

## IN THIS ISSUE:

- Sine Die
- Levy Cliff
- Charter Schools
- Teacher Shortage
- AEA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Committee Meeting Schedule
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

## Week 9 – March 7–10, 2016 — Sine Die Edition

### Sine Die

### 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](http://www.wasa-oly.org/TWIO).

NOTE: WASA staff is currently preparing our annual End of Session report. It will contain full details of the 2016 Operating Budget along with a comprehensive review of the many education-related bills the Legislature addressed this session. It will be emailed to all TWIO subscribers as soon as it is completed.

Last night, at the end of its 60-day “short” session, the 2016 Legislature adjourned, Sine Die; however, lacking an adopted 2016 Supplemental Operating Budget, the Legislature’s work is not yet done. Legislators spent much of the day giving thanks and kudos to colleagues who are not returning to Olympia next year. And there was much love to go around (along with a few tears). If you did not know any better, the many glowing speeches might make you think: (a) there is no political tension in Olympia; and (b) legislators felt they needed to fill time because all their tasks had been completed. Either assumption would be horribly inaccurate.

Knowing that a Special Session would be immediately called, last night’s traditional Sine Die ceremony was pretty anticlimactic. When the 2016 Regular Session officially adjourned at 9:14 p.m., there were more journalists on the floor than legislators in the Senate and lobbyists and staff far outnumbered legislators in the House. Almost immediately following the session’s adjournment, Governor Inslee issued his required **proclamation** calling the Legislature back into session. Taking an unusual approach, Inslee announced that the Special Session (constitutionally limited to 30 days) would start at 9:30 p.m. Thursday night—just 16 minutes after the Regular Session officially ended. Of course, as already noted, most legislators had already vacated the building and likely did not find out the Legislature was already back in session until they arrived home last night or perhaps even this morning. The few remaining legislators gavelled the Legislature into session, then promptly adjourned until today.

When this session began on January 11, you would have had difficulty finding any legislator, lobbyist or staffer who thought this session would not finish on time. Even a month ago there was little-to-no discussion of overtime. As last week ended, however, there was a growing fear that the Legislature’s only real requirement—a final, negotiated compromise Supplemental Operating Budget—would not be completed on time. As this week began, there was even more chatter about a potential Special Session.

On Monday, when it first appeared legislators may fail to adopt a Supplemental Operating Budget, Governor Inslee met with the Capitol Press Corps and explained his frustration about the lack of sufficient progress in budget negotiations. In an effort to exert some pressure on legislators, he then threatened that he would veto all of the bills currently on his desk (37 bills at the time) awaiting action if a budget was not finalized by Thursday night. The warning did not seem to impact legislators and, in fact, some legislators openly mocked the governor

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## *This Week in Olympia:*

**Week 9,**

**March 7–10, 2016**

*continued*

for issuing such a threat. Some legislators questioned whether he would even follow through with the threat, given that some of the bills on the governor's desk were issues he supported. Yesterday morning, the governor issued a notice of bill action scheduled for Thursday evening, but specifically noted that there would be “no public bill signing ceremony.” This seemed to indicate the governor's action would be to veto the awaiting bills.

At 10:00 p.m. last night, Inslee **took action on the 37 bills** awaiting action and at 10:30 p.m. he held a media availability to explain his actions. He stated that budget-writers had confirmed to him earlier in the day that they would not be bringing him a budget by Thursday night and they were unable to say they had made sufficient progress to reach any kind of tentative agreement. When Inslee made his veto threat, he clarified multiple times that all the legislation on his desk was in jeopardy, yet the across-the-board veto threat became a bit more nuanced when it came time to actually take action. Rather than veto all 37 bills, as he threatened, he indicated that he established a “high bar for passage” and decided to sign bills that addressed public safety, health, and law enforcement. This resulted in him signing 10 bills and vetoing 27 bills (there were no K–12 education-related bills in either package). All of the bills were adopted with strong bi-partisan majorities and many of them had no (or few) dissenting votes. There is certainly the possibility legislators could attempt to override the vetoes (and given the final vote counts, most attempts would probably be successful) or alternatively any of the bills could be reintroduced and approved again; however, that does not appear likely. When asked about veto overrides or reintroducing vetoed legislation, Senator Mark Schoesler (R-Ritzville), Senate Majority Leader, strongly stated that he was not “going to bother to pass bills twice” just because the governor had a “tantrum.”

