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Week 1 – January 12–16, 2015

This Week in Review

Session Convenes

On Monday, January 12, the 64th Washington State Legislature convened its 2015 legislative session. This first year of a two-year biennial session is known as the “long” session and is limited to 105 days (although most Olympia observers are expecting this Legislature will require extra innings to wrap up their required business). The main focus for legislators will be to adopt a 2015–17 Operating Budget, along with a 2015–17 Capital Construction Budget and a 2015–17 Transportation Budget. Already, the debate about K–12 education—how much to enhance basic education; how to find revenue to enhance K–12; and what the Supreme Court *really* requires under *McCleary*—has taken center stage this session. Certainly other issues will occupy (or more specifically, “distract”) legislators’ time and focus, including a long-awaited transportation revenue and spending package, but K–12 education is the 800-pound gorilla.

As discussed in the **Opening Day Special Edition of TWIO**, the battle lines are already being drawn regarding the Operating Budget and revenues to fund the budget. Governor Inslee included about \$1.4 billion in new revenue in his 2015–17 budget request and aggressively hit home the need for additional revenue in his annual **State of the State Address** on Tuesday. In the official **Republican response** to the Address from Representative Norma Smith (R-Clinton), she noted the expected increase of almost \$3.0 billion in the upcoming budget cycle and firmly stated, “If we are thoughtful and careful about how we spend your tax dollars, and prioritize, we can balance our state budget without tax increases.” Republican leadership from both houses also held a **joint press conference** following Inslee’s speech and reiterated multiple times no new revenue is needed to balance the budget.

Gov. Inslee’s budget proposal was the focus of public hearings in both the House Appropriations Committee (**HB 1106** on Monday and Wednesday) and the Senate Ways & Means Committee (**SB 5077** on Tuesday) and you can be sure, the discussion of revenue was heavily debated. In testimony, WASA took essentially a neutral stance on the budget proposal (specifically signing in as “Pro with Concerns”). As with most budget hearings, each meeting was packed with stakeholders waiting to provide comments. Due to the overwhelming number of individuals wishing to speak, those testifying were limited to 90 seconds in the House and two minutes in the Senate. It is difficult to address much in such a limited amount of time, so we chose to focus on our main concern with the budget: that is, the underfunding for basic

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.**

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education to address the Supreme Court's *McCleary v. State* education funding decision. Our budget testimony will be the basis for the vast majority of our advocacy this session. We noted our appreciation for the governor's heavy focus on education, providing a \$1.3 billion basic education enhancement. We emphasized our complete support for the \$752 million to complete the funding enhancement to Maintenance, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC) by the 2015–16 school year, as required by 2010's HB 2776. We also said the governor's attempt to implement the remaining pieces of HB 2776—K–3 Class Size Reductions and All-Day Kindergarten—a year earlier than scheduled was appreciated. We strongly expressed our great concern, however, that fully complying with HB 2776, whether it is on schedule or ahead of schedule, WILL NOT fully comply with the Court's *McCleary* orders. Committee members were reminded that 2009's HB 2261 must also be fully implemented and a major part of that bill is a required update and enhancement of the state's current salary allocation model. While stating we were generally supportive of the governor's proposed reinstatement and funding of Initiative 732 Cost of Living Adjustments, we firmly stated that simply providing a COLA, but not fixing the underlying compensation system, will further exacerbate the gap between districts and will force a further unconstitutional overreliance on local levies. Our message closely tracked with [WASA's 2015 Legislative Platform](#) (see Talking Points in the [January 12 TWIO](#), pages 3-4), as well as the principles behind the [WASBO/WASA Local Funding Workgroup](#).

Washington State Senate, aka Circus Maximus

The first day of the legislative session is always full of pomp and circumstance, with new (and re-elected) legislators taking their oath of office as they are sworn in and officially seated. Multiple procedural actions are also taken, such as adopting resolutions to convene the session and electing officers. The four individual caucuses elect their own leaders in private meetings prior to the convening of session; however, some of those positions must be elected by the full House or Senate. For example, in the House, the Speaker and the Speaker Pro Tempore are nominated and voted on by all 98 seated representatives. Prior to session Representative Frank Chopp (D-Seattle) and Representative Jim Moeller (D-Vancouver) were elected by their Democratic colleagues as Speaker and Speaker Pro Tempore, respectively, but were required to be officially elected by the full House.

