

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Budget Update – Operating
- Budget Update – Capital
- This Week in Review
- AEA
- Pensions & Health Benefits
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

Week 8 - February 24 – March 2, 2012

Budget Update – Operating

NOTE: With the release of House and Senate budget proposals, OSPI has posted on its website “[pivot tables](#)” with estimated impacts by school district. Included is:

1. a [pivot table](#) comparing current funding (as of November 2011) vs. Governor Gregoire’s Proposed Budget vs. the “Early Action” Budget adopted in December, for items impacting school year 2011–12 funding; and
2. a [pivot table](#) comparing current funding, including Early Action changes, vs. the House Proposed Budget vs. the Senate Proposed Budget, for items impacting school year 2012–13.

You are encouraged to review this information to get a better understanding how each of the proposals may impact your district. When using this information, please refer to the notes provided and remember that these are estimates only.

available from the [Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program \(LEAP\) Committee](#). Details of the K–12 education portion of the budget proposal are available in the [February 21 Special Edition of TWIO](#). In short, the House budget as originally proposed included \$882 million in net policy savings (including \$21.8 million in K–12 cuts) and left \$504 million in reserve. Part of the budget solution included a delay in school districts’ June 2013 general apportionment payments from the last business day in June to the first business day in July, providing \$340 million in “savings.” Additionally, the House proposed to shift a portion of school districts’ Local Effort Assistance (LEA or levy equalization) payments. On a one-time basis, May and June 2013 LEA payments would be shifted to July 2013, “saving” another \$74.8 million in the current biennium. Combined, the school district payment delays would shift \$405 million from the 2011–13 budget to the 2013–15 budget.

On Saturday, February 25, the House Ways & Means Committee adopted the budget on a straight party-line vote, with all 16 Democrat Committee members voting for the budget and all 11 Republican Committee members voting “No.” Prior to moving the plan, a comprehensive amendment, introduced by the Chair, was accepted by the Committee. The amendment increases General Fund spending

House of Representatives

On February 21, budget-writers in the House of Representatives unveiled their 2012 Supplemental Operating Budget Proposal, a Proposed Substitute to [HB 2127](#). Complete details of the proposal (including bill text, budget summary and agency detail) are

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.

by approximately \$56 million. Said another way, the level of overall cuts is reduced by approximately \$56 million, which lowers the amount proposed to be left in reserve to about \$454 million. Among other things, the amendment restores the proposed cut to Small High School staffing (\$11.5 million); however, it should be noted that the proposed Joint Task Force on Education Funding would now also be charged with reviewing small high school funding. The amendment also partially restores funding to the Administrative Office of the Courts to fund the Becca/Truancy program (\$7.4 million); and adds funding for a new Urban School Turnaround Initiative (\$3.0 million), providing targeted grants to reduce achievement gaps in three of the lowest-performing schools in the Seattle School District. Representative Eric Pettigrew (D-Seattle), prime-sponsor of [HB 2428](#)—authorizing charter schools—was not shy about admitting that the \$3.0 million Urban School appropriation was “his” proviso. Pettigrew assisted Representative Kathy Haigh (D-Shelton) in securing funding to restore the proposed cut in small high school staffing and the quid pro quo was her assistance in securing funding for Seattle. Pettigrew originally sought \$5.0 million, but settled for \$3.0 million.

The new SHB 2127 moved to the House floor for amendment on Tuesday night. After a grueling debate, nine amendments (out of a total of 15 introduced) were adopted, resulting in a net increase in state appropriations of about \$4.5 million. Two of the adopted amendments impact K–12. The first, sponsored by Rep. Haigh, alters the charge of the proposed Joint Task Force on Education Funding, as embedded in the House budget package. As introduced, the Task Force is to focus on options for fully funding basic education, but also must consider related school finance issues. The original language requires a particular focus on “eliminating differences in funding that are not based on empirical factors.” Levy equalization, the small high school funding formula, grandfathered levy lids, salary schedules, and funding for administrative and classified staff are listed as examples. The adopted amendment removes the inclusion of this specific focus.