It is our understanding that budget negotiators from the House and Senate (and the governor's office) have been meeting and that multiple “offers” have been exchanged between the parties. Unfortunately, there are absolutely no specific details about those offers because budget-writers are following their unwritten Las Vegas style rule: what's said in the room, stays in the room. Negotiators are hesitant to even talk about discussions in broad terms, other than to confirm they are meeting and say they are “making progress.” (We have heard that talks broke down and there was little budget discussion on Wednesday or Thursday, however.) If only legislators would follow their own official, adopted Joint Rules—which require open, public meetings of Conference Committees—rather than envelop themselves in the cone of silence and avoid public negotiations by intentionally neglecting to convene a formal Conference Committee. Lacking public discussions of course forces everyone outside the negotiating room (including most legislators) to crank up the rumor mill and speculate on a series of “what ifs.”

So, what do we know? The key sticking point going into negotiations was the overall spending level and how that spending was paid for. The House proposed to increase spending above the current, underlying 2015–17 budget by approximately \$476 million, while the Senate would increase spending by less than \$34 million. The House's spending level is comprised of \$259.3 million in policy additions and \$219.1 million in maintenance level increases. By comparison, the Senate plan would increase maintenance level spending by \$168.3 million, but would actually reduce policy spending by \$134.7 million (for a net increase in overall spending of \$33.6 million). To cover the increased spending in the House budget, they proposed the elimination of six tax “loopholes” (**HB 2996**) raising \$124 million (dedicated to their proposed educator salary increase). Additionally, the House budget would utilize \$318 million from the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA), informally known as the “rainy day fund” (**HB 2988**). The House proposal also assumes the approval of legislation providing BSA funding for K–12 construction (**HB 2968**), bringing the total spending from the BSA to \$423.2 million. The Senate proposal would not raise taxes (or close loopholes) and would not tap the BSA. It does, however, book a \$75 million “savings” by merging the Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System Plan 1 with the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1 (**SB 6668**). This would also lower school district costs for retirement contributions. For additional details on this plan, please see last week's *TWIO* (**Week 8, March 4**).

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## *This Week in Olympia:*

**Week 9,**

**March 7–10, 2016**

*continued*

Those are the broad details that have divided the two parties. What either side is willing to give on is still to be determined, and what kind of horse-trading is occurring alongside the budget is unknown. One budget bargaining chip is off the table, however. Charter schools was presumed to be a major part of any budget deal, but Wednesday night the House adopted a bill separate from any budget negotiations, taking that issue out of the mix. (More information on that bill later.) Two other pieces seem to be a potential part of negotiations: the Washington Voting Rights Act ([HB 1745](#)) and the “levy cliff” ([HB 2698](#)). Both of these issues are being pushed by the House. What the House may be willing to give up to have either or both of these bills pass is unclear—and the Senate does not appear to want anything anyway. They seem comfortable with a modest Supplemental Operating Budget that maintains a four-year balanced budget. Understanding that, the House does not appear to be in a position to exert any pressure on the Senate.

