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Week 4 - January 30 – February 3, 2012

This Week in Review

WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference

Almost 450 school administrators, school directors, and school business managers met in Olympia on January 29 and 30 for the annual WASA/WSSDA Legislative Conference (WASBO also cosponsored this year's event). With a heavy focus on the state budget situation, attendees heard a number of presentations on Sunday, including remarks from Tom Ahearne (lead counsel for the plaintiffs in the *McCleary* education funding lawsuit), legislative budget leaders, and Superintendent Randy Dorn.

A highlight of Sunday's program was Ahearne's review of the Supreme Court's recently released landmark decision in *McCleary v. State of Washington*, which clearly—and unanimously—stated that the state has failed in its constitutional obligation to adequately fund education. Ahearne pointed out that, in addition to the constitutional requirement of the state to amply provide for the education of all Washington children, the Court held that it is “the state's first and highest priority before any other state programs or operations.” Complicating the state's budget dilemma, the Court also firmly declared the state may not make K–12 funding reductions “for reasons unrelated to education policy, such as fiscal crisis or mere expediency.”

Our legislator panel consisted of Representative Pat Sullivan (D–Covington), the House Majority Leader and a member of the House Ways & Means Committee, and Representative Gary Alexander (R–Olympia), the Ranking Minority Member on the House Ways & Means Committee. Each legislator was given an opportunity to express their caucus priorities for the 2012 Supplemental Operating Budget. It should be no surprise that both budget leaders conveyed their strong support and priority for K–12 education, especially with the Supreme Court's recent ruling on *McCleary*. (How—or if—the Legislature will protect K–12 remains to be seen.) Sullivan reminded attendees that there are a limited number of areas in which the Legislature can find the \$1.5 billion necessary to balance the budget. He said the funding available to trim is in the neighborhood of \$6.9 billion. This comment highlighted the concern about Local Effort Assistance (LEA or levy equalization), an area of the budget that is NOT considered Basic Education and, therefore, is seen as a vulnerable target to budget cuts. Sullivan expressed his strong support for LEA and stated that, given the *McCleary* decision, LEA might now be considered *de facto* Basic Education.

Alexander echoed this support for LEA—and K–12, in general—saying that education cuts should essentially be taken off the table.

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.**

Alexander also spoke strongly against any discussion about putting education on the ballot with any potential revenue proposal. Governor Gregoire, and others, have talked about the need for budget cuts, followed by a public vote on a tax package in which some of those cuts could be “bought back.” Gregoire’s proposal is to temporarily increase the state sales tax and use most of the funding to prevent her proposed slashing of LEA and a proposed reduction in the 180-day school year. Alexander said that a Supplemental Budget that closed the \$1.5 billion gap could be drafted within the current revenue base, and indicated that the House Republicans were prepared to do just that. He said that the Supreme Court’s statement in *McCleary* that K–12 is “the state’s first and highest priority” is what the House Republican’s have been arguing for a long time. He advocated for [HB 2533](#), known as the “Fund Education First” bill, which would require the Legislature to adopt a K–12 budget before any action is taken on other budget issues. He said that House Republican’s were prepared to follow up on support for this bill by introducing their own stand-alone education budget proposal. He said that budget would preserve Basic Education and most of the remaining K–12 budget, including LEA (more on this later in this issue of *TWIO*).

An impassioned Superintendent Randy Dorn spoke about his 2012 priorities for K–12 education. He focused many of his comments on the *McCleary* decision and his firm belief that K–12 education should not be cut in this session. Dorn encouraged educators to continue to engage with legislators and tell them that K–12 cannot afford any more cuts. Like a drill sergeant, Dorn got the crowd to echo his “No More Cuts” chant.

Much of Sunday’s agenda lead straight to the culminating piece of the program: the annual Hot Topics briefing. Our message for Monday’s “Day on the Hill” was fairly simple: Avoid cuts to K–12 education. Knowing, however, that cuts to K–12 education are likely—even with the *McCleary* decision fresh in legislators’ minds—we firmly oppose mid-year or retroactive cuts to K–12, and we firmly oppose any reduction or restructuring of Local Effort Assistance.

Additionally, any K–12 cuts that are deemed necessary by the Legislature must be fair and equitable among districts. Using *McCleary* as a backstop, our further message to legislators is not only to maintain faith with the Court’s ruling by avoiding K–12 cuts, but also to continue to make progress implementing the new basic education finance system (HB 2261), using the adopted phase-in schedule (HB 2776) with full and equitable funding by 2018.

