



IN THIS ISSUE:

- This Week in Review
- 2015 Legislative Conference
- Educator Compensation
- Growth Management Act
- Budget Update
- Voting Rights Act
- Town Hall Day Scheduled
- AEA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Committee Meeting Schedule
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

Week 8 – March 2–6, 2015

About TWIO

This Week in Olympia is emailed to active WASA and AEA members each Friday during the Legislative Session and is posted on WASA’s website at www.wasa-oly.org/TWIO.

This Week in Review

Representatives and Senators spent most of their time this week in their respective chambers working through lengthy lists of bills in order to adopt priority legislation before the next **cut-off deadline** arrives. All bills must be adopted by their house of origin (House bills out of the House and Senate bills out of the Senate) by 5:00 p.m. March 11 in order to remain alive. Of course, budget bills and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” remain exempt from these early cut-off dates. And, remember, no bill is truly dead until the final gavel falls to close the session; there are multiple procedural maneuvers to revive dead bills.

Just this week, we saw an example of how dead bills can gain new life. Both the House and Senate Rules Committees have an “X-file” which they use as a housekeeping mechanism. When bills fail to move from the Rules Committee—or when the Rules Committee determines a bill will go no further—those bills are dumped in the X-file, signifying the bill is dead. On Wednesday, the House Rules Committee met and, in addition to moving a series of bills onto the House Floor Calendar (making them ready to be acted upon), they also moved a set of bills into the X-file. One of the bills placed in the X-file was **HB 1770**, a request bill from the Professional Educator Standards Board which makes changes to Alternative Routes to Certification programs. It was unclear why this bill was moved to the X-file; however, its companion bill, **SB 5496**, was adopted by the full Senate on Tuesday, so perhaps it was determined to be unnecessary. Regardless, before anyone had a chance to prepare a funeral service, on Thursday the Rules Committee made a procedural motion to move the bill straight to the House’s Floor Calendar.

2015 Legislative Conference

This past weekend, almost 500 school directors and school administrators from across the state convened at the Olympia Red Lion Hotel for the 2015 WSSDA/WASA/WASBO Legislative Conference. Sunday’s powerful program armed attendees with the information necessary to make a successful march on the Capital for Monday’s annual “Day on the Hill.”

Attendees received a message from State Superintendent Randy Dorn and a rundown on the current state budget situation from Office of Financial Management Director David Schumacher. Additionally, two legislative panels provided attendees their perspective on

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2015
continued

education issues. Republican Representative Chad Magendanz (R-Issaquah) and Senators Bruce Dammeier (R-Puyallup) and Jim Honeyford (R-Sunnyside) were first up, followed by Democratic Representatives Kristine Lytton (D-Anacortes), Ross Hunter (D-Medina), and Hans Dunshee (D-Snohomish). Each panelist provided insights into education policy and budget (both Operating and Capital) issues.

The afternoon closed with the presentation of the Conference Hot Topics. While there was a discussion of a select few bills we collectively support and concerns about unfunded mandates and additional “reforms,” the central focus of the Hot Topics were the 2015–17 Operating Budget and the 2015–17 Capital Budget. Our collective message on the Operating Budget includes four points:

- We urge the Legislature to provide a substantial enhancement to basic education in the 2015–17 budget to demonstrate steady progress towards compliance with the constitution and to get the state back on schedule to amply fund education and all provisions of both HB 2261 (2009) and HB 2776 (2010) by 2018;
- We urge the Legislature to ensure enhanced funding for basic education is provided with enough flexibility to allow local school districts to make decisions that best meet the needs of their local communities;
- We urge the Legislature to enhance state revenue in order to provide ample and stable funding for K–12 education and also prevent drastic reductions of other parts of the state budget that support programs students need to be successful in school and in life; and
- We urge the Legislature to publicly debate and adopt a complete plan—and a phase-in schedule—for “fully funding each of the components of basic education” to comply with the Supreme Court’s orders and to provide school districts with a clear understanding of the state’s future funding intentions.

Our collective message on the Capital Budget includes three points:

- We urge the Legislature to continue prioritizing K–12 construction;
- We urge the Legislature to provide sufficient resources in the 2015–17 Capital Budget to “fully fund” the School Construction Assistance Program; and
- We urge the Legislature to enhance the state’s investment in K–12 construction assistance by increasing the funding formulas for the Construction Cost Allowance and Student Space Allocation to ensure funding more closely reflects actual construction costs and educational space needs.

Attendees met with their colleagues in regional caucuses and closed the evening with a networking reception. Governor Inslee joined us and provided a few informal remarks. Many legislators were also on hand and directors and administrators were able to get a jump on their meetings, albeit in a more informal, relaxed setting.

Our members were unleashed on Monday and approached the Capital *en masse*. Even though legislators were in the House or Senate Chambers or their respective caucuses most of the day, many of our members had meetings with their local legislators. For the most part, it appeared those meetings were productive. If you have not done so already, be sure to drop your legislators a quick note thanking them for their time—and be sure to include any information that you may have promised them. If you were not able to meet with your legislators, use this as an excuse to make contact, reminding them of your priorities. And continue to engage with your legislators throughout the course of the session.

Note: Presentations and materials from the Conference are posted on the WSSDA website under [Events](#).

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2015
continued

Educator Compensation

The annual Legislative Conference is a joint, cooperative effort between WASA, WSSDA, and WASBO and we strive to focus our efforts on collective messages in which we all can agree. WASA and WASBO continue to educate legislators about the need to fix our state's compensation system—and, specifically, the need for the Legislature to fund the full cost of basic education labor—however, the issue was not directly discussed at the Legislative Conference because WSSDA has not endorsed the effort. We were pleasantly surprised, however, that the invited legislative panelists—unprompted—addressed educator compensation and the need for the Legislature to solve the issue. Five of the six legislators made pointed comments about educator compensation being an important part of the funding solution called for in *McCleary*. While none of the legislators discussed any specific plan on the table, it was clear they understood the issue and understood the importance of tackling the issue during this session. Rep. Hunter presented **a chart** with a sample set of districts to describe the problem. The chart clearly spells out the key issue: “It’s the state’s responsibility to provide adequate teacher compensation.” He tagged the total needed investment to address the problem at \$3-3.5 billion. This is on top of his projection of \$2.5 billion needed to complete the required funding of Maintenance, Supplies & Operating, Costs (MSOC), K–3 Class-size reduction and All-Day Kindergarten by 2018.

When the 2015 session convened, there was virtually no discussion of the compensation issue—except, of course, conversations that WASA and/or WASBO prompted. Our continuing message, as outlined in the WASBO/WASA Local Funding Workgroup’s “**white paper**,” is for the Legislature to fund the full cost of basic education labor *first*, followed by other improvements as adopted and required by HB 2261 and HB 2776—and affirmed by the Supreme Court. If the state requires additional staff units (for class size reduction, for example) or additional salary (with an I-732 or other adopted COLA, which must be provided to all staff) before the funding shortfall in the underlying compensation system is addressed, school district over-reliance on local levy funding will actually *increase*, further exacerbating the current problem.