Given the stalemate between the houses, there has been some talk of simply not adopting a 2016 Supplemental Operating Budget. While this is always a possibility, it does not seem very likely. All four caucuses seem intent on at least addressing the unanticipated costs of last summer’s wildfires (around \$170-180 million); providing additional support to Western State Hospital to avoid litigation and/or federal sanctions (\$11 million in the House budget; \$23 million in the Senate budget); and appropriating funds to settle claims in the employee health benefits lawsuit, *Moore v. HCA* (\$32 million). While there is general agreement between House and Senate budget-writers about addressing these issues, there is still a disagreement about how to deal with them. One potential plan is to bail on a full Supplemental Budget and adopt legislation specifically to deal with these individual issues. There is some possible evidence that this may be the Senate’s approach. Immediately after last night’s adjournment, notice was provided of a public hearing scheduled for this afternoon in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Two “Title-only” bills are on the public hearing agenda: [SB 6665](#), a bill “relating to state government;” and [SB 6058](#), a bill “relating to natural resources.” A third bill, [SB 6667](#), also currently a “Title-only” bill, “related to fiscal matters” will also be heard. This appears to be a new Supplemental Operating Budget proposal; however, as this *TWIO* is being prepared, no language has been released, so it is unclear if this is a duplicate of their previous proposal ([SB 6246](#)) or a new offer. It is also unclear if [SB 6665](#) and [SB 6058](#) will address the “must do” budget issues discussed above, making a full budget ([SB 6667](#)) unnecessary if an agreement cannot be reached with the House. Stay tuned.

### **Levy Cliff**

Throughout the course of this session (and before), WASA and WASBO have strongly advocated for legislation and/or budget action to protect school districts from the oncoming “levy cliff.” At different times in the last 60 days there were reasons for optimism and other times there were real reasons to be disappointed. When the House overwhelmingly adopted [HB 2698](#) (a one-year delay in levy lid and Local Effort Assistance reductions as well as a one-year delay in the elimination of “ghost” revenues in levy bases), there was heavy optimism that the bill might have sufficient momentum to successfully move through the Senate. A week later, the bill was heard in and quickly adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, prompting additional positive thoughts. Then the bill stalled in the Senate Ways & Means Committee and (technically) died lacking a hearing or any additional action.

After the Ways & Means Committee failed to act, WASA and WASBO (along with other education associations) and our individual members redoubled our efforts to breathe new life into the issue. While there was little public discussion about the issue, it was evident there were ongoing discussions behind-the-scenes. Unfortunately, some of those discussions focused on potential compromises—something less than the full one-year delay of the levy lid reduction, LEA reduction, and “ghost revenue” elimination as contemplated by [HB 2698](#). This prompted WASA, WASBO, and WSSDA to send messages to our respective members to be cautious of any levy cliff compromise. Our primary concern is that accepting anything

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## *This Week in Olympia:*

**Week 9,**

**March 7–10, 2016**

*continued*

short of a one-year extension of the levy cliff would violate both the “do no harm” and “deal with compensation first” principles that we have established and have been fighting for since before the 2015 session.

After a series of ups and downs, it is starting to look like having nothing happen this year would be preferable than a partial fix because at least that will put increased pressure on the Legislature to solve the problem early in the 2017 Session. There is also a concern that agreeing to a partial fix this session may preclude us from achieving a “full” fix next session, as many legislators will assume the problem has been solved and will move onto other issues.

With all that said, it does appear there is an eleventh-hour push to advance a fix to the levy cliff. Yesterday, minority Democrats in the Senate attempted to move to the “9th Order” (a procedural motion that allows bills to be moved from Committee straight to the floor for action) in order to advance **SB 6353**, a long-dead companion of HB 2698 that would delay by one-year the approaching levy lid and LEA reductions and the elimination of “ghost” revenues from the levy base. The motion failed along party-lines. After the motion failed, however, Senator Bruce Dammeier (R-Puyallup) stood up and announced that while 9th Order motion failed, and therefore the effort to bring SB 6353 up for action, the levy cliff continues to be a major point of discussion in budget negotiations. Whether the discussion centers on the “full meal deal” or some lesser compromise is not known, but optimism has returned with the hope the issue can be resolved satisfactorily.