NOTE: Tom Ahearne’s PowerPoint presentation and our full “Hot Topics” briefing materials are available in the [Conference Resources section](#) of the WASA website.

Thank you to our many members who attended the Conference and took the time to meet with your legislators. Please continue to remain engaged with them as this session continues.

Legislative Activity

Most of the legislative action continued in committees as legislators attempted to hear and act on priority legislation prior to the first series of self-imposed cut-off deadlines. The policy committee cut-off is today, February 3. In order to remain alive, all bills must be out of their original house policy committee by today. All bills with fiscal implications must be adopted by their original house budget committee by Tuesday, February 7, in order to remain alive. It is important to remember, however, that no bill is truly dead until the final gavel bangs at the end of the session. There are multiple ways to revive a dead issue, including attaching it to a live bill or incorporating a bill’s provisions into the budget. Additionally, almost all legislative rules can be waived if the necessary votes are available.

This is especially important to remember this year as both the House and Senate versions of the charter school bill ([HB 2428/SB 6202](#)) and both the House and Senate versions of the business-backed revisions to the Teacher/Principal Evaluation Project ([HB 2427/SB 6203](#)) failed to move from their respective committees. All four bills received public hearings, but none of the bills were ever placed on agendas for possible executive action. It is clear that either or both of these issues will continue to be

pushed throughout the course of the session and it is likely either issue could be a part of a complicated legislative “endgame” as the horse-trading and hostage-taking ensues. This happens more than “outsiders” probably realize, but it is a strategy that seldom really works. This year, however, is much different than most. A revenue package will surely be attempted and many legislators have been touting their bumper sticker-ready message: “Reforms Before Revenue.” Charter schools and adjustments to TPEP are high on the list of reforms being requested by many Republicans, especially in the Senate, and by the self-described “Roadkill Caucus,” comprised of a majority-tilting number of moderate Democrats in the Senate.

Although this Legislative Session is approaching the half-way point (Friday is Day 26 of the 60-day session), we are far from the endgame; however, the fight over charter schools and TPEP has already had an impact. Earlier this week in the House Education Committee, [HB 2334](#), a bill to clarify some of the provisions of TPEP, establish a reasonable statewide phase-in of the program, and provide support for professional development, was on the list of bills set for possible executive action. Because HB 2427 was not on the list, Republicans prepared a Proposed Substitute and several additional amendments to HB 2334 which would have morphed the bill into a near-twin of HB 2427. When it became apparent HB 2334 was not going to be moved, Republicans walked out of the meeting and the Chair adjourned the meeting, immediately killing the 13 bills left on agenda. Similar powerplays have occurred in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, although the fights have not been quite so public. Instead of sparring openly, the final two meetings before the cut-off were simply cancelled.

To get an idea of how many education-related bills died, most of them presumably to avoid a fight over charters or TPEP, review the list of bills in and out of the two education committees. Thirty-four bills were referred to the House Education Committee this session. Of those bills, 24 of them received a public hearing, but only four were adopted by the Committee. Similarly, 40 bills were assigned to the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and 29 of them were given a

public hearing. A grand total of two of those bills moved out of the Senate Ed Committee and remain alive.

On Monday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing on three bills: [SB 6314](#), [SB 6532](#) and [SB 6449](#). SB 6314 would make changes to the high school science assessment. Under current law, beginning with the Class of 2015, students must pass the statewide science High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE) to graduate from high school; the science HSPE will be an end-of-course test in biology beginning in 2012. Last session, however, the Legislature adopted legislation that declared that it does not intend to narrow the high school science curriculum to only biology and at the appropriate time intends to direct OSPI to develop one or more end-of-course assessments in additional science subjects. Knowing that next generation science standards will be released soon, which may require a further revisit of the entire science assessment process, SB 6314 would eliminate the requirement to pass the statewide science assessment for high school graduation beginning in 2015. The biology end-of-course exam being used to measure the state standards would continue.

In 2007, the Legislature required the Department of Early Learning (DEL) to implement a voluntary quality rating and improvement system (QRIS) for licensed or certified child care centers, homes, and early education programs. Prior to the final implementation of QRIS, however, DEL must report to the Legislature. The voluntary rating system has been field tested for the past two years and SB 6532 would declare that Washington is prepared to begin state implementation of such a system. DEL would be required to implement QRIS, subject to the availability of funds.