Conversations initiated by WASBO and WASA are starting to pay off. Legislators are slowly wading into the conversation (such as honing in on the topic at the Legislative Conference, as noted above) and following three recent editorials (The Olympian on **Feb. 12** and two in the Everett Herald on **Feb. 16** and **Feb. 17**), which stemmed from conversations with WASA, even more legislators are being touched—and they are responding.

One somewhat surprising turn of events was the scheduling of a discussion on educator compensation in the House Education Committee. On Tuesday, the Committee held a work session to review the **Compensation Technical Working Group’s final report**. The Working Group was established by the Legislature in HB 2261 and charged with recommending the details of an enhanced salary allocation model that aligns with state expectations for educator development and certification with the compensation system. The Working Group convened in July 2011 and, as required, submitted its final report with recommendations to the Legislature in June 2012. And it sat. And it waited. While the Quality Education Council (QEC) reviewed the report, there was absolutely no public discussion of the report by the Legislature.

Almost three years after the report was released, the House Education Committee dusted off the report and reviewed it. Unfortunately, the work session was extremely brief; however, legislators can no longer say they are unaware of the report. During the work session, Stephen Nielsen, Assistant Superintendent of Puget Sound ESD and a member of the Compensation Technical Working Group, provided Committee members with a quick overview of the report. Nielsen presented a thorough, yet concise and articulate overview of report and walked through each of the **nine recommendations**. Nielsen honed in on the overarching finding of the Working Group: that public school employees in our schools are fundamental in providing basic education to all students in the state, and as such, the state has a responsibility to

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2015
continued

establish an equitable and adequate allocation system for their compensation. He additionally discussed the firm belief that the state has not been meeting its constitutional obligation to properly fund that system.

Following Nielsen, the Committee had former Representative Kathy Haigh (D-Southside), past Chair of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Education and former member of the QEC, discuss the response of the QEC to the report. She noted that there was a general consensus among the QEC members that the compensation system needed to be addressed and updated. The problem that was not tackled was how to provide the appropriate funding for an updated system.

If you have not taken a look at the Compensation Technical Working Group's report, you are encouraged to do so—at least reviewing the **Executive Summary**, which describes each of the nine recommendations, would be wise. Watching the **work session** is also encouraged; Nielsen's report is less than 15 minutes long. The entire work session, with Nielsen's report, Haigh's discussion and a series of questions from Committee members is less than 30 minutes long.

On Tuesday, the House Education Committee also took public testimony on **HB 1854**. Sponsored by Rep. Magendanz, Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, the bill would create a new salary schedule for certificated instructional staff, beginning with the 2017–18 school year. Additionally, the bill would provide for bonuses and cost of living adjustments and establish specific limits on supplemental contracts.

In supporting his bill, Rep. Magendanz said he “wasn't wedded” to any of the specific provisions in the bill. He wanted to use the bill to start the conversation on what a new compensation system could or should look like. The bill was heard in Committee after the house of origin policy committee cut-off, so it is technically dead and the bill was heard as a courtesy. If there is a concerted effort to revamp the compensation system, however, HB 1854 could serve as a vehicle.

Growth Management Act

For several years the Bethel School District has worked with its local government partners in an effort to build a new school outside of Pierce County's designated Growth Management Act (GMA) Urban Growth Area (UGA). Because Pierce County plans under GMA, Bethel has been prohibited from building outside the UGA. The general purpose of GMA is to centralize growth; however, in Bethel's situation, there is growth in “rural” areas and the school district has purchased land in order to serve families where the growth is occurring.

Legislation has been introduced several times to address the issue, but has met with little success. This year, **HB 1420** was introduced to specifically allow schools to build outside of the designated UGA when specific criteria are met. The bill was originally drafted to narrowly apply to Pierce County only, although at least 25 districts across the state are in a similar situation. After being heard in the House Local Government Committee, amendments were drafted to specify the provisions of the bill apply to all counties except King County—King County strongly opposed the bill and it was feared including them would drag the bill down. Before that amendment could be added to the bill, however, homebuilders (specifically, the Building Industry Association of Washington) stepped into the fray. Due to their strong opposition, the bill stalled and it quickly became clear the bill was not going to move out of Committee. Rather than allow the bill to die, proponents called an audible, proposing that the bill be turned into a “study.” The Committee adopted a striking amendment to HB 1420, completely replacing the original provisions of the bill with language to establish a Task Force on School Siting. The Task Force would be required to: meet three times to review the issue of siting schools outside of Urban Growth Areas; and provide a summary of the Task Force's discussions and any recommendations to the Legislature by December 1, 2015. The Task Force would be comprised of 11 members, including two school representatives—one

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2015
continued

rural representative and one urban representative—appointed by WASA. While the new HB 1420 postpones any possible solution, it was viewed as the most viable option to keep the issue alive. A near-identical bill, **SB 5110**, narrowly structured to assist only school districts in Benton County was never heard or otherwise acted upon in the Senate.

There are other issues at play here, too. Notwithstanding the King County and BIAW opposition to HB 1420, the bill would have been difficult to move out of the Local Government Committee. There were many sympathetic ears on the Committee; however, some of the Republicans on the panel were adamantly opposed to the bill. They generally concurred that Bethel and other school districts are being negatively impacted by onerous regulations; however, they have greater animosity towards the overall Growth Management Act. They are concerned about “perfecting” individual aspects of a law they abhor, with the theory that if GMA is improved it will undermine their ultimate goal: to “blow up” GMA.

While completely eliminating the Growth Management Act would be a long, uphill climb, GMA antagonists got their day in the sun this week. On Wednesday, the House Local Government Committee took public testimony on **HB 1373**. HB 1373 is a pretty simple bill that does one big thing: if adopted it would repeal the Growth Management Act. It would also direct the Department of Commerce to prepare recommendations to modify or repeal statutory provisions affected by the repeal of GMA. The bill was heard after the house of origin policy committee cut-off and is technically dead, so this clearly was a courtesy hearing. (And even if there was an intention to move the bill, it would not get very far in the Democrat-controlled House.) While the bill certainly won’t move, the Committee Chair, Representative Dean Takko (D-Longview), clearly was interested in the discussion. He mentioned multiple times that GMA has been on the books for 25 years and perhaps it is time to take a close look at it to see if it is working as intended and whether changes needed to be made. It seems likely that there will be some type of interim review of GMA; that could come in the form of a resolution establishing a task force or select committee or perhaps the Local Government Committee will simply add this to its interim work plan.

The idea of repealing the Growth Management Act would be a double-edged sword for schools. On the one hand, it would open the door for schools to be built where they need to be built, rather than limited to an Urban Growth Area (presuming individual cities or counties did not have their own growth-related regulations). GMA, however, provides for the imposition of impact fees—something that has been very valuable to many school districts. Elimination of GMA would presumably include the elimination of impact fees. Keeping a close eye on any type of GMA review will be important.