## **Charter Schools**

As noted in last week’s *TWIO*, there was an ongoing effort to craft a compromise charter school bill that could garner the necessary support to pass the House. The bill the Senate had adopted several weeks ago, **SB 6194**, was heard in the House Education Committee, but stalled and was never moved to executive action. Technically, the bill was dead; however, it was specifically referenced in the Senate budget, so it was likely tagged as “Necessary to Implement the Budget.” To be safe, legislators introduced three “Title-only” bills to act as potential vehicles: **HB 3000**, a bill “relating to education;” **HB 3002**, a bill “relating to charter schools;” and **SB 6670**, a bill “relating to public schools that are not common schools.” SB 6670 was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee last week in order to put the bill in a position to move with new charter school language in case the House effort faltered. It turns out all the maneuvering was unnecessary. On Tuesday, House Leadership pulled SB 6194 from the House Education Committee straight to the House Second Reading Calendar (making it eligible for amendment on the floor). A new striking amendment was put on the bar and allowed to sit overnight to allow members to draft amendments to the new bill.

Ultimately, there were 26 amendments (to the compromise striking amendment) introduced and the House spent several hours on Wednesday in their respective political caucuses discussing the amendments. On Wednesday evening, representatives finally returned to the floor and spent over two hours debating the various amendments and the final, amended striking amendment. Six of the amendments were withdrawn, seven amendments were adopted and thirteen amendments were defeated. After a fairly contentious, but mostly cordial debate, the new compromise bill was adopted with a vote of **58–39**, with ten Democrats joining all 48 Republicans in support of the bill. The new bill was returned to the Senate yesterday, where they quickly concurred with the amendments and re-adopted the bill with a vote of **26–23**. Two Democrats joined 24 of the 26 members of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus in support of the bill; two Republicans joined 21 of 23 Senate Democrats to oppose the bill. (Note: the original bill was adopted by the Senate with a vote of 27–20.) The bill now moves to the governor’s desk. While Governor Inslee has not been a big fan of charter schools, it is unclear if he will be willing to veto the bill. Recently, he has stated that he does not want to “close any schools” and supporters are assuming this means he will support the bill.

SB 6194, as adopted by the Legislature, is largely similar to the original bill introduced at the beginning of session. It reenacts many provisions of Initiative 1240 and makes

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*This Week in Olympia:*

**Week 9,**

**March 7–10, 2016**

*continued*

various changes in an effort to comply with the Supreme Court’s ruling on charter schools. Supporters are convinced this “fix” will satisfy the Court; however, there appear to continue to be multiple constitutional concerns. The biggest concern continues to be the use of public funds to support “public” schools that have no oversight by or accountability to locally elected school boards. The new bill, like the original bill, clarifies that charter schools (along with the Charter Commission and charter-related activities) are to be funded by the Opportunity Pathways Account (which is funded by lottery revenues) and are not eligible for Common School Funds or General Fund revenues. This money laundering scheme, however, would allow General Fund revenues to backfill the Opportunity Pathways Account. It seems simple enough that no matter how much you launder the money, public funds are public funds—and public funds cannot be used to support “public” schools that are not accountable to local voters via locally elected school boards.

In an effort to comply with the constitutional provisions which state the Superintendent of Public Instruction “shall have supervision over all matters pertaining to public schools,” the State Superintendent is provided a seat on the Washington State Charter Schools Commission and the Commission is to be housed at OSPI. How this equates to “supervision” is unclear.

Several funding changes were made in the bill. First, currently operating charter schools that lost funding as a result of the Court’s decision are not eligible for “retroactive” payments. Second, funding for charter schools must be calculated using the prototypical formula and average staff mix factor. Third, charter schools cannot access local levy dollars.

Even though charter schools are not accountable to locally elected school boards, there were two specific additions to provide some semblance of public oversight. First, charter schools must contract for an independent audit after the first year of operation and every three years thereafter. Second, charter school commissioners and charter board members will be required to file personal financial statements with the Public Disclosure Commission, just as elected school board members must file.