SB 6449 would implement the Washington Preschool Program, beginning with the 2014–15 school year, to provide voluntary preschool opportunities for children ages three and four. Implementation and funding would be phased in through the 2024–25 school year, at which time any eligible child would be entitled to be enrolled.

On Tuesday, the House Education Appropriations & Oversight Committee held a public hearing on three bills of interest:

- [HB 2533](#), which would require the Legislature to enact a K–12 budget before it may take action on other budget bills. This bill would conform to Washington’s constitutional directive—as recently declared by the Supreme Court—that the state “must amply provide for the education of all Washington children as the state’s first and highest priority before any other state programs or operations.” WASA, WSSDA, WEA, AEA, OSPI and the PTA testified in favor of the bill, saying it simply implements what the Court has already declared—that is, K–12 is the state’s “first and highest priority.” Frustratingly, but not necessarily surprisingly, the League of Education Voters and Stand for Children—two education advocacy organizations—testified against the bill. They argued that, while they support prioritizing funding for education and the bill is “well intended,” it would detract from and limit other important areas of government.
- [HB 2617](#) would establish a process by which a financially insolvent school district may be dissolved and annexed by one or more contiguous school districts. Additionally, it would establish criteria for a school district to be identified as financially insolvent, and create a new Financial Oversight Committee to review the financial condition of these school districts. This bill is a result of an OSPI and ESD review during the interim, as required by legislation adopted last year. The bill was adopted by the Committee on Thursday.
- [HB 2336](#) would direct WSSDA to convene an advisory committee to develop a model policy for open licensing of courseware developed with state funds. Institutions of higher education would also be directed to adopt policies for open licensing of courseware developed with state funds.

Also, on Tuesday, the House Education Committee adopted three bills ([HB 2209](#), [HB 2586](#) and [HB 2538](#))—before the Com-

mittee was abruptly adjourned, as described above.

HB 2209 would clarify accountability and funding issues related to Alternative Learning Experience (ALE) programs. The bill would define a contract-based learning ALE program as one where high school students receive at least five hours per week of classroom-based instruction, and provides that these programs receive a 5 percent funding reduction in the 2012-13 school year. Students in ALE programs would be required to receive in-person, face-to-face direct personal contact with a teacher at least once a week, except for online programs and some part-time students. The bill also would require instruction and activities in a student learning plan for high school ALE students to generate credits toward graduation, and for ALE students in kindergarten through eighth grade to be directly related to specified core academic subjects. Further, part-time students in ALE programs would not be exempt from participating in state assessments in the same manner as full-time students.

HB 2586 would change the implementation schedule for administration of the Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills.

HB 2538 would change a set of current school district requirements. Students would not be required to complete graduation requirements for a Culminating Project or a High School and Beyond Plan if the student has completed certain other specified programs. Writing would be removed as a statewide assessment requirement and graduation requirement and require districts to utilize Classroom-Based Assessments or other strategies to assess writing by the 2015-16 school year. The bill would also limit the frequency of fiscal and performance audits on school districts when no findings of impropriety were found for the three-year period immediately preceding the audit period.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing on three bills on Wednesday. [SB 6058](#) and [SB 6086](#) would authorize Washington public schools to provide single-sex classes under certain circumstances. The third bill, [SB 6562](#), would require the establishment of an automated

external defibrillator (AED) program for each high school in the state. The program would be required to ensure that an AED be provided on-site and a trained individual be present at all school-sponsored athletic events. None of these bills were adopted and the remaining scheduled Committee meetings prior to the cut-off deadline were cancelled.

On Wednesday, the House Education Appropriations & Oversight Committee held a public hearing and took action on three bills of interest. [HB 2337](#), regarding open educational resources in K–12 education, was adopted by the Committee. The bill would direct a portion of MSOC funding to the development of new and existing openly licensed courseware aligned with Common Core State Standards until 2018.

The second bill, [HB 2720](#), would require the Safety Net Oversight Committee to prioritize safety net funding to districts that have the primary duty for providing Basic Education to individuals who reside in residential habilitation centers. The Committee adopted the bill during its Thursday Committee meeting.

The third bill, [HB 2170](#), would enact the Career Pathways Act. The bill would encourage multiple career pathways through information, exploration, planning, and program coordination. The Committee adopted the bill during its Thursday Committee meeting.