In the Senate, the Lt. Governor serves as the body's President and is elected statewide by Washington's voters; however, the President Pro Tempore is elected by all 49 seated senators. Two years ago, Senator Tim Sheldon (D-Potlatch), one of the two breakaway Democrats which allowed the Republican-led Majority Coalition Caucus to take control of the Senate, was elected President Pro Tempore. Even though the Republicans now have outright control of the Senate following November's election, Sen. Sheldon will continue to caucus with the Republicans—and they will continue to call themselves the Majority Coalition Caucus. In an effort to continue to act as a “bipartisan” coalition, Republicans unanimously elected Sheldon to a second term as President Pro Tempore in a private caucus meeting in December. A press release noted the election was “a decisive confirmation of continued bipartisan leadership in the Legislature's upper chamber, at a time when Republicans have an absolute numerical advantage.” Of course, Sheldon's election was required to be ratified by the full Senate—usually just a perfunctory task.

If nothing else, the Senate often provides for good theater. And they did not disappoint on Monday. As expected, Sheldon was nominated for President Pro Tempore...but then the theater began. Senator Maralyn Chase (D-Shoreline) nominated Senator Pam Roach (R-Auburn). Roach, a long-time Republican has often been at odds with her GOP colleagues and was actually booted from the caucus in 2010. She was welcomed back to the fold when the Majority Coalition Caucus, with a bare-minimum 25–24 lead over Democrats, needed her vote. After Roach's nomination, Senator Joe Fain (R-Auburn), the Republican Floor Leader, nominated Senator Karen Fraser (D-Thurston County), apparently in an effort to

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split Democrat votes. Fain supported the nomination, however, by saying Fraser, a long-time legislator, deserved the recognition.

When the vote was taken, Roach and Senator Don Benton (R-Vancouver) joined all Democrats (minus Sheldon) to elect Roach. The remaining Republicans and Sheldon voted for Sheldon, who lost 25–24. Many believe that the votes from Roach and Benton—against the wishes of their Majority Coalition colleagues—is a signal that they will not automatically support caucus positions this session. President Pro Tempore is largely a ceremonial position; however, under Senate rules, the elected leader automatically becomes Vice Chair of the powerful Rules Committee. The Rules Committee is the gatekeeping body which determines what bills will move to the Senate floor for action.

Following the mini-disruption of the Majority Coalition’s control of the Senate, they immediately regrouped and moved onto adopting Senate rules. Both the House and Senate adopt their own set of rules, along with a set of joint rules. As a matter of general practice, the rules from the previous biennial session are simply re-adopted; rarely are the rules amended in any major way. 2015, however, was anticipated to be a strange session and rules adoption was not going to be so simple. Prior to session, Senators Doug Ericksen (R-Ferndale) and Michael Baumgartner (R-Spokane) **announced** they would be proposing “new rules that would require a two-thirds vote of the state Senate for any measure that increases taxes.”

While the voters enacted or re-affirmed a requirement for tax increases to be approved by a two-thirds majority of both houses five separate times (in 1993, 1998, 2007, 2010, and 2012), the Legislature temporarily suspended the two-thirds threshold three times (most recently in 2010). Following the 2011 Session, after a scripted attempt to adopt revenue enhancements failed, legislators and the League of Education Voters (and others) filed suit. The two-thirds vote requirement was found to be unconstitutional in King County Superior Court in May 2011. The decision was appealed directly to the Supreme Court which heard the case in September 2011. In February 2013, the Supreme Court affirmed the lower court’s decision, ruling the two-thirds vote requirement was unconstitutional and the law was invalidated. The Ericksen/Baumgartner proposal would require a two-thirds vote to ADVANCE a tax increase bill from second reading to final passage in the Senate; it would NOT require a two-thirds vote on final passage. Adopting a restrictive vote requirement on final passage is what the Court declared to be unconstitutional.

When Ericksen and Baumgartner declared their intentions, several Republicans—including Senator Bruce Dammeier (R-Puyallup)—announced they would not support the amendments. Many others were noncommittal. Sen. Fain made no specific comment on the rule change; however, he had earlier publicly stated his support for an increase in the state’s gas tax in order to advance a transportation package. Adoption of the Ericksen/Baumgartner rules would make it difficult, if not impossible, to increase the gas tax.