Further amendments: remove the current I-1240 provisions allowing current schools to convert to charter schools; and clarify charter school students’ participation in sports. Students in charter schools must play sports in resident districts and charter schools must comply with WIAA rules and pay for students’ participation in district sports.

## **Teacher Shortage**

The focus on the growing teacher and substitute teacher shortage finally resulted in adoption of legislation. At least ten bills were introduced to address the issue with narrow, specific solutions or more broad-based approaches. Many of the bills stalled as they moved through the legislative process and ultimately three bills remained alive as the session drew to a close: [HB 1737](#) (addressing early retirees as substitutes); [HB 2573](#) (an omnibus bill with multiple approaches) and [SB 6455](#) (a multi-tiered approach to the problem). Both HB 1737 and HB 2573 were adopted by the full House and made it all the way to the Senate Floor Calendar, but died without action when the opposite house cut-off deadline arrived. SB 6455 was adopted by the full Senate and was adopted by the full House, following a series of amendments in the House Education Committee, House Appropriations Committee and on the House floor. When the bill was finally returned to the Senate, the bill sat on the Calendar as negotiations between the houses began. As this week started, it was apparent legislators in both houses wanted to adopt a teacher shortage bill; however, the clock was running out. Finally on the last day of the Regular Session, all of the pieces fell into place. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments and sent the bill back to the House, asking them to recede from their amendments. Upon returning to the House, they receded from their previous amendments and adopted a new, agreed-upon striking amendment. As it returned to the Senate for final passage, they quickly adopted the new bill and sent it to the governor for action.

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***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 9,**  
**March 7–10, 2016**  
*continued*

As adopted, SB 6455 addresses the teacher and substitute teacher shortage with multiple strategies. The bill:

- Requires the development and implementation of a comprehensive, statewide initiative to increase the number of qualified individuals who apply for teaching positions in Washington, including recruiting activities and creating statewide recruitment and hiring services;
- Requires that certain out-of-state teachers be issued a Washington professional certificate;
- Provides that certain early retired teachers may work as substitute teachers, or mentors or advisers to student teachers, for up to 867 hours per year without a suspension of their pension benefits. Employing districts are required to compensate the district's substitute teachers at a rate that is at least 85 percent of the full daily state rate (which is approximately \$130);
- Expands Alternative Route to Teacher Certification programs;
- Requires districts to report the number of teachers they plan to hire in the following year.
- Increases teacher mentoring support; and
- Adds financial aid programs for individuals wishing to teach in subject or geographic shortage areas or Title I schools.

## **AEA**

By Mitch Denning

With the Governor calling a 30-day special session to begin immediately, our AEA issues relating to the Supplemental Operating and Capital Budgets are still on hold. Those issues include [SHB 2698](#), delaying the levy cliff by one year, which is funded in the House Operating Budget, [HB 2376](#), but not in the Senate's, [SB 6246](#).

Also funded in SHB 2376 are [SHB 1295](#), breakfast after the bell, and [SHB 2964](#), eliminating the reduced-price lunch copay in grades pre-K and 4–12. Both of these bills are not included in SB 6246.

There has been no word on a Supplemental Capital Budget either, as [SSB 6201](#) sits in House Rules, awaiting debate and passage.

## Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

*This Week in Olympia:*

**Week 9,**

**March 7–10, 2016**

*continued*

*“It ain’t over til it’s over.” Yogi Berra*

This is just a brief summation with more details to follow the eventual conclusion of this legislative season. More action is to come, most notably, the budget(s) that are currently in some sort of limbo land.