A second amendment, introduced by Representative Tim Probst (D-Vancouver),

provides a “contingent appropriation” to potentially avoid the delay of school districts’ LEA and general apportionment payments. As adopted, the budget would appropriate an additional \$74.8 million to avoid delaying the May and June 2013 LEA payments, if the June 2013 revenue forecast exceeds \$30.488 billion (which is \$74.8 million more than currently projected). Another \$340 million would be appropriated to avoid the June general apportionment delay, if the June 2013 forecast exceeds \$30.828 billion (which is \$414.8 million more than currently projected).

Due to House rules, the budget was held on Second Reading for twenty-four hours. On Wednesday night, the newly amended ESHB 2127 was moved to Third Reading for debate and final passage. Ultimately, the budget was adopted with a vote of 53–45, with all but three Democrats voting in favor of the budget. House Republicans were unanimous in their opposition.

State Senate

On Tuesday, Senate budget-writers released their own budget proposal. Normally, the second legislative budget proposal would be a Striking Amendment to the first proposal. Because the House budget had not yet arrived, however, the Senate was forced to use a different vehicle. The Senate budget proposal is a Proposed Substitute to SB 5967 (the underlying bill is Governor Gregoire’s budget request from November). Complete details of the proposal (including bill text, budget summary and agency detail) are available from the [Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program \(LEAP\) Committee](#). Details of the K–12 education portion of the budget proposal are available in the [February 28 Special Edition of TWIO](#). In short, the Senate budget includes \$356 million in spending reductions, a series of budget transfers and reversions (totaling \$302 million) and \$32 million in new resources. The Senate proposes to leave \$369 million in reserve. There are NO cuts to K–12 education in the Senate plan, although \$340 million is “saved” by a delay in school district general apportionment payments. Unlike the House plan, the Senate proposes to make this shift permanent.

The Senate does not include a delay in LEA payments in its budget.

The Senate budget also provides for two major enhancements in K–12 funding. First, \$32.3 million is provided to fund lower class sizes in grades K–3 in high-poverty schools. Funding for this enhancement would be generated from two revenue changes: (1) limiting the current Business & Occupation tax deduction for first mortgage interest to banks located in ten or fewer states; and (2) modifying the current sales tax exemption for renewable energy equipment by removing wind generating machinery and equipment. Both changes require a two-thirds vote to be approved under the provisions of Initiative 1053. [SB 5903](#) is the vehicle to accomplish this; however, it is currently a “title only” bill and has no text.

The second enhancement is \$5.8 million to fund [SB 5895](#), implementing a revised Teacher/Principal Evaluation system. SB 5895 was adopted by the House on Wednesday night and the bill is on its way to the governor’s desk for her action. The deal on a compromise bill was brokered by the governor and she is expected to sign the bill.

Unlike last year, the Senate budget release was not a bi-partisan affair. Democrat and Republican budget-writers had been meeting since well-before the Legislative session began; however, Republicans broke from talks when it became clear their expected level of cuts and their expected level of reserves was not going to be reached by the Democrats. Republicans may yet have an influence, however. Twenty-five votes are needed to move a budget bill from the Senate and, at this time, majority Democrats do not have the votes for adoption. Senator Ed Murray (D-Seattle), the Senate’s chief budget-writer and Chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee admitted upon the budget’s release on Tuesday that he did not yet have 25 votes for the package. On Thursday, Sen. Murray stated that he had secured 24 votes.

Democrats hold a slim 27-22 majority in the Senate and, with a core group of between four and eight moderate-to-conservative Democrats (the self-described “Roadkill Caucus”) ready to buck their caucus at any time, there are serious questions about whether the cur-

rent budget plan can be adopted. The Senate is expected to act on the budget on Saturday and Senator Lisa Brown (D-Spokane), the Senate Majority Leader, says she is “confident” they can garner 25 votes for the plan. It is unclear if that is wishful thinking; positive public relations intended to bolster her caucus members or the truth. What is becoming increasingly clear is that minority Republicans are courting moderate Democrats and they may be prepared to introduce their own budget. So a budget bill may emerge from the Senate on Saturday—but it might not be the package that was unveiled on Tuesday.