At Thursday's House Education Appropriations & Oversight Committee meeting, two additional bills of interest were adopted:

- [HB 2492](#) would require a fiscal analysis of the impact on the state and school districts to be completed before the State Board of Education may implement rule changes.
- [HB 2608](#) would require the Department of Early Learning to develop and periodically review early learning guidelines.

Budget Update

There continues to be very little public discussion about the 2012 Supplemental Operating Budget. Budget-writers and legislative leaders have begun meeting privately to develop proposals, but there is no hint about how

they intend on addressing the current \$1.5 billion budget hole. Budget-writers in both houses have indicated that we will begin to see proposals shortly after the updated Revenue Forecast is released on February 16. On Thursday, Economic & Revenue Forecast Council released its [Economic Review](#) and all indications are that the February 16 revenue update will be essentially flat—that is, there is no major change (either positive or negative) from the November forecast is anticipated.

In other budget news, the House Republicans released their K–12 education budget proposal on Thursday. Their proposal, introduced as [HB 2770](#), would reduce funding for K–12 education by \$45.9 million. In comparison, the governor's 2012 Supplemental Operating Budget proposal would cut the K–12 budget by approximately \$630 million. She also proposes to buy back some of her proposed education cuts with a temporary increase in the state sales tax. The House Republican proposal would preserve Basic Education and keep LEA whole; however, nearly all non-basic education programs would be eliminated, and K–12 salary steps would be frozen. Additionally, the National Board Certification bonus would be preserved, but at a reduced amount.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

WASBO joined WASA and WSSDA as a co-sponsor to the WASA/ WSSDA annual legislative conference at the Red Lion in Olympia on January 29 and 30. This was the first legislative conference where school board members, the superintendent and business officials joined together. The presence of WASBO as a member of the administrative team added a great deal to the district's communication with lawmakers.

On Tuesday, AEA testified in favor of HB 2533, funding education first, in House Education Appropriations, supporting the premise that the McCleary decision underscores the Legislature's responsibility to amply fund K–12 education as its first and greatest priority. Later in the day, Rep. Richard DeBolt, House minority leader, shared that the House Republican 2012

supplemental K–12 budget would be released later in the week.

On Thursday, AEA testified in opposition to SB 6378, retirement reform, which would suspend the TRS and PERS employer contributions to the unfunded Plan 1 liability for FY 2013. The current unfunded liability is \$4.6 billion, and suspending the payments for a fiscal year simply carries the liability further out in the future.

WSNA, along with WASBO and WAMOA, met with 22 senators and representatives on January 25 to emphasize each association's priorities. At the present time, there appears to be support for maintaining child nutrition funding in the 2012 supplemental operating budget.

Pensions and Health Benefits

By John Kvamme

Most of this past week efforts has focused on one pension bill, SB 6378, and on one health benefit bill, SB 6442. We have continued to meet with both Senate and House members to best inform them of the impact of these two bills and others.

SB 6378 is a bill that would end the option of new employees being able to choose between Plan 2 and Plan 3. The bill would place all new TRS, SERS and PERS employees into Plan 3, the hybrid plan that contains a 1% defined benefit and the other portion a defined contribution managed by the member. The bill sponsor, Senator Zarelli, has stated in public that he eventually hopes there would be a plan that is a total defined contribution model similar to a 401K plan that is now common in the private work arena. Probably the most significant change in the bill is that for new employees it would eliminate the option of the year 2000 alternate early retirement option (3% reduction per year between ages 55 and 65 with 30 years of service) and the enhanced early retirement option adopted in 2007 as part of the gain sharing trade-off (variable percentage reduction between age 55 and 62 with 30 years of service). The bill sponsor reports that this would save the state \$2.3 billion over 25 years. The bill also eliminates the payment on the Plan 1 unfunded

liability for the 2013 fiscal year cutting that payment by \$130 million. The most recent actuarial valuation places the combined liability of PERS and TRS 1 at \$4.6 billion. We expressed our opposition to this bill at the Thursday Senate Ways & Means Committee hearing.

Also on Thursday, the Senate Health & Long-Term Care Committee acted on the consolidated K-12 health benefit bill, SB 6442. Without recommendation the Committee moved the bill onto the Senate Ways & Means Committee. There has continued to be heavy opposition to the bill by WEA.

