week 7 – February 22–26, 2016

This Week in Review

Before we talk about THIS week, let's step back and discuss a couple of actions that occurred last Friday after we had produced the Week 6 *TWIO*. On Friday afternoon, the House Education Committee held a public hearing on two issues of import. For the first hour of the hearing, the Committee took public testimony on **SB 6194**, the Senate's charter school "fix." Representative Sharon Santos (D-Seattle), Chair of the Committee, has been a long-time opponent of charter schools, but it was unclear if this was strictly a "courteous" hearing or if she perhaps would allow the bill to move from her Committee. Causing even more confusion was the fact that SB 6194 was included on the Committee list for potential executive action. Rep. Santos' standard operating procedure, however, has been to add all bills that receive a public hearing in her Committee to the potential executive action list—so it was still unclear if she intended to act on the bill or not. The answer came when an updated agenda was posted on Wednesday afternoon, the night before the Committee's last meeting before the opposite house policy committee **cut-off deadline** (which arrived today). SB 6194 was removed from the agenda, essentially killing the bill for the session. There is a huge caveat, however. Because the Senate continues to highly prioritize the bill—and because the Senate budget specifically referenced the bill (making it "Necessary to Implement the Budget")—you can be assured that charter schools will continue to be discussed throughout the course of this session.

The second hour of Friday's House Education Committee was used to hear legislation to authorize the simple majority for school district bonds, **HJR 4210** and its implementing bill, **HB 1941**. The hearing was orchestrated with a series of panels supporting the issue. School superintendents, school directors, parents, and students thoroughly dug into the issue, doing an excellent job of educating Committee members about the history of the issue and the growing need for the simple majority for bonds to be approved. Unfortunately, unlike the charter school bill, it was clear going into this meeting the simple majority issue was simply receiving a courtesy hearing and would not be moved this session. The bills were already technically dead, having failed to be adopted prior to the house of origin policy committee cut-off—and there were concerns that even if it was brought up for executive action it may not have sufficient votes to be adopted by the Committee. Hopefully, this hearing will provide a bit of a launching pad for the issue next session.

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.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 22-26, 2016
continued

Back to this week. With the arrival of today's opposite house policy committee cut-off, most legislative committees had full agendas of public hearings and executive action in order to move priority legislation. Of course, today's cut-off also meant the death of another large set of bills. Bills that continue to survive but have fiscal impacts have until Monday, February 29, to be adopted by their opposite house budget committees. Following that date, legislators will return to their House and Senate chambers as they rush to adopt priority legislation before the last cut-off date arrives. All bills must be adopted by their opposite house by March 4 to stay alive. After March 4, legislators will use their remaining time in this session working to reconcile differences in adopted legislation.

Remember, in order for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form in both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor). If a bill is amended by the opposite house, it is sent back to the first house for "concurrence." If the original house accepts the amendments, they will take final action on the amended bill and send it to the governor for action. Often, however, the original house will reject the amendments and "refuse to concur." The bill is then considered to be "in dispute." The original house can send the bill back to the opposite house and request the body "recede" from its amendments. The opposite house, then, has basically three options: (1) The opposite house can drop its amendments, re-pass the original bill, and send it directly to the governor; (2) The opposite house can "insist on its position" and, again, send it back to the original house for action; or (3) The opposite house can adopt new amendments and send the new bill back to the original house for action. Some bills can ping-pong back and forth between the houses multiple times in an effort to craft an agreed upon compromise. This can be dangerous for a bill's survival given the imminent closing of the session. Many of these bills will get lost in the shuffle and die due to a lack of time.

At any point in the process, if it appears an agreement cannot be hammered out, either house may request a "Conference Committee" to formally negotiate on a compromise. Conference Committees are comprised of two majority party members and one minority party member of the Senate, and two majority party members and one minority party member of the House. To adopt a "Conference Report" on a new, compromise bill, at least two conferees from each house must agree. After conferees sign the report, the bill cannot be further amended and the Conference Report is voted on "up or down" by the full House and Senate. If both houses accept, by a majority vote, the Conference Report, the new bill is adopted and sent to the governor for action.