Sine Die, the last day of this 2012 Regular Session, is March 8—less than a week away. The clock is ticking and it is looking more and more unlikely there will be an on-time adjournment. A potentially protracted Special Session is virtually guaranteed if Roadkill members follow through on their threats to reject any budget without the adoption of their list of “reforms.” Senator Steve Hobbs (D-Lake Stevens), one of the leaders of the Roadkill movement, has stated recently that adopting reforms is a priority and, as a matter of principle, the moderate Democrats are prepared to stay in town as long as it takes to get their list of reforms signed into law.

Budget Update – Capital

House of Representatives

The House also released its [2012 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget](#) proposal last week. Unlike previous years, the House’s Capital Budget proposal is a [three-bill package](#): (1) a Proposed Substitute version of HB 2168, called the “traditional” Supplemental Capital Budget; (2) HB 2792, authorizing Lottery Revenue Bonds; and (3) HB 2793, Special Tax Obligation/ALEA Bonds. New proposed spending for all three bills totals approximately \$1.31 billion, for a net proposed increase of \$1.11 billion.

For K–12 education, SHB 2168 reduces \$98.02 million from the School Construction Assistance Program; however, the remaining funds are still expected to “fully fund” school construction projects that are currently in the pipeline. Unused funds previously appropriated to two education construction projects

also are reverted, providing a savings of \$3.08 million in the Supplemental Capital Budget: Yakima Valley Technical Skills Center (\$3.02 million); and Skills Center Minor Works (\$58,000).

HB 2792 authorizes \$153.6 million in bonds backed by lottery revenue. Appropriations must be related to education and workforce development. \$103.5 million is provided for K–12 projects:

- \$37.5 million is appropriated for projects at the state’s vocational skills centers: \$18.8 million is provided for the Grant County Branch Campus of the Wenatchee Valley Skills Center; \$11.7 million is provided for the SEA-TECH branch campus of the Tri-Tech Skills Center; \$4.8 million is provided for the Pierce County Skills Center; and \$2.4 million is provided for design of the Puget Sound Skills Center.
- \$26 million is provided for: urgent school facility repair and renovation grants (\$10 million) to address unforeseen health and safety needs; and distressed schools (\$16 million). \$6 million of the appropriation for distressed schools is provided solely for updating existing classrooms at John Marshall, Boren, and Van Asselt schools in the Seattle School District.
- \$40 million is provided for competitively awarded Energy Efficiency Grants for K–12 schools.

HB 2793 authorizes \$484.7 million in bonds backed by four separate revenue sources: Hazardous Substance Tax (\$215 million); Solid Waste Tax (\$163.4 million); Public Utility Tax (\$66.6 million); and Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (\$39.7 million). There are no K–12 projects funded with these bonds.

The House’s three-part Supplemental Capital Budget package was heard in the House Capital Budget Committee on February 23. Each bill in the package was adopted (with mostly technical amendments only) by the Committee on February 24 and await action by the full House.

State Senate

On Tuesday morning, when the Senate unveiled its 2012 Supplemental Operating Budget, budget-writers also released their [2012 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget](#). The Senate takes a more traditional approach than the House by introducing a Supplemental Capital Budget (a Proposed Substitute version of SB 6074) and one bond bill (a Proposed Substitute version of SB 5127). New proposed spending totals approximately \$1.3 billion. Viewed as a “jobs bill,” \$477 million of the package is provided specifically for investments in Economic & Workforce Development projects, including \$76 million in the state’s vocational skills centers. The Senate capital plan uses a variety of funding sources, including:

- \$439 million in new general obligation bonds paid for with a shift of about 85 percent of the solid waste tax from the Public Works Assistance Account to the General Fund;
- \$236 million in revenue bonds paid for with about ten percent of future hazardous substance tax receipts; and
- \$588 million in other funds including: savings from existing general obligation bond authority, alternative financing Certificates of participation (COPs), Public Works Assistance Account, and other funds.