This past week SB 6577 was introduced. This bill provides a \$250.00 per month health benefit subsidy for three years starting September 1, 2012 for pre-Medicare TRS and PERS members that apply for retirement between June 1, 2012 and August 31, 2012.

Pension and Health Benefits Bill Watch details are available on the [WASA website](#).

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

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Ways & Means
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Tuesdays

8–9:55 a.m.
House Education Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:25 p.m.
House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Ways & Means
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

8–9:55 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K-12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 1

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Ways & Means
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

6–8:00 p.m.
House Education Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Thursdays

8–9:55 a.m.
House Education
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:25 p.m.
House Education Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

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

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Ways & Means
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Fridays

1:30–3:25 p.m.
House Education
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>

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

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

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

Session Cutoff Calendar

January 9, 2012

First Day of Session.

February 3, 2012

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

February 7, 2012

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

February 14, 2012

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

February 24, 2012

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

February 27, 2012

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

March 2, 2012*

Last day to consider opposite house bills (5 p.m.) (except initiatives and alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, matters that affect revenue, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session).

March 8, 2012

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, matters that affect revenue, 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	Prime
HB 1139	Concerning providing agencies notice of a dispute under the public records act and an opportunity to cure error in the production of public records.	H SGTribalAff	Armstrong
HB 1168	Concerning career and technical education.	H Rules 3C	Lias
SHB 1251	Revising education provisions to implement budget reductions.	H Ways & Means	Hunter
E2SHB 1443	Continuing education reforms.	H Education	Maxwell
SHB 1470	Regarding access to K-12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	S EL/K-12	Bailey
HB 1491	Regarding membership of the early learning advisory council.	H Erly Lrn/H Svc	Goodman
E2SHB 1593	Establishing a residency provisional principal certification.	H Education	Carlyle
HB 1669	Regarding the educational opportunity gap.	S EL/K-12	Santos
SHB 1814	Preserving the school district levy base.	H Ways & Means	Sullivan
SHB 1815	Preserving the school district levy base.	H Ways & Means	Sullivan
ESHB 1849	Establishing the Washington state education council.	H Rules 3C	Haigh
HB 2044	Concerning equity and fairness through the creation and regulation of electronic scratch ticket machines for nontribal gambling establishments.	H SGTribalAff	Taylor
HB 2059	Relating to savings in education programs.	H Ways & Means	Hunter
HB 2072	Consolidating revenues into the general fund.	H Ways & Means	Hunter
SHB 2078	Funding K-3 class size reductions by narrowing and repealing certain tax exemptions.	H Rules X	Jinkins
HB 2084	Evaluating the impacts of budget decisions.	H Ways & Means	Hasegawa
HB 2095	Clarifying that meals sold by schools, colleges, and universities to certain students and faculty are exempt from sales and use tax.	H Ways & Means	Probst
HB 2110	Changing the deadline for notices of nonrenewal of contracts for certificated school employees.	H Education	Lytton
HB 2111	Implementing selected recommendations from the 2011 report of the quality education council.	H Ways & Means	Maxwell
HB 2184	Making adjustments to the school construction assistance formula.	H Rules R	Dunshee
HB 2189	Regarding computing the rate of vacation leave accrual for state employees formerly employed by a school district.	H Ways & Means	Hunt
HB 2199	Changing compulsory school attendance requirements for children six and seven years of age.	H Education	Kelley
SHB 2209	Addressing issues of accountability and funding for alternative learning experience programs.	H Ways & Means	Haigh
HB 2215	Concerning waivers from school year requirements for purposes of economy and efficiency.	H Education	Klippert
HB 2231	Reducing costs by reducing state assessment requirements.	H Education	McCoy