On Monday, **SR 8601**, the Resolution to adopt amended Senate Rules, was moved to the floor. Senator David Frockt (D-Seattle) introduced an amendment which would have required “any rule that requires a supermajority vote to advance a measure” to be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Frockt argued, “If you’re going to have a supermajority requirement in the rules, then it should take a two-thirds approval to adopt the rule.” His amendment was defeated. There was a heated debate about adoption of the new rules; however, when the vote was taken, the amended rules were approved.

It is important to note the ultimately adopted rule change was slightly different than what was originally announced. The final rules require any bill that “creates a new tax” to receive a two-thirds vote to move from second to third reading and final passage—unless the bill contains a referendum clause. Additionally, in order to concur with House amendments on a bill in dispute, a two-thirds approval is required if a new tax is created. The technical change

that was made will still make it very difficult to move tax legislation—and effectively kills the governor’s proposed carbon tax and capital gains tax. However, the door is left open (slightly) to allow for increases in existing taxes or for closures of tax loopholes.

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Committee Action

Normally, during the first week or two of a new session, legislative committees take some time to slowly wade into the issues. Committee staff often provide briefings on issues under the committees’ purview and work sessions are held on issues discussed during the interim. This session, there is a mix of activities. Some committees spent the week mostly in work sessions, while other committees wasted no time and jumped right into working on a rapidly growing list of new bills. (NOTE: see [WASA’s Bill Watch](#) at the end of this and every *TWIO* for the list of bills of highest importance to school administrators. A more [comprehensive list of bills](#) being monitored is also available on the WASA website.)

In addition to holding a public hearing on the governor’s budget, the Senate Ways & Means Committee took public testimony and took action on two education-related bills. The first, **SB 5063**, is intended to reverse the trend of education receiving a diminishing percentage of the overall state budget. In the 1983–85 biennium, the state devoted 63 percent of its budget to education (that is, early learning, K–12 education and higher education combined). After that, the percentage dwindled to a low of 49 percent in 2005–07. Since then, it has increased to 55 percent of the overall budget; however, much of that increase is due to the Supreme Court’s *McCleary* decision that orders the state to enhance basic education. The bill, sponsored by Senator Andy Hill (R-Redmond), Chair of the Committee, would require two-thirds of all new state revenue to be devoted to education (from early education to K–12 education to higher education) from 2017 through 2027. Hill argues the declining education percentage of the budget is a major reason the Legislature was sued. He says his bill is “simply a tool to provide guardrails to get the Legislature to prioritize education spending.”

SB 5063 is known as the “Kids First Act,” but opponents have referred to it as “Education by Starvation.” Opponents of the bill believe it would siphon away money to the detriment of other state programs—many of which benefit students, in particular low-income children. It should be pointed out that, if the bill was adopted, [projections show](#) non-education spending would still increase over the ten year period covered in the bill; however, the rate of growth in education spending would rapidly increase while non-education spending would increase less than the current projections. If adopted, the education portion of the budget is expected to increase to 59 percent from the current 55 percent, while non-education spending is expected to decrease from the current 45 percent of the overall budget to 41 percent. SB 5063 was heard on Tuesday and adopted by the Committee on Thursday.

SB 5081, as introduced, would require the Office of Financial Management (OFM) to maintain a website and post copies of all Collective Bargaining Agreements funded by the Legislature—essentially limiting the bill to state employee union contracts in state agencies. In addition to posting the CBA’s, OFM would be required to provide a long list of provisions of each CBA. During the Committee’s discussion of the bill, it was suggested that the same information should be collected for school employee CBAs—and the Chair remarked that this was a sensible idea. Apparently he forgot he sponsored a bill (**2SSB 6062**), which was adopted last year, requiring all school districts to post each adopted Collective Bargaining Agreement on its website. SB 5081 was adopted by Committee on Thursday; however, no amendment was adopted to include school district contracts. We will have to continue to watch this one.

With a number of new legislators and new committee members, the House Education Committee spent most of its time this week reviewing the “basics” of education issues. On Monday, Committee staff provided a fairly thorough overview of the K–12 system. Staff first walked through a presentation of “[fast facts](#),” including student demographics,

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staff experience and sizes of districts. The second presentation was a review of **K–12 governance**—a historical view of governance changes through the years, culminating in a discussion about the current governance structure of Washington’s education system.