For K–12 education, PSSB 6074 reduces \$98.02 million from the School Construction Assistance Program; however, like the House proposal, the remaining funds are still expected to “fully fund” school construction projects that are currently in the pipeline. Unused funds previously appropriated to two education construction projects also are reverted, providing a savings of \$3.08 million in the Supplemental Capital Budget: Yakima Valley Technical Skills Center (\$3.02 million); and Skills Center Minor Works (\$58,000).

PSSB 6074 provides \$143.8 million for K–12 projects:

- \$76.0 million is appropriated for projects at the state’s vocational skills centers: \$21.3 million is provided for the Puget Sound Skills Center; \$19.4 million is provided for the Grant County Branch of

the Wenatchee Valley Skills Center; \$10.4 million is provided for the Tri-Tech Skills Center - Walla Walla Branch Campus; \$9.5 million is provided for the Wenatchee Valley Skills Center; \$6.2 million is provided for the Sunnyside Satellite of the Yakima Valley Technical Skills Center; \$4.4 million is provided for the Pierce County Skills Center; \$2.0 million is provided for the Spokane Area Professional-Technical Skills Center; \$2.0 million is provided for the WA-NIC Skills Center, a joint venture of the Snoqualmie Valley School District and Bellevue Community College; and \$750,000 is provided for the Clark County Skills Center addition.

- \$27.4 million is provided for distressed schools. The funding provided here is to be divided amongst three school districts as follows: \$9.4 million of the appropriation is provided solely for updating existing classrooms at John Marshall, Boren, and Van Asselt schools in the Seattle School District; \$1.0 million of the appropriation is provided solely for emergency repairs at Orcas Island schools; and \$17.0 million is provided solely for additional state funding for the Grand Coulee Dam school project.
- \$20.0 million is provided for Energy Operational Savings Project Grants.
- \$20.0 million is provided for the Urgent Repair Grant Program.
- \$350,000 is provided to allow the reimbursement of direct and actual preconstruction costs incurred by the Meridian, Eastmont, and Yakima school districts, related to project square footage affected under [SB 6002](#) (which was adopted by the House on Thursday and is on its way to the governor's desk for action). The House Capital Budget includes \$200,000 for this purpose. Both allocations fall well-short of the expenses incurred by these school districts—districts which were properly operating under the existing rules of the School Construction Assistance Program.

The Senate's Capital Budget was heard in conjunction with the Operating Budget on Tuesday, but has not yet been acted upon.

This Week in Review

With the end of the Regular Session looming (March 8), most of the action in Olympia has turned to the budgets; however, many bills continue to survive. Today is the last major cut-off deadline before Sine Die. In order remain alive, all bills (except cut-off exempt "budget implementing" bills) must be adopted by their opposite house by this evening. Remember, for a bill to be sent to the governor for her action, both houses must adopt the legislation in the exact same form. So, the remaining days of session are reserved for acting on budgets and bills necessary to implement the budgets, but also for taking action on bills that have been adopted by the houses in different forms.

One of the major actions this week was a public hearing on [HB 2813](#), which would [reduce LEA by two percent](#) beginning August 2014; [reduce school districts' levy authority by four percent](#) effective January 2014; and shift May and June 2013 LEA payments to July 2013. The LEA payment delay is a part of the House's budget and needs legislation to enact the change. The reduction of LEA and levy lids, however, is simply noted in the House's budget detail and because it would not go into effect until the next budget cycle, it was assumed no legislation would be forthcoming. We also presumed that including this information in the budget notes was intended to send a message. When the bill was heard in the House Ways & Means Committee on Thursday, that presumption was confirmed. Before introducing the bill, Representative Ross Hunter (D-Medina), prime-sponsor of the bill and Chair of the Ways & Means Committee, noted that due to the Supreme Court's *McCleary* decision, the Legislature can no longer rely on the current level of local support and still comply with the constitutional paramount duty. Therefore, a change in the local funding system is needed. Also contained in the House budget is funding to establish a Joint Task Force on Education Funding which would be, among other things, charged with developing options for a permanent funding source for education. It is no secret that Rep. Hunter already has his own [school funding plan](#) (in overly simple terms, an effort to "swap" unused capacity in the state property tax for local levies) and