HB 2247	Expanding the types of medications that a public or private school employee may administer to include topical medication, eye drops, and ear drops.	S EL/K-12	Green
SHB 2265	Establishing Washington works payments to increase graduation rates, address critical skill shortages, increase student success, and narrow the educational opportunity gap.	H Ways & Means	Probst
HB 2268	Establishing financial literacy as a high school graduation requirement.	H Education	Angel
HB 2294	Establishing instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation as a graduation requirement.	H Education	Van De Wege
HB 2309	Regarding provisional school employees' contracts.	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 2333	Reducing state requirements on local school districts.	H Education	Lytton
HB 2334	Establishing a statewide plan for implementing revised teacher and principal evaluation systems to support continuous professional growth based on the development work of pilot school districts.	H Education	Lytton
HB 2336	Requiring a model policy for open licensing of courseware developed with state funds.	H Education Apps	Carlyle
SHB 2337	Regarding open educational resources in K-12 education.	H APPEDPS	Carlyle
HB 2377	Enacting the American heritage act for Washington state.	H Education	McCune
HB 2380	Modifying the goals of a basic education.	H Education	McCune
HB 2381	Concerning public access to instructional material used in public schools.	H Education	McCune
HB 2406	Exempting video and audio recordings of closed executive session meetings from public inspection and copying.	H SGTribalAff	Takko
HB 2408	Concerning options for addressing seasonal shortages of labor in agriculture.	H Ag & Nat Res	Johnson
HB 2411	Regarding high school graduation requirements.	H Education	Haigh
HB 2419	Reducing costs and inefficiencies in elections.	H SGTribalAff	Alexander
HB 2427	Implementing revised teacher and principal evaluation systems.	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 2428	Establishing alternative forms of governance for certain public schools.	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 2447	Defining a high school credit for graduation purposes based on the recommendations of the quality education council.	H Education	Dahlquist
SHB 2448	Creating the high-quality early learning act.	H Ways & Means	Goodman
HB 2451	Regarding school employee workforce reductions.	H Education	Ahern
HB 2470	Providing for educational opportunities for low-income, at-risk, and diverse students based on the recommendations of the quality education council.	H Education	Maxwell
HB 2479	Expanding waivers from the one hundred eighty-day school year requirement.	H Education	Wilcox
SHB 2483	Creating the office of the student achievement council.	H Ways & Means	Seaquist
HB 2485	Authorizing school districts to use electronic formats for warrants.	H 2nd Reading	Probst
HB 2486	Concerning tax reform.	H Ways & Means	Reykdal

HB 2492	Requiring the state board of education to provide fiscal impact statements before making rule changes.	H Exec Action	Haigh
HB 2493	Making the membership of the state board of education more representative of public education.	H Education	Hunt
HB 2494	Implementing the recommendations of the commission on state debt.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 2506	Strengthening categorical school programs based on the recommendations of the quality education council.	H Education	Dammeier
HB 2533	Prioritizing expenditures for K–12 education within the state appropriations process.	H Education Apps	Dammeier
HB 2534	Funding all-day kindergarten.	H Ways & Means	Lytton
HB 2537	Regarding certificated employee evaluations.	H Education	Santos
SHB 2538	Reducing certain requirements affecting school districts.	H Ways & Means	Santos
HB 2543	Regarding state board of education rules that contain unfunded mandates.	H Education	Klippert
HB 2562	Requiring a minimum amount of operating budget reserves.	H Ways & Means	Alexander
HB 2572	Requiring training of public officials and employees regarding public records and open public meetings.	H SGTribalAff	Pollet
HB 2586	Phasing-in statewide implementation of the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills.	H Ways & Means	Kagi
HB 2617	Regarding school district financial insolvency.	H Exec Action	Anderson
HB 2633	Requiring school districts to disclose information about required assessments.	H Education	Hope
HB 2634	Encouraging K–12 students to use online instructional programs during breaks within and between school years.	H Education	Maxwell
HB 2652	Addressing the destruction of documents subject to the public records act.	H SGTribalAff	Pollet
SHB 2658	Exempting qualified licensed child care providers from school district and educational service district records check requirements.	H Rules R	Kagi
HB 2666	Regarding school district employer pooled benefits.	H Ways & Means	Sullivan
HB 2699	Revising the schedule of audits of school districts.	H Education	Miloscia
HB 2714	Adding an element to local government referendum ballot titles.	H SGTribalAff	Asay
HB 2720	Prioritizing safety net funding for residential schools.	H Exec Action	Kagi
HB 2724	Establishing a consolidating purchasing system for public school employees.	H Ways & Means	Eddy
HB 2763	Repurposing and funding previously enacted education initiatives.	H Ways & Means	Eddy
HB 2765	Concerning qualifications for educational interpreters.	H Education	Dahlquist
HB 2766	Guaranteeing that the top one percent pay too, through assessing a two percent tax on millionaires to fund the paramount duty trust fund and reduce class sizes in grades kindergarten through four.	H Ways & Means	Lias
HB 2770	Making appropriations for K–12 education.	H Ways & Means	Dammeier