Conference Committees are sometimes referred to as "Free Conference Committees" because the members are "free" to make whatever changes they feel are necessary to resolve their differences. Members can make minor adjustments or make wholesale changes to a bill—or they can start from scratch. The only real limitation: the new language must still fit within the title of the bill.

Historically, disputes over the three budgets—Operating, Capital, and Transportation—were routinely resolved by Conference Committees. In recent years, however, it has become rare to call for formal Conference Committees on the budgets because of a rule change in the early 90's. All Conference Committee meetings must provide notice of times and locations and those meetings are open to the public (and on TVW). This rule change was made to open the process and make the Legislature more transparent. Unfortunately, all this has done is to drive the process further underground. Now, budget negotiators meet informally, behind-the-scenes, to hammer out deals. When a compromise is reached, the new budget is usually sent straight to the House or Senate floor as a Substitute Bill. Sometimes, just to keep up appearances, a Conference Committee will be established; however, the six members quickly meet to sign an already agreed-to compromise.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 22-26, 2016
continued

Levy Cliff

Last week, the House adopted the only remaining “levy cliff” bill, [HB 2698](#). The bill 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. The bill also 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.”

Because the bill passed the House with an overwhelming vote of 91–7, it was hoped it might have some momentum and garner the necessary support in the Senate. As the 2016 Session winds to a close, however, there remain questions about whether this bill can be successfully adopted. Positively, the bill was adopted yesterday by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and now moves to the Senate Ways & Means Committee. With the short turn-around time before the opposite house fiscal committee cut-off (Monday), it may have some difficulty advancing in time—fortunately, the bill is specifically referenced in the House budget, so it likely will be tagged as “Necessary to Implement the Budget.”

A number of key senators continue to be resistant to supporting this legislation, but they have been receiving pressure from their supportive colleagues and school district leaders. Because of that growing pressure, there is beginning to be talk behind-the-scenes about supporting something less than the full HB 2698—a “middle-ground” compromise, if you will. WASA and WASBO continue to strongly remind legislators that any reductions in levies must be preceded by state funding of actual basic education compensation costs. We are concerned that any “deal” that is less than a full delay of levy and LEA reductions (and a full delay in the elimination of ghost revenues) could likely be detrimental to school district budgets AND at the same time preclude any action on the levy cliff next year because legislators would argue they already “fixed” the issue.

We continue to strongly encourage administrators to contact your local legislators. If you have already contacted them, use the presumed hearing of HB 2698 in the Ways & Means Committee 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.

Budget Update

Last week the Economic & Revenue Forecast Council adopted its updated revenue forecast. Traditionally, this is the start of the budget season in Olympia. This year was not exception; however, both the House and Senate released their respective budget proposals this week which is somewhat of a break in tradition. Each biennium, the House and Senate alternate as the body to start the budget process. This year, it was the House’s “turn” to release the first budgets. Normally, the other chamber, in this case the Senate, would wait to receive a budget proposal before they released their own. Just about every other action during this session has been unique, so why not budget releases? This week, we saw six legislative budget proposals laid on the table: House and Senate 2016 Supplemental Operating Budgets; House and Senate 2016 Supplemental Capital Construction Budgets; and House and Senate 2016 Supplemental Transportation Budgets.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 22-26, 2016
continued

Operating Budget

On Monday, Representative Hans Dunshee (D-Snohomish), Chair of the House Appropriations Committee and lead budget-writer in the House, released his 2016 Supplemental Operating Budget, a Proposed Substitute of **HB 2376**. The original House budget would increase spending above the underlying 2015–17 budget by \$466 million. Amendments adopted in the House Appropriations Committee increased that proposed spending by \$9.9 million, for a new total of \$476 million. For K–12 education, the House proposal would provide a net increase of \$89.3 million; however, the bulk of that spending is for a beginning teacher salary increase and a \$650 annual bonus for other teachers (\$98.5 million).

The full House adopted its modified HB 2376 yesterday with a 50–47 vote. Representative Bruce Chandler (R-Granger), Ranking Minority Member of the House Appropriations Committee, was the only Republican to vote in favor of the budget; this was a “courtesy” vote, however. With one of the Democrat members absent, the budget would have received only 49 votes and because it lacked a majority vote, it would have failed. Even with all of the partisan sniping, this is a “good neighbor” tradition that continues to hold in both the House and Senate.