it was widely assumed that he would use this Task Force as a vehicle for his plan. His plan, however, is complicated and controversial and Hunter needs buy-in from educators (and legislators) from across the state. Hunter stated that [HB 2813](#) was intended to "get everyone's attention" and "bring everyone to the table and force a decision" on education funding. Right message, wrong vehicle, we said. [WASA testified in strong opposition](#) to the bill, along with a number of local school superintendents, business managers and school board members. There was no one on-hand to testify in favor of the bill. If a final, compromise budget includes the LEA payment delay (the Senate's budget does not include this action), then those pieces of [HB 2813](#) will have to be adopted. It seems highly unlikely the rest of the bill will move, however.

This week the House Education Committee heard and adopted [HB 2799](#), which would establish the Collaborative Schools for Innovation and Success Pilot Project. Governor-request legislation, [HB 2799](#) is a modified version of [HB 2606](#), the governor's Laboratory School Partnership Program. The pilot project would allow colleges of education and school districts to select a low-performing elementary school and implement models of instruction and educator preparation. Up to six pilots could be selected, with funding provided for planning and implementation grants for three of the pilots (specifically including Seattle and Spokane school districts). Three other pilots would be authorized to participate, but without state funding. The House budget includes \$1.5 million to implement [HB 2799](#).

On Monday, the full Senate adopted a concurrent resolution, [HCR 4410](#), which has now been officially filed with the Secretary of State. [HCR 4410](#) establishes a legislative "Joint Select Committee on Article IX Litigation." The intent section states that the Legislature does not believe that judicial oversight of the Legislature is necessary, but the Legislature recognizes that the Supreme Court has retained jurisdiction over the *McCleary* case under the unique circumstances presented by the constitution's Article IX paramount duty. For this reason, the Legislature states that it desires to establish a structure and process for interaction between

the legislative and judicial branches in order to achieve the common purpose of amply providing for the education of Washington's children. The Joint Select Committee would be comprised of eight legislators, two each from the two largest caucuses of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The duties of the Committee would be:

- facilitating communication with the Court on school funding legislation and other actions of the Legislature related to the Article IX duty;
- advising and directing the attorneys who represent the Legislature before the Court in the *McCleary* case; and
- apprising legislators and the Legislature of communications from the Court on *McCleary*.

Senate Committee Services and the House's Office of Program Research would be required to provide staff support to the Committee.

The establishment of this Joint Select Committee is in addition to the current work of the Quality Education Council (and its current Compensation Workgroup) and also the potential establishment of a Joint Task Force on Education Funding or a "Blue Ribbon" Commission on Education Funding, as proposed in the House and Senate budgets, respectively. Positively, there is a lot of talk about fully funding education. Hopefully, the "talk" can be converted into some constructive action.

One final word about bill action this week: Just about every year, usually near the end of the session, a series of "title only" bills is introduced so a legislative vehicle can be ready if budget negotiations dictate a new issue be moved. The bills contain no legislative language except the title (hence the name). Normally, these bills are introduced by the Ways & Means Chair, but also occasionally by leadership or other committee chairs. This week, two education title only bills, [SB 6622](#) and [SB 6625](#), were introduced by Senator Curtis King (R-Yakima). Both bills only contain the language: "An Act Relating to Education." While the introduction of title only bills is fairly standard, no one has any recent memory of someone from the minor-

ity party prime-sponsoring a title only bill. Is this a cause for concern? Earlier this year, charter school legislation was introduced and heard in both houses; however, there was no further action beyond public hearings and the bills died unceremoniously. Interestingly enough, charters are on the list of issues the Roadkill Caucus wants to advance and there is a growing concern among the education advocates that these title only bills may have been introduced to have a vehicle prepared for charter schools. If Roadkill Democrats join with minority Republicans, control of the Senate quickly shifts. We will keep you posted....