On Tuesday, the Committee was briefed on basic education and education finance. House Appropriations staff provided a briefing on **K–12 finance**, followed by a quick primer on the **constitutional history of basic education**. Next up was a review of recent basic education reform legislation, **HB 2261 (2009) and HB 2776 (2010)**, and a recap of the **McCleary decision**. The work session closed out with a review of the recently voter-approved class size ballot issue, **Initiative 1351**.

On Thursday, representatives of **Governor Inslee**, Superintendent Dorn, and the State Board of Education reviewed their education legislative priorities. The work session also included a discussion of charter school implementation. Committee staff provided an overview of **Initiative 1240**, which enacted charter schools. Representatives of the **Washington State Charter School Commission** also provided a review of their work and progress. To close out the conversation of charter schools, representatives from: **Spokane School District**, a charter authorizer; and from First Place Charter School (Seattle) discussed their experience and progress with chartering.

The House Education Committee also took public testimony on one bill Thursday morning, **HB 1003**. The bill, introduced as a result of the catastrophic Carlton Complex Fire, is intended to assist schools and school districts recover after natural disasters. The bill would require the Washington State School Directors’ Association to develop a model policy addressing the restoration of the safe learning environment that is disrupted by natural disaster impacts to the school district infrastructure. The model policy would be required to be distributed to districts by August 31, 2016. Lois Davies, Pateros School District Superintendent, was on hand to testify on behalf of the bill. She told her story about how her school was saved from the devastating wildfires last summer four times, but still had smoke-filled hallways and embers that burned through the roof. As they were preparing for school, Davies noted that the district had tremendous support, but there was no “checklist” or resource list to guide them. She said she regularly gets calls from her superintendent colleagues from across the state asking what to do in such a disaster and who she called for support. She stated the model policy in the bill would save superintendents and school board members time and anxiety after a disaster. The bill even caught some coverage on **KING-5 TV**.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee only met once this week. They started their meeting with an **overview of the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP)** from the Department of Early Learning; and an **outcome evaluation of ECEAP** from the Washington State Institute of Public Policy.

The Committee also reviewed the variance of dual credit awards in higher education. Committee members were briefed by representatives of the Washington Student Achievement Council and the Washington State Board of Community and Technical Colleges on: **Credit-by-Exam Acceptance Policies; Dual Credit—Credit by Exam**; and an overview of **Dual Credit Programs**. These presentations provided a backdrop to discuss two bills on Dual Credit options:

- **SB 5080** would increase dual credit opportunities by creating a new funding model for College in the High School (CHS) and Running Start. To distinguish between the programs, CHS would be explicitly defined as a dual-credit program located at a high school campus, while Running Start would be defined as a dual-credit program occurring on a college/university campus. The bill would also expand CHS eligibility to students in grades nine and ten.

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- **SB 5086** would require the Washington Student Achievement Council, the Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, OSPI, and the public baccalaureates to adopt rules ensuring the transferability of CHS credit. The bill would also allow school districts to pay CHS tuition fees—subject to appropriation—for low-income students. Finally, the bill would clarify that Running Start programs are not to be offered on a high school campus and cannot consist of only high school students.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

AEA has had a busy week, as we testified on Monday in House Appropriations and again on Wednesday in Senate Ways & Means on the Governor's 2015–17 Operating Budget.

We appreciate the fact that Governor's budget fully funds MSOC (Maintenance, Supplies, Operating Costs) in the 2015–16 school year, and K–3 reduced class size and all-day kindergarten both a year early in the 2016–17 school year. Also, we're glad to see that the Governor is proposing a COLA salary increase of 3 percent and 1.8 percent in each year of the biennium, respectively, for state-funded K–12 employees.

However, his good efforts will, in reality, exacerbate the problem of the local levy having to pay for the State's shortfall of amply funding basic education salaries. Currently, the State only funds 77 percent of the salaries of K–12 state-funded staff, leaving the districts' local levies to pick up the remaining 23 percent. Districts do this by spending an average of 53 percent of their levy dollars to cover these underfunded labor costs.

In addition, as the State puts more K–12 basic education resources into districts' allocations, levy authority will most likely be reduced. Our position is that any reduction in local levy capacity must be offset by increases in the underfunding of K–12 basic education salaries.

WASBO and WASA organized a local funding work group last spring which met during the following seven months. It studied this underfunding issue, and we are communicating this with legislators during this first month of the session.