Speaking of impact fees, local governments, including school districts, have been fighting legislation the past few years which would require counties, cities, and towns to adopt deferral systems for the collection of impact fees until “final inspection, certificate of occupancy or equivalent certification.” Such legislation was adopted in 2013; however, Governor Inslee vetoed the bill (HB 1652). The concern is that the deferral of collection of impact fees would prevent local governments from building the needed infrastructure to support growth, including schools. The education community has argued, if deferral is required, schools should be exempt, because delaying impact fees would make it even more difficult for school districts to acquire needed space, as it already takes school districts significant time to add portable classrooms. This year, two bills have been introduced to defer the collection of impact fees. **SB 5923** was adopted by the full Senate this week and moves to the House for action. A House bill, **HB 1709**, which is very similar to the bill adopted and vetoed in 2013, was adopted by the House Local Government Committee and awaits action by the full House.

Budget Update

This week, the 2015 Legislative Session reached its midpoint and as cut-off deadlines continue to narrow the list of active bills, the talk about an Operating Budget continues to ramp up. The majority of that talk, however, continues to be behind-the-scenes and there has been

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2015
continued

very little action the budget. The 2015–17 Transportation Budget continues to garner the attention. Early this week, the revenue piece (**SB 5987**) and the spending piece (**SB 5988**) of the Transportation Budget were adopted by the Senate... but not without a little excitement first.

Step back to the first day of session. One of the first actions by the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus was to amend Senate Rules to stipulate that any bill creating a new tax needed to achieve a two-thirds majority vote to move from the Second Reading Calendar (eligible for amendment) to the Third Reading Calendar (final passage). They had originally proposed to include any tax increase; however, several Republican members, in particular Senate Joe Fain (R-Auburn), Republican Floor Leader, had publicly advocated for a gas tax increase. The amended Rule was scaled back to “new taxes” to provide a gateway for a gas tax increase, while at the same time drastically limiting the viability of Governor Inslee’s proposals for a new capital gains tax or a new carbon fuel tax.

Last Friday, the Transportation package was moved to the Senate Floor. Parts of the package were adopted; however, when the revenue bill was brought to the floor, Democrats asked Lt. Governor Brad Owen for a Point of Order, questioning whether the bill required a two-thirds majority vote to move to final passage. Owen indicated it would take some time to prepare a response and Republicans moved to table the bill, postponing any action until Monday.

On Monday, Owen presented his ruling. He noted the proposed gas tax increases were not new; however, other things in the bill, including weight fees and license fees, were in fact “new taxes.” Therefore, he ruled that the bill would need a two-thirds vote under the Senate Rules. At that point, Democrats specifically questioned whether the rule was constitutional. Owen, who routinely recesses with Republican and Democratic lawyers to review parliamentary questions, immediately answered the question, saying that no, the rule was not constitutional. Apparently Owen and his staff had been researching the question since before session in anticipation of the fight.

In various cases before the Supreme Court, they have indicated that rules governing the House and Senate are completely under the purview of the members of those bodies, so long as they do not conflict with other provisions under the law. On Monday, Owen stated, “The Senate cannot pass a rule that violates the constitution,” but then clarified his statement, noting that the Senate may adopt an unconstitutional rule; however, “the Senate president will not enforce it.” There is one additional wrinkle. Senate Rules allow a majority of members to overturn the president’s rulings. After Owen issued his ruling, Senator Michael Baumgartner (R-Spokane) stood on the floor and said his caucus disagreed with the ruling, but fell short of moving to overturn the ruling. Instead he indicated they would “move forward and look at other options in the future.” More to come?

So, with the rules clarified, both the revenue package and the spending package were adopted by the full Senate. The revenue package was adopted with a vote of 27–22, with a mix of Republicans and Democrats on both sides of the issue. The spending package fared better and was adopted with a vote of 41–8. (It should be noted the full revenue package has not yet been adopted. The bond bill, **SB 5989**, remains in the Senate Rules Committee, presumably waiting for a final, negotiated spending package to be adopted.)

As we have discussed several times before, the Transportation Budget has very little connection to the Operating Budget; however, politically the two budgets are intertwined. Upon passage of the Senate Transportation Budget, Representative Pat Sullivan (D-Covington), House Majority Leader, wasted no time in issuing a statement decrying the package, saying, “There are positive pieces in the package, but unfortunately, the bad greatly outweighs the good.” One of the major concerns is an issue we noted before. Last Friday, **SB 5990**, another revenue piece of the Transportation Budget was adopted by the Senate. SB 5990 would divert sales tax on transportation projects from the General Fund to a new transportation funding account called the “Connecting Washington Account.” That action is expected to siphon approximately \$1.0 billion from the General Fund; however, an amendment was adopted

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2015
continued

on the Senate Floor further increasing the negative impact to the General Fund. As adopted, SB 5990 would specifically exempt certain transportation projections from being taxed—and then divert the sales tax collected on the remaining transportation projects from General Fund to the Connecting Washington Account.

Sullivan reiterated his earlier comments that the House would not immediately take up the Transportation Budget, but would wait for “substantial movement” on education funding discussions. He pointedly asked, “How do Senate Republicans explain voting for billions in taxes for new projects, but not a dime for the future of our children?” He said the House will do their best to “fix the transportation package sent over by Senate Republicans, but before that we will need to see substantial movement on their part to address our paramount duty of educating our children.”

Not willing to run from a fight, Senate Leadership promptly responded. Senate Majority Leader, Mark Schoesler (R-Ritzville) noted the Senate was proud to “deliver on its promise to reform Washington’s broken transportation system,” and was troubled with Rep. Sullivan’s comments. Schoesler wrote in a **blogpost**: “Of course we think education is the state’s top priority—we’ve always said so. But surely the House Majority Leader understands that education money comes from one budget and transportation money comes from another, and one really has nothing to do with the other.” Apparently Schoesler already forgot about the Operating Budget (General Fund) money that was going to be funneled into the Transportation Budget under the Senate plan. Schoesler also wrote that “it would be nice if we could reach agreement quickly on K–12 education. But that might not be so easy,” so it makes sense to “tackle transportation now, while budget-writers continue their work on schools.”

One final note on the Operating Budget. It is the House’s “turn” this biennium to release the first legislative budget and, even though the Revenue Forecast numbers are in, budget-writers are waiting for updated caseload numbers (among other things) before they unveil their budget. No specific deadline has been discussed; however, there is heavy speculation that Monday, March 23, is a target date. As we get closer to that date, there will surely be more chatter and we will continue to keep you apprised.

Voting Rights Act

When there is a thin majority in the Senate there is often mischief. If the minority party can pull a few votes from the other side, or if a few of the majority members are absent, the minority can control the Senate—if only for a short period of time. Senate Democrats tried to wrestle control from the Republicans on Wednesday. Legislators were on the Senate Floor adopting a Resolution (**SR 8630**) recognizing the importance of the marches at Selma, Alabama, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., which prompted the adoption of civil rights legislation, including the Federal Voting Rights Act. Multiple speeches were made in support of the Resolution... and then Senator Marko Liias (D-Mukilteo) moved to go to the “Ninth Order.” Moving to the Ninth Order allows bills to be brought straight to the floor, bypassing the normal bill-moving process. Liias attempted to bring **SB 5668**, enacting the Washington Voting Rights Act, from the Rules Committee to the floor. The motion was defeated on a party-line vote.

SB 5668 was adopted by the Senate Government Operations & Security Committee, but has since stalled in the Rules Committee and is not expected to be acted upon. The House version of the bill (**HB 1745**) enjoys broader support—including support of House Leadership. In fact, on Thursday, a day after the effort to move SB 5668 to the floor fizzled in the Senate, the full House adopted their bill. It was adopted on a near-party-line vote of 52–46.