AEA

By Mitch Denning

AEA again has been working on budgets this week, as on Tuesday, the Senate released their second 2012–13 Supplemental Operating Budget. We were pleased that it maintained levy equalization funding and didn't reduce any K–12 programs. We did testify in the Senate Ways & Means Committee that making the June 30 to July 1, 2013 apportionment shift permanent was not good public policy. We told the Committee that they should live within the budget constraints of each biennium, and that a permanent shift of the June apportionment would create cash flow issues for school districts.

Also on Tuesday, the Senate released their 2012–13 Supplemental Capital Budget, and we testified in support of this budget, which would add \$20 million to the OSPI energy efficient grant program, and \$20 million to OSPI's urgent school repair grant program. Clearly there's a definite need for these grants, and energy efficiency and dealing with urgent facility needs will definitely save money in the future for local taxpayers and the State.

On Thursday, we were pleased that the House passed [SB 6002](#), school construction assistance funding for ALE students. Previously, we had worked with Senators Linda Parlette and Derek Kilmer on an amendment to the bill which would allow school districts to count in-district and out-of-district ALE students who actually take classes on the district's campuses in their projected enrollment for school construction funding assistance. This was accomplished in SSB 6002, which is now on its way to the Governor.

We were pleased that neither budget reduced school nutrition funding. After a significant reduction last year, \$20 million to \$14 million, the Legislature did protect all of our current year funding, especially the elimination of the K–12 breakfast and K–3 lunch copays for reduced price students.

Pensions and Health Benefits

By John Kvamme

On Tuesday, February 28, the roll out of the Senate Operating Budget was in many ways favorable to pensions and health benefits. Like the House operating budget there were no reductions in pension funding. There is always the fear of the legislature skipping payments or taking away some benefit.

The funding for the K–12 health benefits allocation remains the same in both budgets at the rate of \$768 per month. The remittance level is also the same as the House going from the scheduled amount of \$67.91 to \$65.17 starting September 1, 2012.

The Senate Operating Budget did include \$12,393,000 for the startup of [SB 6442](#), the K–12 health benefits consolidation bill. This is associated with the creation of the School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB) program within the Health Care Authority. The SEBB will provide centralized purchasing of health benefits for public school employees throughout the state beginning January 1, 2014.

Contacts continue to be made with legislators in both the House and Senate regarding SSB 6442. We anticipate that the bill will be moved out of Senate Rules and quickly receive floor action either this weekend or early next week. Late this week we met with Senators Hobbs, Keiser and Litzow together with staff and stakeholders to respond to possible fine tuning suggested from the Health Care Authority. We also considered other possible changes that could be incorporated into the legislation prior to passage in the Senate. This issue continues to receive strong opposition and at the same time receive positive editorial support across the state. The groups supporting this issue in addition to WASA and AWSP are PSE, WASBO, WSSDA, OSPI and the Governor.

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

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 bills of highest interest to school administrators that remain alive—or may be considered “necessary to implement the budget.” Bills that were previously on this list, but are now technically dead, have been moved to our comprehensive bill watch list that 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 2nd Reading	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 Rules 2	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	Jenkins
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.	H Spkr Signed	Green