For more details on the House budget proposal, please see the **February 22, Special Edition of TWIO**.

On Wednesday, two days after the House released its budget proposal, Senator Andy Hill (R-Redmond), Chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee and the Senate’s lead budget-writer, released his 2016 Supplemental Operating Budget proposal, a Proposed Substitute of **SB 6246**. The Senate budget proposal was significantly different than the House proposal. The total increase in overall spending is significantly different (\$49 million versus the House’s \$476 million). The source of revenue is also significantly different. The House utilizes \$318 million of the Budget Stabilization Account (aka, the “Rainy Day Account”) and would raise approximately \$120 million from the closure of six tax “loopholes” (to fund the teacher compensation package). The Senate would not touch the BSA or raise any additional revenue. Even the calculation of maintenance level costs are significantly different—something that usually gets hammered out behind-the-scenes early on in the session, so when budget proposals are unveiled, those expected costs are similar in each budget.

For K–12 education, the Senate proposal would provide a net increase of \$8.1 million; however, the bulk of that increase (\$6.2 million) is to implement **SB 6194**, reenacting charter schools. Including maintenance level costs, funding for K–12 education is actually reduced from the spending level in the underlying 2015–17 budget adopted last June.

A modified SB 6246 was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee last night and is anticipated to be adopted by the full Senate. At the time this *TWIO* was being prepared, the bill had not yet been acted upon. In recent years, even with Senate being controlled by the Majority Coalition Caucus, they have been able to attract Democratic votes (outside of their coalition). It is unclear how “bi-partisan” the vote will be on this budget. As the Senate budget was being prepared, with representatives of the minority party, it is our understanding that those talks broke down and Democratic budget-writers walked away from the table.

For more details on the Senate budget proposal, please see the **February 24, Special Edition of TWIO**.

Capital Construction Budget

On Wednesday, both the House and Senate released their respective 2016 Supplemental Capital Construction Budgets. The House capital budget, a Proposed Substitute of **HB 2380**, would appropriate \$87.6 million in new bonds and another \$20.2 million from dedicated accounts for projects during the 2015–17 biennium.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 22-26, 2016
continued

The House capital budget proposal provides the following for K–12 education construction:

- \$10.8 million is provided to the Department of Enterprise Services (DES) to purchase modular classrooms for school districts selected on an equitable geographic basis for the purpose of supporting reduced class sizes in kindergarten through third grade. Selected school districts will receive up to four modular classrooms each. The modular classrooms may be constructed of cross laminated timber (CLT) as part of a pilot program encouraging the use of CLT. DES will conduct a request for qualifications process for selecting the modular classroom builders and among the scoring criteria will be the innovative use, percent, and local sourcing of CLT.
- \$34.8 million is appropriated for the K–12 School Construction Assistance Program. Funding comes from the following sources: \$3 million from state General Obligation bonds and \$31.8 million from the Common School Construction Account, which receives revenue from timber sales, leases and other earnings from state trust lands.
- \$12 million of additional funding is provided for the K–3 Class Size Reduction Grant program established in last session’s **2ESSB 6080**. The program supports construction for all-day kindergarten, and class size reductions in kindergarten through third grades. \$786,000 of the appropriation is provided for the WSU Energy Office to verify classroom need through site visits at the applying school districts.

HB 2380 was heard in the House Capital Budget Committee on Wednesday and was scheduled to be adopted by the Committee this afternoon. Complete details of the House’s capital budget proposal are available from the [Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program Committee](#).

The Senate capital budget proposal, a Proposed Substitute of **SB 6201**, would appropriate \$86.6 million in new bonds. Unlike the House proposal, the Senate budget does not provide any additional funding beyond state bonds.

The Senate capital budget would provide a total of \$56.4 million in state bonds for K–12 education construction. \$18 million of the appropriation is for the School Construction Assistance Program and another \$38 million are provided for K–3 Class Size Reduction Grant program established in last session’s 2ESSB 6080.