HB 1745 was amended in the State Government Committee and again on the House Floor and is a better bill than was originally introduced; however, it is still very concerning. As a reminder, the bills are intended to promote equal opportunities for members of a minority (based on race, color or language) group to elect candidates of their choice or influence the outcome of an election. To enforce the prohibition against drawing election districts in a

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2015
continued

manner that denies these equal opportunities, the bill would establish a cause of action to redress violations. Even though the bill has improved, it still would leave local governments, including school districts, vulnerable to costly litigation.

HB 1745/SB 5668 would likely limit (or eliminate) the ability for local governments, including school districts, from using an “at-large” election system. We’ve argued that different school districts use different election systems: some have all at-large elections; some have all district-based elections; and some have a mix of those two systems. The bill would effectively eliminate a school districts’ choice in using an election system that best works for the district. Many school districts have moved to an all at-large election system to ensure that a full board of qualified directors can be seated. In some communities, a district-based election system results in a difficulty in finding candidates for certain seats. Using an at-large system enlarges the pool of potential candidates. It is also very disconcerting that a local government could be sued for circumstances beyond its control.

Town Hall Day Scheduled

Saturday, March 14, 2015 has been set aside by legislators as a “Town Hall Day.” Most legislators will be in their home districts for meetings with constituents. This is another excellent opportunity to engage with your local legislators. Legislators are beginning to craft budget proposals behind-the-scenes, so these Town Hall meetings are a very timely opportunity to remind legislators about your budget concerns—see the four main talking points earlier in this *TWIO* or see WASA’s [2015 Legislative Platform talking points](#). You can also prepare yourself by reviewing information provided by the Network for Excellence in Washington Schools ([NEWS](#)), specifically their discussion of [“What ‘Steady Progress’ Really Looks Like,”](#) including an [updated chart](#) comparing the State’s current basic education funding and the State’s promised funding.

If your legislators are friends of education and have committed to support full implementation of HB 2261/HB 2776 and compliance with *McCleary*, attend their meeting and express your thanks—and confirm their support. Additionally, know that there may be constituents in attendance who either have not heard your message or may disagree with your message. Don’t stay at home and let them capture your legislators’ attention. On the other hand, if your legislators have been less-than-supportive of your education opinions, don’t let them win by default by avoiding their meetings. You can be sure that will simply harden their own opinion and will excuse their lack of support by saying they never heard from educators. Don’t make it that easy.

At this point, we only have a short list of [Town Hall Meetings](#) prepared by the House Democratic Caucus and do not have details on times or locations of other scheduled meetings; we will provide updates as we receive them. For now, we’d encourage you to make a note on your calendar for March 14. Please understand that not all legislators will hold a Town Hall meeting, and even if they do, it may be scheduled on a different day. Legislators are not required to hold Town Hall meetings and are not required to hold their meetings during this specific designated day. If you don’t see your legislator(s) listed, please [contact them](#) for information.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

A number of WASBO business officials joined their superintendents and board members at the annual WSSDA, WASA, and WASBO Legislative Conference this past Sunday and Monday. The conference’s legislative panels were excellent, focusing on the operating and capital budgets, which are always a major portion of AEA’s legislative focus.

***This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2015
continued***

The WASBO Legislative Affairs Committee met prior to the beginning of the conference. Stephen Nielsen, assistant superintendent, Puget Sound ESD, and chair, WASBO Legislative Affairs Committee, provided a major portion of the committee's time for Ken Kanikeberg, OSPI chief of staff, to talk with committee members about the major issues in dealing with the Legislature's underfunding of K–12 basic education salaries in relation to local levies. Issues discussed included compensation, collective bargaining and professional development.

On Tuesday, Nielsen gave an excellent albeit brief overview of the recommendations of the Compensation Technical Working Group (2012) as part of a House Education Committee work session. The topics he discussed included the group's recommended beginning teacher's salary (\$48,000), a salary allocation model based on a career continuum (11 cells vs. the current 119 cells), 10 state-funded professional development days, and 10 percent of state salary allocation as a cap for TRI (time, responsibility, incentive). Nielsen told the committee that unfortunately the work group couldn't agree of how to recommend regional cost differences. AEA strongly urges the Legislature to review and adopt the group's recommendations.

Yesterday, **HB 1142**, student parking fees, passed the House. It would authorize school boards to establish and collect a student parking fee, to be deposited into the ASB account; AEA supports this bill.

On Wednesday, **SHB 1295**, breakfast after the bell, also passed the House. WSNA has worked hard with several partner organizations to ensure the bill provided funding for high need schools to implement a breakfast after the bell program in the 2016–17 school year. A similar bill, **SSB 5437**, remains in Senate Rules, awaiting debate and passage in the Senate. WSNA believes that a breakfast in the classroom program will increase breakfast participation, particularly in high need schools, and will also improve student learning.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

Bills are clearly on the move through both Houses as they race to meet the deadline of March 11 where bills will need to have cleared their house of origin.

HB 1355, increasing the minimum hourly wage to twelve dollars over four years passed the House on March 3 along a party line vote (51–46 with 1 excused). It has been sent to the Senate where it is doubtful it will pass.

The bill lays out a series of graduated raises in the minimum wage:

Beginning 1/1/2016- \$10.00

Beginning 1/1/2017- \$10.50

Beginning 1/1/2018-\$11.00

Beginning 1/1/2019- \$11.50

Beginning 1/1/2020- \$12.00

And thereafter: rate adjusted for inflation

The net effect on school districts is expected to be minimal.

HB 1356, establishing minimum standards for sick and safe leave from employment passed the House on March 3 with a party line vote identical to HB 1355 above. It has been sent to the Senate where it also is doubtful it will pass.

Sponsors: Representatives Jinkins, Riccelli, S. Hunt, Farrell, Stanford, McBride, Cody, Tharinger, Goodman, Ortiz-Self, Sullivan, Bergquist, Pettigrew, Dunshee, Fitzgibbon, Peterson, Moscoso, Ryu, Appleton, Sells, Pollet, Robinson, Reykdal, Walkinshaw, Senn, Wylie, Ormsby, Lytton, Moeller, Kagi, Hansen, Hudgins, Tarleton, Sawyer, Fey, Gregerson, Gregory, Van De Wege, Kilduff, Blake, Kirby, Orwall, Clibborn

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2015
continued

The bill would require employers—which include political subdivisions (including school districts)—of the state and any municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation with more than four full-time FTE’s to provide paid leave to employees. Paid leave would be permissible: for (1) specified medical reasons relating to the employee’s or a family member’s health; (2) reasons permitted under existing law requiring unpaid leave for purposes related to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking; or (3) closure of the employee’s place of business or child’s school or place of care due to specified public health emergencies. The leave is accrued based on the number of hours an employee works, ranging from one hour for every 40 hours worked to one hour for every 30 hours if a Tier 3 employer. Leave would be allowed to be carried over.