WAMOA will be testifying in favor of the Governor's K–12 Capital Budget which will be heard next Tuesday in House Capital Budget.

WSNA is supporting Rep. Marcus Riccelli's **HB 1164**, kitchen equipment grants, which the House passed last year. However, with no Supplemental Capital Budget for the 2014–15 school year, his bill did not pass the Senate.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

Although it is still early in the Session, some bills have been introduced that could impact present and future employees and retirees. Other bills are expected. It's important to keep in mind that after introduction, some bills move on, some don't and some bill proposals change as they move.

First, a reminder: Last Session, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed legislation that eliminated the annual option a member of Plan 3 has had to change his/her contribution rate. If you're a TRS Plan 3 member, **you have one last opportunity** in January 2015 to change your contribution rate. If you decide to do so, please complete the **TRS Plan 3 Contribution Rate Change**. Once you have filled out the form, submit it to your employer between January 1 and January 31. After that, TRS Plan 3 members would only be able to change their rate when they change employers, as is the case currently with PERS and SERS Plan 3 members.

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This change was made because the Internal Revenue Service has provisionally qualified the state of Washington's TRS Plan 3 with an important condition—that the annual rate change option be removed.

Bills and explanation

- **HB 1036:** Addressing survivor benefits from the public employees' retirement system for survivors of members in registered domestic partnerships prior to December 2012. The Department of Retirement Systems would develop rules to permit the designation of the registered domestic partner as the "post-retirement marriage survivor."
- **HB 1109:** Authorizing membership in the teachers' retirement system for certificated employees of the superintendent of public instruction. The title says it all. If passed, it would authorize certificated employees of the superintendent of public instruction to become members of the teachers' retirement system.
- **HB 1163:** Concerning paid vacation leave. This bill would compel an "employer" to grant two hours of vacation leave for every 40 hours an employee worked. A similar bill was introduced last session but did not advance. One difference in this current bill is that it explicitly states under definitions that "employer" does not mean a school district, a community or technical college, or an institution of higher learning. These parties, as currently written would be exempt from provisions of this bill. At this point, the objections WASA pointed out last year were heard then and adopted in this present proposal. However, this is always subject to change as the bill moves through the legislative process. Sponsors of this bill are: Representatives Tarleton, Walkinshaw, Moeller, Ortiz-Self, Gregerson, Pollet, S. Hunt, Appleton, Ormsby, and Goodman.
- **HB 1168 (SB 5211):** Correcting restrictions on collecting a pension in the public employees' retirement system for retirees returning to work in an ineligible position or a position covered by a different state retirement system. This is legislation requested by the Select Committee on Pension Policy to correct a error in a previous piece of legislation. It corrects restrictions on collecting a pension in the public employees' retirement system for retirees returning to work in an ineligible position or a position covered by a different state retirement system. It is a 'technical' fix, not a substantive change in present pension policy.
- **HB 1273:** Implementing family and medical leave insurance. This bill establishes a family and medical insurance program through the Employment Security Department. It would be funded by charging an employer 2/10th of 1 percent of an employee's wage. The employee could be responsible for paying half that amount. The charge would rise to 4/10th of 15 percent in 2018. Those collected dollars would fund the program. Of course, this overlooks the cost for paying for a substitute, and it is unclear how this would work if an employee was already entitled to paid leave from their employer. More information is needed on this bill.
- **SB 5148:** Allowing members who retire early under alternate early retirement provisions as set forth in RCW 41.32.765(3) and 41.32.875(3) to work as substitute teachers and continue receiving retirement benefits at the same time. This title is self-explanatory. Legislators have clearly heard from their local school districts and association lobbyists. Various newspaper articles across the state have also addressed the need for change to improve the pool of available substitutes. WASA has been assured that this bill will be heard in the Ways & Means Committee. Sponsors of the bills are Senators Parlette, Dammeier, Chase, Conway, McAuliffe, O'Ban.

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WASA members are encouraged to continue to let their legislators know of the importance of this bill to help fix a problem. This is a first step.

A caveat: The bill does not allow for substitute work for classified employees who retire at age 62 with 30 years. They would remain ineligible to return to work until age 65. If districts are having problems with filling substitute bus driver, cook, janitor, aide, etc employees, then legislators need to hear of that need as well.