### Regarding the substitute/retiree issue

A negotiated and agreed to revision of **SB 6455** dealing with many teacher shortage issues including increasing the pool of certificated substitutes, passed both houses. It is on the way to the Governor for his signature. One section deals with retiree/substitute teachers. That section will sunset August 1, 2020. Retirees are allowed 867 hours per calendar year to substitute teach or to be used as mentor teachers/advisers. As a compromise, it now mandates that the employing school district compensate all the district’s substitute teachers at 85 percent of the full daily amount allocated by the state to the district for substitute teacher compensation. (Approximately \$130/ day of the current \$152 allocation)

### Other issues

#### Insurance Study

Until the ‘new’ proposed budgets are released, it is unclear if a proviso directing the public employees benefits board to explore the feasibility of transferring retirees from a Medicare supplement plan to a group Medicare advantage PPO remains. It was stricken from the Senate budget, but remains in the House earlier proposed budget. This proposal claims significant savings to the state and individuals who choose this option could be achieved. If approved, this will bear more attention, since it could conceivably take away all other choices available to a qualifying person choosing a Medicare supplement through PEBB.

#### Pension Merger

The original Senate Budget had a controversial proposal and a resulting bill dealing with the unfunded liability status of TRS Plans I. **SB 6668** 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 the unfunded liability of TRS 1 will decrease and employers will pay a reduced amount toward funding the retirement plans.

Details on this bill have been reported in previous editions of *TWIO*. At this point, it has been placed on the Senate “X” file which generally means a bill is dead. However, it is deemed necessary to implement the budget (NTIB) so could be resurrected in the final budget once released and adopted.

So now, we wait for the release of the budget(s). And, as always, the devil is in the details. Stay tuned.