The fiscal note reads, “OSPI assumes districts’ leave policies provide a sufficient amount of leave to meet the hourly requirements for Tier 1–3 employers. Tier 1 employers have 5–49 FTE’s, Tier 2 (50–249 FTE’s) and Tier 3 employers have 250 or more FTE’s. Districts may have to modify policies to comply with the eligible uses of leave defined in the bill and if the updated policies result in an expansion of leave eligibility, districts may see an increase in leave usage, which could result in additional costs for substitute teachers.”

The bill reads that paid sick and safe leave requirements do not apply to any employees covered by a bona fide collective bargaining agreement to the extent the requirements are expressly waived in clear and unambiguous terms.

For more information regarding this bill, see the [detailed bill](#) and the [bill narrative report](#).

This bill has some costs that I believe were unintended but nevertheless could result from adoption. There is a significant cost to universities who use student employees. OSPI did not consider the district cost for part-time employees such as a community coach for a sport who would qualify if he/she works more than 240 hours a year. Cities and counties also know it will cost them but as in the case of many numerous agencies in the fiscal note, the costs are indeterminate.

SHB 1737, addressing the availability of retired teachers as substitutes.

Sponsors: Representatives Orcutt, Santos, Magendanz, Bergquist, Ortiz-Self, Kilduff, Kagi, Zeiger, Tarleton, Muri, Condotta, Pollet

This bill is now on the House 2nd reading calendar awaiting action. Leaders in the House are confident this bill will pass by the deadline.

Representative Sam Hunt proposed an amendment that made three basic changes from the original bill: 1) Districts must document a shortage of certificated substitute teachers; 2) The number of hours a retired teacher may work without suspension of retirement benefits was increased from 216 hours to 630 hours—the intent was to basically allow up to a semester of substitute availability, but this would vary depending on the length of an individual school day; and 3) The bill will sunset August 1, 2019. The bill as amended was adopted in committee by a 31–2 vote, so it clearly has strong bipartisan support.

SB 5148, allowing members who retire early under alternate early retirement provisions as set forth in RCW 41.32.765(3) and 41.32.875(3) to work as substitute teachers and continue receiving retirement benefits at the same time.

Sponsors: Senators Parlette, Dammeier, Chase, Conway, McAuliffe, O’Ban

This bill did not make the cutoff so is deemed ‘dead’. There is strong opposition by Senators Bailey and Schoesler to this bill, and the chair of the committee chose to not bring the bill before the committee even though its two prime sponsors were Republican Senators Parlette and Dammeier.

Assuming passage of SHB 1737 (above), the challenge will be to get support from Sen. Hill, the chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee to schedule a hearing and then a vote. But at this point, the House bill has yet to pass the chamber.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 2–6, 2015
continued

SB 5941, concerning certification of adjunct faculty as common school substitute teachers.

Sponsors: Senators Rivers, Rolfes, Litzow, Dammeier, Angel

This bill requires the professional educator standards board to amend or adopt rules that provide for issuance of the certification necessary to serve as substitute teachers, other than emergency substitute certification, to adjunct faculty currently employed in institutions of higher education who meet certain criteria.

The bill was approved by the Senate on a vote of 48–1. It has been sent to the House awaiting scheduling before the House Education Committee.

SSB 5976, establishing a consolidating purchasing system for public school employees.

Sponsors: Senators Litzow, Keiser, Becker, Rivers, Hobbs, Hill, Hatfield, Fain, Baumgartner, McAuliffe, Dammeier

This bill creates the school employees' benefits board (SEBB), within the state health care authority (HCA), to design and approve state-wide insurance benefit plans for school employees and to establish eligibility criteria for participation in insurance benefit plans. It would remove health benefits from collective bargaining at a district level and put the responsibility for statewide collective bargaining with the Governor or his designee.

This bill is virtually the same as SB 6442/HB 2724 which was introduced in the 2012 Legislative Session and received no floor action in the Senate, and no hearings in the House.

The stated intent of the bill to create savings through assumed efficiencies to assure equitable access to health care for all eligible employees and their dependents and to assure assumed cost-effectiveness through pooling, leveraged purchasing, and administrative simplification. One of the chief savings would come from an elimination of the broker and administrative fees currently paid in the private plans in place.

This bill is currently in the Rules Committee and has not been put on floor calendar.

There are two other bills of note that are a direct result of a King 5 news story regarding convicted felons receiving state pensions. These bills are clearly politically motivated and actually represent policy changes which technically put them out of order since the deadline for action on policy bills was February 27. This does not mean, however, that the Senate Ways & Means Committee will not hear them.

SB 6076, garnishing public pensions to pay for the costs of incarceration of a public employee convicted of a felony for misconduct associated with such person's service as a public employee.

Sponsors: Senators Bailey, Litzow, Benton, Baumgartner, Sheldon, Becker, Schoesler, Angel, Miloscia, Honeyford, Braun, Fain

Addresses the department of retirement systems' compliance with an order to garnish up to fifty percent of the gross monthly benefit for costs of incarceration, probation, parole, or restitution imposed on a member, former member, or retiree as a result of a conviction or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to the commission of a felony for misconduct associated with the person's service as a public employee for which credit in the plan was accrued, for felonies committed on or after July 1, 2015.

SB 6077, authorizing the forfeiture of the pension of a public employee convicted of a felony for misconduct associated with such person's service as a public employee.

Sponsors: Senators Bailey, Litzow, Benton, Baumgartner, Sheldon, Becker, Angel, Schoesler, Hewitt, Miloscia, Braun, Fain

This bill requires a court, if a member of a state retirement system or plan is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to an offense that is a class 1,2,3,4, or 5 felony that was committed in the course of, or was related to, the member's employment as a public official

or public employee, to order the person's membership terminated and the person shall forfeit all rights and benefits earned under the state retirement system or plan.

Feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

Legislative Committees Meetings are scheduled to be held at the following times but are subject to change.

Up-to-date meeting schedules and agendas are available on the [State Legislature website](#).

Mondays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Tuesdays

1:30–3:25 p.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

1:30–3:25 a.m.

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

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Thursdays

8–9:55 a.m.

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

House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

Washington State Government
<http://www.access.wa.gov>

State Legislature
<http://www.leg.wa.gov>

Senate
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/Senate>

House of Representatives
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/House>

Legislative Committees
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/committeelisting.aspx>

Legislative Schedules
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/calendar.aspx>

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

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

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

Session Cutoff Calendar

January 12, 2015

First Day of Session.