HJR 4226	Amending the Constitution to include the recommendations of the commission on state debt.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
SSB 5093	Revising education provisions to implement budget reductions.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5094	Making 2011-2013 operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5095	Making 2011 supplemental operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SSB 5189	Regarding access to K-12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	S Rules X	Hobbs
SB 5467	Adopting a 2011-2013 capital budget.	S Ways & Means	Kilmer
SB 5470	Regarding reducing compensation for educational and academic employees.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5471	Regarding student achievement fund allocations.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5472	Changing the apportionment schedule to educational service districts and school districts for the 2010-11 school year.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SSB 5475	Regarding education funding.	S EL/K-12	Murray
SB 5476	Changing school bus depreciation provisions.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SSB 5572	Authorizing institutions of higher education to manage enrollment in the running start program.	S Rules X	Kilmer
SSB 5639	Creating a student-focused state-level education governance system.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5651	Preserving the school district levy base.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5652	Preserving the school district levy base.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5829	Providing school districts with temporary flexibility in implementing compensation adjustments made in the omnibus appropriations act.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5872	Evaluating the impacts of budget decisions.	S Ways & Means	Harper
SB 5881	Concerning the deposit of the additional cigarette tax.	S Ways & Means	Kilmer
SSB 5883	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Rules 2	Murray
SB 5884	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5895	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5896	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5901	Relating to creating the revenue and taxation act of 2011.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5902	Relating to creating the revenue and taxation act of 2011.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5904	Relating to creating the revenue act of 2011.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5905	Regarding continuing education requirements for professional certificated teachers.	S EL/K-12	Baxter
SB 5906	Regarding continuing education requirements for full-time certificated teachers, including career and technical education teachers.	S EL/K-12	Baxter
SB 5914	Enacting the excellent teachers for every student act.	S Ways & Means	Tom
SB 5918	Concerning equity and fairness through the creation and regulation of electronic scratch ticket machines for nontribal gambling establishments.	S Lab/Comm/CP	Delvin
ESSB 5924	Regarding the running start program.	S Rules X	Zarelli

SB 5930	Requiring disclosure of the long-term fiscal impacts of budget proposals.	S Ways & Means	Zarelli
SB 5932	Clarifying the taxability of initiation fees and dues to provide funding for essential government services.	S Ways & Means	Kohl-Welles
SB 5940	Regarding reforms to school employee benefits purchasing.	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 5949	Repealing the tax exemption on intangible property to provide funding for essential government services.	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5959	Regarding educator employment and compensation.	S Ways & Means	Tom
SSB 6002	Making adjustments to the school construction assistance formula.	S Rules 2G	Kilmer
SSB 6017	Addressing the financial audits of local governments.	S Rules 2	Ranker
SB 6020	Regarding waivers from the one hundred eighty-day school year.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
SSB 6038	Excluding permanent school building space used for STEM schools from eligibility determinations for state school plant funding assistance.	S Rules 2	Delvin
SB 6040	Regarding school construction assistance rules.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SSB 6041	Regarding lighthouse school programs.	S 2nd Reading	McAuliffe
SB 6042	Suspending the requirement to purchase public art with appropriations made for construction of public buildings.	S Ways & Means	Schoesler
SB 6050	Expanding waivers from the one hundred eighty-day school year requirement.	S EL/K-12	Becker
SB 6058	Specifically authorizing single-sex classes.	S EL/K-12	Regala
SB 6074	Concerning the capital budget.	S Ways & Means	Kilmer
SB 6084	Eliminating nonhigh school district reimbursement fees.	S Ways & Means	Swecker
SB 6086	Authorizing single-sex classes under specified circumstances.	S EL/K-12	Swecker
SB 6099	Regarding school district levy elections.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
SB 6109	Exempting video and audio recordings of closed executive session meetings from public inspection and copying.	S GovtOp & Elect	Pridemore
SB 6117	Regarding academic audits of the lowest-achieving schools in required action districts.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6118	Implementing recommendations of the 2010 working group regarding programs for highly capable students.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6119	Enacting the career pathways act.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6153	Regarding school attendance of children whose parents or guardians receive state assistance.	S HumServ/Corr	McAuliffe
SB 6174	Expanding the types of medications that a public or private school employee may administer to include topical medication, eye drops, and ear drops.	S EL/K-12	Conway
SB 6177	Regarding certificated employee evaluations.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6183	Regarding bid requirements for schools purchasing Washington grown foods and other goods.	S Ag/Water/RurEc	Morton
SB 6202	Establishing alternative forms of governance for certain public schools.	S EL/K-12	Tom