New proviso language is added in the budget to divert \$1.28 million of the Common School Construction Account to OSPI to contract with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs for mapping or remapping of school facilities.

The Senate capital budget would also establish a Joint Task Force on School Construction. The Task Force would be required to review:

- The status of implementing 2ESSB 6080, including recommendations for modifying the formula to fund K–3 classrooms;
- The findings and results from the work performed by the Washington State University Energy Office, including verification of K–12 building condition and classroom counts, and measuring school sizes in a sample of schools;
- The findings and results from the work by ESD 112, including the major causes of variations in the cost of construction of schools; and
- The status of implementing capital grants to improve facilities for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math education (STEM), including how the grants interact with the School Construction Assistance Program.

Additionally, the Task Force must consider the findings and results from the issues reviewed above and all other information about the history of state assistance to help local school districts design, build, and maintain public schools and make recommendations on improvements in how that state assistance is provided. A series of specific improvements that must be designed are outlined in the proviso language.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 22-26, 2016
continued

SB 6201 was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Wednesday, adopted by the Committee yesterday and was adopted by the full Senate earlier today. The bill was adopted with a 39–10 vote. Complete details of the Senate’s capital budget proposal are available from the [Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program Committee](#).

AEA

By Mitch Denning

AEA has had a busy week, with four budgets coming out. We also had two school nutrition bills to testify on. AEA is pleased that the House budget funds teacher and classified compensation as well as extending and funding the levy cliff transition in [SHB 2698](#). However, we were disappointed that the Senate budget recognized neither important issue. We’ll see what’s in the conference budget soon.

Both capital budgets are favorable to K–12, as they add to both the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) and the K–3 Class Size Reduction grant. [SHB 2380](#) provides an additional \$150,000 for SCAP, and adds \$12 million to the K–3 class size grant. [SSB 6201](#) provides \$540,000 for SCAP, and \$38 million for the K–3 grants. SSB 6201 also funds OSPI to contract with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs to work on school mapping, and SSB 6201 also provides for a Joint Legislative Task Force on School Construction, which WAMOA championed last month in individual meetings with legislators from House Capital and Ways & Means Committees. The group would study the needs of the SCAP program, and also ensure that state assistance would continue to help meet the facility needs of K–3 class size reduction and all-day kindergarten.

On Tuesday, WSNA testified as “other” on [SHB 1295](#), breakfast after the bell, in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. Though we support the underlying bill that passed out of House Appropriations on January 21, we have concerns about the limits to procurement processes of Washington-grown food, and a sugar content mandate that is unnecessary and already in place through federal regulations. Yesterday, the amended bill passed out of the Senate Education Committee, however, with minor amendments to the definition of instructional hours and its exclusion from the definition of basic education. If the bill gets a hearing on Monday in the Senate Ways & Means Committee, WSNA will present their two amendments, and hope for approval. However, the bill faces an uphill challenge in the Senate, as it’s not currently funded in the [SSB 6246](#), the Senate’s Supplemental Operating Budget.

Also moving out of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee yesterday was [SHB 2964](#) that would eliminate the reduced price copay for students in pre-K and grades 4–12. This would enable more students to eat lunch, and help them do better in school. We’ll begin talking with Ways & Means Committee members today about our proposed amendment on how the funds would be distributed. However, we know it’s not in SSB 6246, and we’ll continue advocating for it.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 22-26, 2016
continued

Early Retiree/Substitute Issue

Three bills of note continue in play:

HB 1737 (Representative Orcutt, and others) Addressing the availability of retired teachers as substitutes. This bill passed the House and passed the Senate Education Committee where it is waiting to be scheduled before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

The bill was amended to allow early retirees to return and substitute for up to 867 hours a calendar year which is the hour limit in other retirement programs that allow for retire/rehire. It also was amended to mandate that districts pay substitutes at a rate at least equal to the amount allocated to the district for substitute teacher compensation. 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.

SB 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 was amended. It will sunset July 1, 2021. The original 630 hour restriction was changed to 867 hours/calendar year and includes the use of said retirees as mentor teachers. It continues to mandate that 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 \$152)

This bill passed the House Education Committee and is waiting for a hearing before the House Appropriations Committee.