February 20, 2015

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

February 27, 2015

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

March 11, 2015

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

April 1, 2015

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

April 7, 2015

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

April 15, 2015*

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

April 26, 2015

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Abbreviated Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1001	Education, funding first	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1003	Schools, disaster recovery	S Early Learning/K–12	Hawkins
SHB 1008	Agency data practices audits	H Rules R	Smith
HB 1028	Court security	H Judiciary	Appleton
SHB 1031	College in the high school	S Early Learning/K–12	Johnson
HB 1036	Domestic partnerships & PERS	S Ways & Means	Moeller
HB 1050	Annual leave payments	H State Government	Hunt
HB 1051	Supreme court elections	H Judiciary	DeBolt
HB 1058	Lobbyists, electronic filing	H State Government	Moeller
HB 1072	Prevailing wage surveys	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1073	Prevailing rate of wage	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1074	Prevailing wage survey data	H Labor	Manweller
HB 1075	Prevailing wages, paying of	H Labor	Manweller
SHB 1079	Joint utilization contracts	H Rules X	Kochmar
HB 1081	College in the high school	H Education	Sullivan
SHB 1086	Public record commercial use	H Appropriations	Moeller
EHB 1087	Traffic safety cameras	S Transportation	Takko
HB 1101	Conservation districts	H Local Government	Wilcox
SHB 1105	Operating Sup Budget 2015	C 3 L 15	Hunter
HB 1106	Operating Budget 2015–2017	H Appropriations	Hunter
SHB 1109	OSPI certificated employees/TRS	S Ways & Means	Reykdal
HB 1115	Capital Budget 2015–2017	H Capital Budget	Dunshee
HB 1116	Capital Sup Budget 2015	H Capital Budget	Dunshee
SHB 1120	School bus driver immunity	H Rules R	Wilcox
SHB 1121	Financial education partnership	S Early Learning/K–12	Parker
HB 1142	Parking fees/high school students	H 2nd Reading	Wilcox
SHB 1149	Students/military families	S Early Learning/K–12	Muri
SHB 1154	Affordable college grant program	H Appropriations	Bergquist

HB 1163	Paid vacation leave	H Labor	Tarleton
HB 1164	Student nutrition/grant program	H Rules R	Riccelli
HB 1166	State general obligation bonds, accounts	H Capital Budget	Dunshee
HB 1168	Retiree return-to-work/PERS	H Passed 3rd	Ormsby
HB 1189	City, district public records	H Passed 3rd	Hunt
HB 1230	Interest arbitration	H 2nd Reading	Sells
ESHB 1236	College bound scholarship	H Passed 3rd	Ortiz-Self
HB 1239	Tax exemption accountability	H Finance	Pollet
SHB 1240	Student restraint, isolation	S Early Learning/K–12	Pollet
HB 1242	Educational employee strikes	H Labor	Muri
HB 1243	Truancy of students	H Judiciary	Muri
HB 1254	Prevailing wages/pilot project	H Labor	Manweller
SHB 1273	Family & medical leave insurance	H Appropriations	Robinson
HB 1293	Paraeducators	H Education	Bergquist
SHB 1295	Breakfast after the bell	H Passed 3rd	Hudgins
HB 1297	Transportation Sup Budget 2013–2015	H Transportation	Clibborn
HB 1299	Transportation Budget 2015–2017	H Transportation	Clibborn
HB 1300	Transportation revenue	H Transportation	Clibborn
HB 1322	State retirement plans	S Ways & Means	Reykdal
SHB 1331	School library & technical programs	H Rules X	Muri
HB 1335	Rec. marijuana businesses	H Commerce & Gaming	Condotta
SHB 1345	Professional learning	H 2nd Reading	Lytton
SHB 1349	Exempted information/public records	H Rules R	Hunt
SHB 1354	Employee anti-retaliation	H 2nd Reading	Ryu
HB 1355	Minimum hourly wage increase	S Commerce and Labor	Farrell
HB 1356	Sick & safe employment leave	S Commerce and Labor	Jenkins
HB 1363	High school certificates/graduation	H Education	Hunt
HB 1379	Feb, April special elections	H State Government	Shea
HB 1385	Revenue growth for education	H Appropriations	Magendanz
HB 1386	School employees/reductions	H Education	Magendanz
SHB 1408	Family engagement coordinator	S Early Learning/K–12	Ortiz-Self
HB 1413	Rec. marijuana businesses	H Commerce & Gaming	Moscoco
SHB 1420	School siting task force	H 2nd Reading	Wilcox

HB 1433	Firearms in school zones	H Judiciary	Scott
2SHB 1436	Homeless youth	H Passed 3rd	Kagi
HB 1444	Property tax relief	H Finance	Hunt
SHB 1445	Computer science/world languages	H 2nd Reading	Reykdal
HB 1455	Prevailing wage/local governments	H Labor	Pike
HB 1477	Quarterly revenue forecasts	H Finance	MacEwen
HB 1483	Investment income B&O deduct.	H Finance	Pollet
HB 1484	Capital gains excise tax	H Finance	Jinkins
2SHB 1491	Early care & education system	H 2nd Reading	Kagi
SHB 1492	Technology literacy	H Appropriations	Magendanz
ESHB 1495	Student user privacy	S Early Learning/K–12	Reykdal
HB 1497	School district's board	H Education	Pettigrew
SHB 1511	Tribal history, culture, etc.	H Passed 3rd	Ortiz-Self
HB 1528	Epinephrine autoinjectors	H HC/Wellness	Robinson
HB 1538	Education employee COLAs	H Appropriations	Sells
2SHB 1541	Educational opportunity gap	H 2nd Reading	Santos
HB 1542	PERS, TRS, SERS/earlier ages	H Appropriations	Hunt
2SHB 1546	Dual credit education opportunities	H Rules R	Reykdal
SHB 1562	Allergen information in public schools	H Passed 3rd	Sullivan
HB 1568	Dropout prevention/farming	H Appropriations	Reykdal
SHB 1570	Educator retooling/program	S Early Learning/K–12	Gregory
HB 1583	School construction taxes	H Finance	Young
SHB 1591	High school and beyond plans	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1592	Tuition waivers/state employees	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1614	K–12 employee wages	H Appropriations	Reykdal
HB 1615	Postretirement employment	H Appropriations	Appleton
HB 1616	Beginning teacher salaries	H Appropriations	Riccelli
EHB 1633	Housing trust fund projects	H Passed 3rd	Zeiger
HB 1640	School district waivers	H Education	Hargrove
HB 1643	Bill & budget fiscal impact	H Appropriations	Wylie
HB 1661	Capital budget resources	H Appropriations	Pike
HB 1665	School director compensation	H Education	Carlyle
HB 1666	State-wide student assessments	H 2nd Reading	Magendanz

2SHB 1682	Homeless students	H 2nd Reading	Fey
SHB 1684	Public records, charges for	H Rules R	Takko
HB 1691	Public records act, remedies	H State Government	Van De Wege
HB 1703	High school assessment system	H Education	Santos
SHB 1709	Impact fee payment	H 2nd Reading	Springer
HB 1711	Public works contractors	H Rules R	Senn
SHB 1714	Achievement index rating system	H Rules R	Manweller
SHB 1737	Retired teachers/substitutes	H 2nd Reading	Orcutt
HB 1743	High school equivalency tests	H Higher Education	Lytton
SHB 1745	Voting rights	H 2nd Reading	Moscoso
HB 1750	Sudden cardiac arrest	H Education	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1760	Student skills	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1770	Teacher certification	H Rules X	Bergquist
HB 1771	Professional educator standards board	H Rules R	Gregory
SHB 1783	Dual language instruction	H Passed 3rd	Ortiz-Self
HB 1785	Academic achievement certificate	H Appropriations	Reykdal
SHB 1790	Nurse in school setting	H Rules R	Springer
HB 1795	Learning assistance program	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1804	Educator professional growth	H Rules R	Springer
HB 1805	“School day” definition	H Education	Magendanz
SHB 1813	Computer science education	H 2nd Reading	MacEwen
HB 1834	Higher education facilities use	H Higher Education	Klippert
HB 1840	Conflict resolution/schools	H Education	Magendanz
HB 1854	Certificated instructional staff	H Education	Magendanz
SHB 1855	Local graduation requirements	S Early Learning/K–12	Caldier
HB 1860	Large 1st-class school districts	H Education	Santos
HB 1862	School counselors, etc.	H Education	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1864	High school graduation	H Appropriations	Kilduff
HB 1865	Visual screening in schools	H Passed 3rd	Magendanz
HB 1867	Classroom teacher evaluation	H Education	Bergquist
HB 1899	Public education system	H Education	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1900	School counselors, etc.	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1902	Spirits retail license tax	H Finance	Harmsworth