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# 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
<a href="#">EHB 1003</a>	Schools, disaster recovery	Delivered to Governor	Hawkins
<a href="#">HB 1086</a>	Public record commercial use	H Appropriations	Moeller
<a href="#">E2SHB 1236</a>	College bound scholarship	S Higher Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">E3SHB 1295</a>	Breakfast after the bell	S Ways & Means	Hudgins
<a href="#">HB 1322</a>	State retirement plans	S Ways & Means	Reykdal
<a href="#">HB 1345</a>	Professional learning	Delivered to Governor	Lytton
<a href="#">2SHB 1408</a>	Family engagement coordinator	Delivered to Governor	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">ESHB 1420</a>	School siting task force	H Local Government	Wilcox
<a href="#">HB 1528</a>	Epinephrine autoinjectors	H Rules X	Robinson
<a href="#">4SHB 1541</a>	Educational opportunity gap	S Passed 3rd	Santos
<a href="#">SHB 1562</a>	Allergen information in public schools	H Rules R	Sullivan
<a href="#">HB 1666</a>	State-wide student assessments	H Appropriations	Magendanz
<a href="#">3SHB 1682</a>	Homeless students	H Passed Final Passage	Fey
<a href="#">2SHB 1737</a>	Retired teachers/substitutes	S Rules X	Orcutt
<a href="#">E2SHB 1745</a>	Voting rights	S Rules X	Moscoso
<a href="#">EHB 1770</a>	Teacher certification	S Early Learning/K–12	Bergquist
<a href="#">SHB 1790</a>	Nurse in school setting	S Rules 2	Springer
<a href="#">HB 1804</a>	Educator professional growth	S Rules 2	Springer
<a href="#">SHB 1855</a>	Local graduation requirements	S Early Learning/K–12	Caldier
<a href="#">HB 1865</a>	Visual screening in schools	H Appropriations	Magendanz
<a href="#">SHB 1867</a>	Classroom teacher evaluation	S Rules X	Bergquist
<a href="#">2SHB 1900</a>	School counselor, etc.	S Early Learning/K–12	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1941</a>	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Gregerson
<a href="#">E2SHB 1983</a>	Teacher financial assistance	S Ways & Means	Pollet
<a href="#">4SHB 1999</a>	Foster youth education outcomes	Delivered to Governor	Carlyle
<a href="#">HB 2023</a>	School employee contracts	Delivered to Governor	Parker
<a href="#">HB 2076</a>	Racial disproportionality	H Rules R	Sawyer
<a href="#">ESHB 2148</a>	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
SHB 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	Delivered to Governor	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
ESHB 2376	Operating Supplemental Budget 2016	S Ways & Means	Dunshee
HB 2377	Schools/GMA	H Local Government	Taylor
HB 2378	Caseload forecast council	H Rules R	Stanford
HB 2380	Supplemental Capital Budget	H Rules R	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	Delivered to Governor	Muri
HB 2409	Special needs students	H Appropriations	Orwall
HB 2415	Worksite learning	H Education	Pike
SHB 2427	Local government modernization	S Passed 3rd	Springer
SHB 2429	Student assessment results	S Early Learning/K–12	Caldier
2SHB 2449	Truancy reduction	S Passed 3rd	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	Delivered to Governor	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	Delivered to Governor	Hunt
E2SHB 2573	Teacher shortage	S Rules	Santos
HB 2576	Local agency public records	H Rules X	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	Delivered to Governor	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 Rules X	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 Rules X	Kagi
HB 2690	Academic support pilot	H Education	Sells
EHB 2698	Levy lid revision delay	S Ways & Means	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 Rules X	Parker
HB 2824	Public school education success	H Education	Sawyer
ESHB 2825	Disabled student services	S Rules X	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 Rules X	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 Ways & Means	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
SHB 2985	Educational space inventory	S Ways & Means/Do Pass/Amended	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 Rules R	Lytton
HB 3000	Education T.O.	H Education	Appleton
HB 3006	Balanced budget/education levies	H Appropriations	Dunshee
HB 3007	School sports/rights	H Judiciary	Young
HB 3008	State agency land purchases	H Capital Budget	Haler
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	Optional salary deferral	S President signed	Bailey
SB 5517	Sexual harassment prevention	S Rules X	Kohl-Welles
SB 5559	Tuition waivers/state employees	S Rules X	Billig
SB 5668	Voting rights	S Rules X	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 Rules 2	Dammeier
SB 6049	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Rules 2	Hill
SB 6050	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Rules X	Hill
SB 6059	Education T.O.	S Rules X	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 Rules X	Ranker
SB 6129	District-based elections	S Rules X	Roach
SB 6163	District charter schools	S Early Learning/K–12	Billig
SB 6171	Open Public Meetings Act/civil penalties	Delivered to Governor	Roach
SB 6174	Ballot titles/initiatives	S Rules X	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 Passed 3rd	Litzow
E2SSB 6195	Basic education obligations	C3 L16	Rivers
ESSB 6201	Supplemental Capital Budget	H 2nd Reading	Honeyford
SB 6230	Warrantless school searches	S Rules X	O'Ban
SB 6232	Civics education & campaign compliance	S Early Learning/K–12	Fain

SB 6233	Student freedom of expression	S Rules X	Fain
SB 6241	Teacher salaries & mentoring	S Early Learning/K–12	Billig
2SSB 6243	Youth suicide prevention	H Appropriations	Litzow
SB 6244	Educational opportunity gap	S Rules X	Litzow
SB 6245	Visual screening in schools	Delivered to Governor	Litzow
ESSB 6246	Operating Supplemental Budget 2016	H Appropriations	Hill
SB 6259	School director compensation	S Rules X	Carlyle
SSB 6273	Schools/safe technology use	S President Signed	Liias
SB 6291	Weighted GPAs	H Rules R	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	Delivered to Governor	Litzow
SB 6393	Small & limited public works	S Rules X	Warnick
SB 6407	Recess time requirement	S Early Learning/K–12	Fain
2SSB 6408	Paraeducators	H Rules R	Hill
ESSB 6426	School siting	H Local Government	Conway
SB 6429	School day start times	S Rules X	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 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 Rules R	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 X	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 X	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	S President Signed	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
SB 6670	Schools/not-common public T.O.	S Ways & Means	Fain
SB 6674	Public school license plates	S Transportation	McAuliffe
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 Held	Roach