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. The bill was amended to increase the hours allowed to 867 per school year. The same language mandating payment at least equal to the amount allocated by the state to the district for substitute teacher compensation was added. It will sunset August 1, 2020. It passed the Senate Education Committee and is waiting to be scheduled before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

Proposed Budgets

Both the Senate and House Budgets (**SB 6248/HB 2376**) contain the following proposals of note:

School Retiree Remittance/ Reduced

Section 504 (3): The maintenance rate for insurance benefit allocations is \$768.00 per month for the 2015–16 and 2016–17 school years. The appropriations in this section reflect the incremental change in cost of allocating rates of \$780.00 per month for the 2015–16 school year and ((\$780.00)) \$773.94 per month for the 2016–17 school year. The reduction of the funding rate from \$780.00 to \$773.94 made for the 2016–17 school year is attributable to a reduction in the retiree health benefits remittance paid by school districts on state, federally, and locally funded employees from \$70.45 to \$64.39.

Insurance Study

Section 213 (2)(b): The public employees benefit board shall explore the feasibility of transferring retirees from a Medicare supplement plan to a group Medicare advantage PPO, and shall report its findings, recommendations, and potential cost savings to the fiscal committees of the senate and house of representatives by September 1, 2016.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 7, February 22-26, 2016
continued

This proposal was submitted to legislators on behalf of United Health Care, a company specializing in PPO Medicare supplemental plans and claims significant savings to the state and individuals who choose this option. This proposal if approved will bear more attention, since it could conceivably take away all other choices available to a qualifying person choosing a Medicare supplement through PEBB.

Other

The Senate Budget has an interesting proposal and a resulting bill dealing with the unfunded liability status of TRS Plans I.

- **SB 6668** – Merging the assets, liabilities, and membership of LEOFF Plan 1 with TRS Plan 1

If enacted, this bill would merge the assets, liabilities, and membership of the Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System Plan 1 (LEOFF Plan 1) with the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1 (TRS Plan 1). Currently, these are separate systems with separate trust funds from which benefits of each system are paid. If the LEOFF Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1 merger is approved, all benefits and pension amounts payable to members of each system would remain the same. However, LEOFF Plan 1 retirees and survivors would receive one-time payments of \$5,000; LEOFF Plan 1 active and vested inactive members would receive the \$5,000 payment upon retirement.

This proposal is not without controversy. Members of LEOFF who paid into their trust fund are not happy 'funding' another. Senator Conway contends it is also illegal to merge these different systems. Stay tuned.

Medicare Health Care Retiree Benefit

Both budgets maintain the Medicare health care subsidy rate at up to \$150/month. This benefit lowers the cost of supplemental Medicare insurance available through the Public Employee Benefits Board.

Please note that legislative proposals do not become law unless they are passed by both houses of the Legislature and signed by the Governor. The Governor can veto various sections of what reaches his desk as well.



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	Moscoco
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 Early Learning/K–12	Pollet
4SHB 1999	Foster youth education outcomes	S Early Learning/K–12	Carlyle
HB 2023	School employee contracts	S Early Learning/K–12	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 2nd Reading	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 Rules 2	Muri
HB 2409	Special needs students	H Appropriations	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	S Early Learning/K–12	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 Rules 2	Hunt
E2SHB 2573	Teacher shortage	S Early Learning/K–12	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	S Early Learning/K–12	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
HB 2988	Budget stabilization T.O.	H 2nd Reading	Dunshee
HB 2989	Career & technical education materials	H Appropriations	Reykdal
HB 2995	Four-year balanced budget	H Appropriations	Dunshee
HB 2996	Tax preferences/K-12 funding	H Finance	Lytton
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	H Appropriations	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/ Do Pass	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	Delivered to Governor	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	H Education	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 Rules R	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	H Education	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
SB 6663	Voting rights	S Govt Operations & State Security	Miloscia
SB 6666	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6667	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Braun
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
SJR 8216	2/3rd vote for tax increases	S Govt Operations & State Security	Roach