SHB 1919	Special elections, timing of	H Rules R	Hunt
HB 1936	Certificated employee contracts	H Labor	Muri
HB 1937	School employee insurance	H Appropriations	Magendanz
HB 1941	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Gregerson
SHB 1947	Students/disability, special need	H Appropriations	Pollet
HB 1950	High school science assessment	H Education	Lytton
HB 1952	School district territory	H Education	Pike
HB 1960	WA community learning center program	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1971	Charter schools	H Education	Fey
SHB 1974	School safety, security center	H Appropriations	Stambaugh
HB 1981	Elementary science education program	H Education	Pollet
SHB 1982	Student completion	H Appropriations	Pollet
HB 1983	Teacher financial assistance	H Education	Pollet
HB 1991	Education employee organizations	H Labor	Muri
HB 1992	Capital budget resources	H Appropriations	Stanford
HB 1996	Music education/elementary schools	H Education	Ortiz-Self
2SHB 1999	Foster youth education outcomes	H 2nd Reading	Carlyle
HB 2003	Retired or disabled/coverage	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 2006	Limited-English parents	H Education	Moscoso
HB 2009	Immunization exempts/children	H 2nd Reading	Robinson
HB 2019	Teacher and principal evaluation	H Education	Muri
HB 2023	School employee contracts	H 2nd Reading	Parker
HB 2037	Violence, mental health/K-12	H Education	Klippert
SHB 2048	Large 1st-class school districts	H Rules R	Santos
HB 2072	Excess vacation day transfer	H Appropriations	Hunt
HB 2075	Certification of elections	H State Government	Bergquist
HB 2076	Racial disproportionality	H State Government	Sawyer
HB 2083	State retirement system employers	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2100	School-age childcare programs	H Rules R	Kagi
HB 2117	State board of education	H Education	Pollet
HB 2138	PERS and TRS Plan 1 COLAs	H Appropriations	Reykdal
HB 2148	State auditor	H General Gov. & Information	Chandler
HB 2149	Safe school learning climate	H Appropriations	Senn

HB 2158	Special purpose tax district T.O.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2161	School construction	H Capital Budget	Pollet
HB 2165	Assessments and standards/schools	H Education	Scott
HB 2167	Statewide assessments	H Education	Scott
HB 2168	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2169	Fiscal matters T.O.	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2177	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2178	Education T.O.	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 2179	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Hunter
HB 2180	Revenue T.O.	H Finance	Hunter
HB 2183	Sexual abuse prevention K–12	H Education	McCabe
HB 2184	High school science assessment	H Appropriations	Lytton
HJR 4204	Initiative measures	H State Government	Kagi
HJR 4206	Tax increase restrictions	H Finance	Orcutt
HJR 4209	Balanced budget	H Capital Budget	Scott
HJR 4210	School district bonds/voting	H Education	Gregerson
SB 5045	Union security provisions	S Rules 2	Angel
SSB 5063	Revenue growth for education	S Rules 2	Hill
SB 5064	Quarterly revenue forecasts	H Appropriations	Hill
SSB 5065	Homeless students	S Ways & Means	Froct
SB 5076	Operating Supplemental Budget 2015	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5077	Operating Budget 2015–2017	S Ways & Means	Hill
SSB 5080	Dual credit education options	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
SSB 5081	State government expenditures	H State Government	Miloscia
SSB 5082	Career & tech. education/elementary school	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
ESSB 5083	Sudden cardiac arrest	H Education	McAuliffe
SB 5086	Dual credit education opportunities	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
2SSB 5093	Nuclear energy education program	S 2nd Reading	Brown
SB 5095	State general obligation bonds, accts	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5096	Capital Supplemental Budget 2015	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5097	Capital Budget 2015–2017	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5102	Rural schools/urban services	S Gov. Operations & Security	Padden
SB 5110	School siting outside UGAs	S Gov. Operations & Security	Brown

SB 5120	School district dissolutions	S Passed 3rd	Parlette
SB 5148	TRS early retire/substitutes	S Ways & Means	Parlette
SB 5160	Native early childcare & education	S Early Learning/K–12	McCoy
SSB 5163	Students/military families	H Education	Hobbs
2SSB 5179	Paraeducators	S Rules 2G	Hill
SB 5190	Public art and buildings	S Rules 2	Benton
SSB 5202	Financial education partnership	H Education	Mullet
SB 5211	Retiree return-to-work/PERS	S Rules 2G	Bailey
SB 5229	Technology literacy	S Ways & Means	Litzow
2SSB 5252	Regional safety, security centers	S Rules 2	Dammeier
SB 5285	Minimum hourly wage increase	S Commerce and Labor	Jayapal
SB 5286	Higher education support	S Higher Education	Baumgartner
SB 5291	Epinephrine autoinjectors	S 2nd Reading	Mullet
SSB 5294	School library & technical programs	H Education	McAuliffe
SSB 5303	Washington AIM program	S 2nd Reading	Litzow
SB 5306	Sick & safe employment leave	S Commerce and Labor	Habib
SB 5312	Educator retooling/program	H Education	Litzow
ESSB 5316	Identifiable student information	S Passed 3rd	Dammeier
SB 5327	High school certificates/graduation	S Early Learning/K–12	McCoy
SSB 5329	Public employee bargaining	S Rules 2	Braun
SB 5334	Basic education/local levies	S Early Learning/K–12	Mullet
SB 5336	Traffic safety cameras	S 2nd Reading	Miloscia
SB 5351	Education T.O.	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
SB 5352	Education T.O.	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
SB 5358	Transportation revenue	S Transportation	Lias
SB 5359	Transportation Sup Budget 2013–2015	S Transportation	Hobbs
SB 5360	Transportation Budget 2015–2017	S Transportation	Lias
SB 5361	Transportation projects/bonds	S Transportation	Lias
SB 5384	Income to meet basic needs	S Commerce and Labor	Miloscia
SB 5390	Investment pools/state & county	S Gov. Operations & Security	Dansel
SB 5391	Teacher certification degree programs	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow
SB 5392	Quality education council	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 5393	Schools/exemplary performance	S Early Learning/K–12	Litzow