Other: As this is being written, the press is writing of expected bills to increase minimum wage. One bill being mentioned would increase minimum wage to \$12/hour over a four-year period. The bill has not been introduced as of yet.

Updates on new bills and on the status of those of import will continue throughout the session. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask.

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

1:30–3:25 a.m.

Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

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://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/committeelisting.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 12, 2015

First Day of Session.

February 20, 2015

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

February 27, 2015

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

March 11, 2015

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

April 1, 2015

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

April 7, 2015

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

April 15, 2015*

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).

April 26, 2015

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

*After the 94th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, messages pertaining to amendments, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session may be considered.

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1001	Education, funding first	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1003	Schools, disaster recovery	H Education	Hawkins
HB 1028	Court security	H Judiciary	Appleton
HB 1031	College in the high school	H Education	Johnson
HB 1036	Domestic partnerships & PERS	H Appropriations	Moeller
HB 1050	Annual leave payments	H State Government	Hunt
HB 1051	Supreme court elections	H Judiciary	DeBolt
HB 1058	Lobbyists, electronic filing	H State Government	Moeller
HB 1072	Prevailing wage surveys	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1073	Prevailing rate of wage	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1074	Prevailing wage survey data	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1075	Prevailing wages, paying of	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1081	College in the high school	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1086	Public record commercial use	H State Government	Moeller
HB 1087	Traffic safety cameras	H Trans	Takko
HB 1101	Conservation districts	H Local Government	Wilcox
HB 1105	Operating sup budget 2015	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 1106	Operating budget 2015–2017	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 1109	OSPI certificated employees/TRS	H Appropriations	Reykdal
HB 1115	Capital budget 2015–2017	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 1116	Capital sup budget 2015	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 1120	School bus driver immunity	H Judiciary	Wilcox
HB 1121	Financial education partnership	H Education	Parker
HB 1142	Parking fees/H.S. students	H Education	Wilcox
HB 1149	Students/military families	H Education	Muri
HB 1154	Affordable college grant pr.	H Hi Ed	Bergquist
HB 1164	Student nutrition/grant program	H Cap Budget	Riccelli
HB 1166	State gen obligation bonds, accts	H Cap Budget	Dunshee

HB 1168	Retiree return-to-work/PERS	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1189	City, district publ. records	H Local Government	Hunt
HB 1230	Interest arbitration	H Labor	Sells
HB 1236	College bound scholarship	H Hi Ed	Ortiz-Self
HB 1239	Tax exemption accountability	H Finance	Pollet
HB 1240	Student restraint, isolation	H Education	Pollet
HB 1242	Educational employee strikes	H Labor	Muri
HB 1243	Truancy of students	H Judiciary	Muri
HB 1254	Prevailing wages/pilot project	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1273	Family & medical leave insurance	H Labor	Robinson
HB 1293	Paraeducators	H Education	Bergquist
SB 5045	Union security provisions	S Commerce and L	Angel
SSB 5063	Revenue growth for education		Hill
SB 5064	Quarterly revenue forecasts	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5065	Homeless students	S EL/K-12	Frocket
SB 5076	Operating sup budget 2015	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5077	Operating budget 2015–2017	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5080	Dual credit educ. options	S EL/K-12	Dammeier
SB 5081	State government expenditures	S Ways & Means	Miloscia
SB 5082	Career & tech education/elementary school	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5083	Sudden cardiac arrest	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5086	Dual credit education opportunities	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 5093	Nuclear energy education program	S Energy, Enviro	Brown
SB 5095	State gen obligation bonds, accts	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5096	Capital sup budget 2015	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5097	Capital budget 2015–2017	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5102	Rural schools/urban services	S GovtOp&StSec	Padden
SB 5110	School siting outside UGAs	S GovtOp&StSec	Brown
SB 5120	School district dissolutions	S EL/K-12	Parlette
SB 5148	TRS early retire/substitutes	S Ways & Means	Parlette
SB 5160	Native early childcare & edu	S EL/K-12	McCoy
SB 5163	Students/military families	S EL/K-12	Hobbs

SB 5179	Paraeducators	S EL/K-12	Hill
SB 5190	Public art and buildings	S Ways & Means	Benton
SB 5202	Financial education prtnrshp	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5229	Technology literacy	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SJR 8200	2/3 vote for tax increases	S GovtOp&StSec	Roach
SR 8601	Adopting senate rules	S Adopted	Schoesler



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