SB 6203	Implementing revised teacher and principal evaluation systems.	S EL/K-12	Tom
SB 6231	Regarding open educational resources in K-12 education.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SSB 6232	Creating the office of the student achievement council.	S Ways & Means	Kilmer
SB 6246	Strengthening categorical school programs based on the recommendations of the quality education council.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6247	Changing the duties of the quality education council and the state board of education.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6262	Implementing the recommendations of the commission on state debt.	S Ways & Means	Parlette
SB 6266	Creating a statewide database of disability accommodation resources.	S HighEd&WorkDev	Shin
SB 6267	Creating a task force on improving access to higher education for students with disabilities.	S EL/K-12	Shin
SB 6273	Eliminating mandatory allocations under Initiative Measure No. 728.	S EL/K-12	Stevens
SB 6278	Regarding provisional school employees' contracts.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
SB 6293	Requiring the department of early learning to develop state early learning guidelines.	S EL/K-12	Harper
SB 6300	Encouraging educating students on the content and importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	S EL/K-12	Chase
SB 6314	Regarding the statewide high school assessment in science.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6317	Establishing a statewide plan for implementing revised teacher and principal evaluation systems to support continuous professional growth based on the development work of pilot school districts.	S EL/K-12	Frockt
SB 6318	Facilitating statewide implementation of revised teacher and principal evaluation systems through professional development and training.	S EL/K-12	Frockt
SB 6319	Making the membership of the state board of education more representative of public education.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6320	Regarding state board of education rules that contain unfunded mandates.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6323	Reducing certain requirements affecting school districts.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
SB 6326	Phasing-in statewide implementation of the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6330	Requiring the Washington state arts commission to restrict the purchase of works of art for state agencies and schools to artists living in Washington state.	S GovtOp & Elect	Hobbs
SB 6348	Creating the laboratory school partnership program.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6351	Regarding inspection and copying of any public record.	S Rules 2	Prentice
SB 6375	Creating the math performance incentive program.	S EL/K-12	Kilmer
SB 6377	Improving budget sustainability by modifying education funding mandates.	S Ways & Means	Zarelli
SB 6378	Reforming the state retirement plans.	S Ways & Means	Zarelli

SSB 6383	Regarding Washington interscholastic activities association penalties.	S 2nd Reading	Benton
SB 6438	Requiring school districts to provide remedial postsecondary education or to pay for the cost.	S EL/K-12	Stevens
SB 6442	Establishing a consolidating purchasing system for public school employees.	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 6449	Creating the high-quality early learning act.	S EL/K-12	Harper
SB 6458	Concerning claims against public entities.	S Judiciary	Schoesler
SB 6482	Assessing a two percent tax on millionaires to fund the paramount duty trust fund and reduce class sizes in grades kindergarten through fourth.	S Ways & Means	Nelson
SB 6494	Improving truancy procedures by changing the applicability of mandatory truancy petition filing provisions to children under seventeen years of age, requiring initial petitions to contain information about the child's academic status, prohibiting issuance	S HumServ/Corr	Hargrove
SB 6513	Addressing issues of accountability and funding for alternative learning experience programs.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6548	Providing a stable source of revenue for education by imposing a tax on high income earners.	S Ways & Means	Kohl-Welles
SB 6553	Regarding school district employer pooled benefits.	S Ways & Means	Prentice
SB 6562	Requiring the establishment of an automated external defibrillator program for each high school in the state.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6567	Modifying the state expenditure limit to ensure that the paramount duty of educating children is met through a reprioritization of state government expenditures.	S Ways & Means	Zarelli
SB 6576	Allowing school districts to charge for the reasonable costs of responding to public records requests.	S Ways & Means	Brown
SJR 8212	Eliminating the superintendent of public instruction as a statewide elected official.	S EL/K-12	Tom
SSJR 8213	Providing for community redevelopment financing in apportionment districts.	S Ways & Means	Kilmer
SSJR 8215	Concerning the debt reduction act of 2011.	S Rules X	Kilmer
SJR 8221	Amending the Constitution to include the recommendations of the commission on state debt.	S Ways & Means	Parlette
SJR 8226	Amending the Constitution to allow an income tax.	S Ways & Means	Kohl-Welles