SB 5396	Children/guardians, family	H State Government	Roach
2SSB 5404	Homeless youth	S 2nd Reading	O'Ban
SB 5415	Professional educator learning days	S Early Learning/K–12	McAuliffe
SB 5419	Student user privacy	S Rules 2	Litzow
SSB 5433	Tribal history, culture, etc.	S 2nd Reading	Litzow
SSB 5435	State deferred comp program	S Rules 2	Bailey
2SSB 5437	Breakfast after the bell	S 2nd Reading	Litzow
2SSB 5452	Early care & education system	S 2nd Reading	Litzow
SB 5459	Family & medical leave insurance	S Commerce and Labor	Keiser
SB 5466	PEBB benefits eligibility	H Appropriations	Becker
SB 5469	Education employee COLAs	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5473	PERS, TRS, SERS/earlier ages	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5478	Education reform/facilities	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
SB 5492	Tax exemption accountability	S Ways & Means	Frocht
SB 5495	Educator professional growth	S Gov. Operations & Security	Litzow
SB 5496	Teacher certification	H Education	Litzow
SB 5497	Professional educator standards board	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 5500	Firearms at schools/officers	S Rules 2	Roach
SB 5506	Sexual health education/abuse, etc.	S Early Learning/K–12	McAuliffe
SSB 5517	Sexual harassment prevention	S 2nd Reading	Kohl-Welles
SB 5520	High school assessment system	S Early Learning/K–12	Rolfes
SB 5526	Bullying, etc., in schools	S 2nd Reading	Lias
SB 5533	Electronic data, charges for	S Gov. Operations & Security	Hobbs
SB 5544	K–12 employee wages	S Early Learning/K–12	McAuliffe
SB 5545	Postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5546	Beginning teacher salaries	S Early Learning/K–12	Lias
SB 5548	School bus driver immunity	S Early Learning/K–12	Lias
SB 5559	Tuition waivers/state employees	S 2nd Reading	Billig
SB 5578	Housing trust fund projects	S Rules 2	Dammeier
SB 5602	Bargaining unit representatives	S Rules 2	Warnick
SB 5636	GET ready for college program	S Higher Ed	Hasegawa
SB 5637	Peer mentoring program	S Higher Ed	Hasegawa
SB 5651	Truant students, detention	S Human Serv./Mental Health	Darneille

SSB 5657	School day extension/homework	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5667	Bill & budget fiscal impact	S Ways & Means	Hargrove
SB 5668	Voting rights	S Rules 2	Habib
SB 5675	Dual language instruction	S Early Learning/K-12	Roach
SSB 5676	High school equivalency tests	S Ways & Means	Roach
SSB 5679	Special education students	S 2nd Reading	McAuliffe
SB 5681	State lottery accounts	S Ways & Means	Hill
2SSB 5688	Student skills	S 2nd Reading	Litzow
SB 5690	Learning assistance program	S Early Learning/K-12	Dammeier
SB 5699	Capital gains excise tax	S Ways & Means	Nelson
SSB 5715	Initiatives, fiscal impact	S 2nd Reading	Fain
SB 5718	Public education system	S Early Learning/K-12	Jayapal
SSB 5721	Expanded learning opportunities council	S 2nd Read Consent Calendar	Billig
SB 5724	Safe routes to school program	S Transportation	Billig
SSB 5744	School workforce reductions	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 5745	Truancy reform	S Rules 2	Hargrove
SSB 5748	Teacher and principal evaluation	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 5749	Student growth data elements	S Early Learning/K-12	Litzow
SSB 5752	Racial disproportionality	S 2nd Reading	Hasegawa
SB 5765	Nurse in school setting	S Early Learning/K-12	Jayapal
SB 5774	Prevailing wage surveys	S Rules 2	Braun
SSB 5775	Prevailing rate of wage	S Rules 2	Braun
SSB 5787	Limited-English parents	S Ways & Means	Jayapal
SB 5791	Charter schools	S Early Learning/K-12	Darneille
ESSB 5803	3rd grade English assessment	H Education	Dammeier
SB 5805	Conflict resolution/schools	S Passed 3rd	Rivers
SB 5807	Educator professional development	S Early Learning/K-12	Litzow
SB 5814	WA community learning center program	S Early Learning/K-12	Dammeier
SB 5825	High school science assessment	S Early Learning/K-12	Mullet
SB 5837	School management and performance	S Acct & Reform	Miloscia
SB 5850	Student restraint, isolation	S Early Learning/K-12	Rivers
2SSB 5851	College bound scholarship	S 2nd Read Consent Calendar	Frocht
SB 5854	Employee organizations collective bargaining	S Rules 2	Braun

SB 5856	College bound scholarship	S Ways & Means	Frocket
SB 5859	School construction	S Ways & Means	Pedersen
SB 5890	Education employee salaries	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5905	Special education services	S Early Learning/K-12	McAuliffe
SSB 5907	School technology tax exempt	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
2SSB 5908	Student restraint, isolation	S 2nd Reading	McAuliffe
SSB 5915	Fiscal notes & impact statements	S Rules 2	Brown
SB 5922	Highly capable students	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5927	School construction taxes	S Ways & Means	Sheldon
SB 5928	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
SB 5930	Music education/elementary schools	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
SB 5941	Adjuncts/substitute teachers	S Passed 3rd	Rivers
SSB 5942	National guard youth challenge	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5944	State spending programs	S 2nd Reading	Hill
SB 5946	Students with disabilities	S Early Learning/K-12	Rivers
SB 5966	High school career and technical courses	S Early Learning/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5967	Eliminating board of education	S Early Learning/K-12	McCoy
SSB 5976	School employee insurance	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 5978	Presidential primary	H State Government	Roach
SSB 5979	Salary increases	S Rules 2	Braun
SB 5980	Elected officials retirement	S Ways & Means	Braun
SSB 5981	State debt limitations	S Rules 2	Braun
SB 5982	Retirement age/state systems	S Ways & Means	Braun
ESSB 5990	Transportation projects/sales, use tax	H Appropriations	King
SSB 5999	Caseload forecast council	S 2nd Reading	Darneille
SB 6002	Pest management in schools	S Ag/Water/Rural Economics	Chase
SB 6005	Retirement/max compensation	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6014	Public records actions remedies	S Gov. Operations & Security	Honeyford
SB 6017	PERS and TRS Plan 1 COLAs	S Ways & Means	Lias
SB 6030	Assessments in public schools	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
SB 6035	Public works assistance account	S Ways & Means	Rivers
SB 6040	Educational assessment system	S Early Learning/K-12	Chase
SB 6049	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Hill

SB 6050	Fiscal matters T.O.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 6057	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 6059	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 6060	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
SB 6061	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Hargrove
SB 6063	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 6064	Revenue T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 6069	Education T.O.	S Ways & Means	Ranker
SB 6072	Transportation revenue T.O.	S Transportation	King
SB 6073	Transportation funding, appropriations T.O.	S Transportation	King
SB 6076	Garnishing public pensions	S Ways & Means	Bailey
SB 6077	Forfeiting public pensions	S Ways & Means	Bailey
SJM 8006	Sexual abuse/children, peers	H Public Safety	Kohl-Welles
SJR 8200	2/3 vote for tax increases	S Gov. Operations & Security	Roach
SJR 8201	Initiative measures	S Ways & Means	Fain
SJR 8202	Income tax	S Ways & Means	Chase
SR 8601	Adopting senate rules	S Adopted	Schoesler