E2SHB 2265	Establishing Washington works payments to increase graduation rates, address critical skill shortages, increase student success, and narrow the educational opportunity gap.	S HighEd&WorkDev	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
E2SHB 2337	Regarding open educational resources in K-12 education.	S Passed 3rd	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
2SHB 2448	Creating the high-quality early learning act.	H Rules C	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.	S Passed 3rd	Probst
HB 2486	Concerning tax reform.	H Ways & Means	Reykdal
SHB 2492	Requiring the state board of education to provide fiscal impact statements before making rule changes.	S Passed 3rd	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
2SHB 2538	Reducing certain requirements affecting school districts.	H Rules R	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
ESHB 2586	Phasing-in statewide implementation of the Washington kindergarten inventory of developing skills.	S 2nd Reading	Kagi
SHB 2617	Regarding school district financial insolvency.	S Passed 3rd	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.	S Rules 2	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
SHB 2720	Prioritizing safety net funding for residential schools.	H Ways & Means	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	Liias
HB 2770	Making appropriations for K-12 education.	H Ways & Means	Dammeier
HB 2780	Prioritizing expenditures for K-12 education within the state appropriations process.	H Ways & Means	Dammeier
HB 2786	Concerning the authorization and regulation of electronic scratch ticket machines for house-banked card room establishments and providing funding for education, health and human services, and public safety.	H SGTribalAff	Alexander
HB 2791	Funding all-day kindergarten.	H Ways & Means	Lytton
SHB 2793	Creating jobs by funding public capital projects.	H Rules R	Dunshee
HB 2795	Regarding school district audits.	H Education	Miloscia
HB 2797	Regarding the statewide high school assessment in science.	H Education	Van De Wege
HB 2804	Setting the bonus amount for certificated instructional staff who have attained certification from the national board for professional teaching standards at four thousand dollars per bonus.	H Ways & Means	Haigh

HB 2805	Relating to fiscal matters.	H Ways & Means	Hunter
HB 2808	Relating to increasing state excise taxes to fund vital state programs.	H Ways & Means	Hunter
HB 2809	Relating to creating the state revenues act of 2012.	H Ways & Means	Hunter
HB 2810	Relating to creating the restoring vital state programs act of 2012.	H Ways & Means	Hunter
HB 2813	Adjusting the implementation schedule for local effort assistance payments, matching ratios, and levy lids.	H Ways & Means	Hunter
HJR 4226	Amending the Constitution to include the recommendations of the commission on state debt.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HCR 4410	Establishing a joint select committee to address school funding.	H Spkr Signed	Sullivan
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 X	Murray
SB 5884	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Ways & Means	Murray
ESSB 5895	Relating to education.	H Passed 3rd	Murray
SSB 5896	Relating to education.	S Rules X	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.	H 2nd Reading	Kilmer
SSB 6017	Addressing the financial audits of local governments.	S Rules X	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.	H Passed 3rd	Delvin
SB 6040	Regarding school construction assistance rules.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SSB 6041	Regarding lighthouse school programs.	H 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.	H SGTribalAff	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
SSB 6153	Regarding school attendance of children whose parents or guardians receive state assistance.	S Rules X	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
E2SSB 6232	Creating the office of the student achievement council.	H Hi Ed	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
SSB 6262	Implementing the recommendations of the commission on state debt.	S Rules 2	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
SSB 6351	Regarding inspection and copying of any public record.	S Rules X	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
ESSB 6383	Regarding Washington interscholastic activities association penalties.	H Passed 3rd	Benton
SB 6438	Requiring school districts to provide remedial postsecondary education or to pay for the cost.	S EL/K-12	Stevens
SSB 6442	Establishing a consolidating purchasing system for public school employees.	S Rules 2	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
SSB 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	H Ways & Means	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
SB 6593	Placing epinephrine auto-injectors in schools.	S EL/K-12	Hatfield
SB 6594	Concerning government operation.	S GovtOp & Elect	Kastama
SB 6601	Concerning the authorization and regulation of electronic scratch ticket machines for house-banked card room establishments and providing funding for education, health and human services, and public safety.	S Lab/Comm/CP	Delvin
SB 6612	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 6618	Requiring a financial plan to adequately and amply fund basic education while modifying nonbasic education funding mandates.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 6622	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	King
SB 6625	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	King
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 2nd Reading	Parlette
SJR 8226	Amending the Constitution to allow an income tax.	S Ways & Means	Kohl-Welles

