



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

Week 11 | March 29, 2013

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Week 11 – March 25–29, 2013

Spring Break Advocacy Surge

With Spring Break arriving across the state, please consider taking some time to engage in the legislative process. The WASA Legislation & Finance Committee is encouraging educators to put together a team—administrators, board members, principals, teachers, classified staff and even parents and students—and make plans to come to Olympia for a day during your Spring Break, having a visible presence with your local legislators. With no specific day of action, the vision is to have educators come to Olympia in waves over the next couple of weeks.

If you are not able to come to Olympia, then take five minutes to draft a short email or make a quick phone call, reminding legislators of your priorities. Governor Inslee’s budget is on the table (details below) and within the next two weeks, both houses should have their respective proposals introduced. Time is running out to have an impact. Don’t let this opportunity pass us by. Our message continues to be the same:

1. We urge the Legislature to begin required K–12 basic education enhancements this biennium by providing a significant down payment of at least \$1.7 billion in the 2013–15 budget, while maintaining current obligations, such as Local Effort Assistance (LEA).
2. We urge the Legislature to maintain the current, statutory implementation schedule of basic education enhancements contained in HB 2261/HB 2776—full funding of Pupil Transportation, followed by Maintenance, Supplies & Operating Costs (MSOC), while continuing to phase in K–3 Class-Size Reductions and Full-Day Kindergarten, with full funding by 2018.
3. 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.

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.**

Make plans to come to Olympia for a day during your Spring Break.

Senate Budget Update

We continue to await the release of a budget proposal from the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus—and we continue to await news of exactly when it will be released. Traditionally, the first legislative budget proposal would emerge the Monday or Tuesday following the release of the state’s updated revenue forecast. The Economic & Revenue Forecast Council provided

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an update to the state’s revenue projections last week and Senate budget-writer Andy Hill (R-Redmond) noted that he would roll out his budget in “five to ten days.” As the week progressed, it was clear there was no intention of releasing a budget proposal this week. A Senate budget package should be unveiled early next week. Monday is April 1—“April Fool’s Day”—so it is assumed that a Monday release will be ruled out.

In addition to the mystery of when a budget will be released, specific budget details remain a mystery. Senate leadership did provide clues to two pieces of the budget this week, however. First, it appears the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus will follow the lead of Governor Inslee (and their House Republican counterparts) and accept the federal Affordable Care Act’s expansion of Medicaid. How much the state could save through this health insurance expansion is unclear, but potential savings has been pegged at \$140 million or more. Senate Majority Coalition Caucus Chair, Linda Evans Parlette (R-Wenatchee) indicated earlier this week that her caucus intends to “book the money” and expects that “every single caucus” will do the same—taking at least one budget controversy off the table. In the grand scheme of things, \$140 million won’t solve the state’s budget problem (a \$2.5-3.0 billion hole), but every little bit helps. It is expected there will be a major philosophical divide between House and Senate budget proposals and compromises will come in baby steps—count this as step number one (with many, many more to go).

A Senate budget package should be unveiled early next week.

The second note on the soon-to-be-released Senate budget was an indication that it will likely NOT include any revenue from marijuana legalization. In recent weeks, legislators have been scrambling to tie expected marijuana revenue to various programs—including early education. It remains unclear whether the federal government will: enforce the federal prohibition on marijuana; ignore Washington’s (and Colorado’s) new law; or ultimately overtly allow Washington’s (and Colorado’s) law to go forward. Due to many remaining unanswered questions, Coalition Caucus leaders are not confident the projected marijuana-related revenue will be realized and they will not book any revenue in their budget.

Governor Inslee Releases Budgets

2013–15 Operating Budget

With the Senate postponing its budget release, Governor Inslee decided to fill the vacuum. On Thursday, he released his long-awaited “budget priorities” and a revenue package to pay for it. During a morning **press conference**, Inslee laid out his budget framework and vision for erasing the expected budget shortfall and stepping up to the plate and providing a basic education down payment in compliance with *McCleary*.

Inslee laid out his budget framework and vision for providing a basic education down payment in compliance with *McCleary*.

Inslee’s stated budget priorities are:

- Make significant and targeted investments in education to meet our constitutional obligations under the *McCleary* decision
- Step up efforts on Lean management so state agencies operate more effectively and efficiently, within available resources
- Close tax breaks whose benefits do not outweigh the needs of our schoolchildren
- Promote policies and opportunities to grow jobs
- Prepare Washington for a vibrant, thriving economy
- Protect vital services to seniors, children and disabled individuals

As Inslee has talked about releasing his list of “budget priorities,” it was feared that it may indeed simply be a list. On Thursday, however, Inslee released a budget package that includes specific line-item details for programmatic funding across all of state government. What he did not do is release an actual budget bill. In reviewing budget proposals, you often have to go “beyond the numbers” and review the specific budget language to fully understand intent

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In Inslee's budget package, approximately \$1.2 billion of the education enhancement is to provide a down payment in an attempt to make the "steady and measurable" progress towards full compliance with the paramount duty as ordered by the Supreme Court.

\$116.2 million is provided for All-Day Kindergarten; \$128.0 million is provided to reduce Class Sizes; \$128.0 million is provided for Pupil Transportation; \$466.8 million is provided to enhance Maintenance, Supplies & Operating Costs; \$97.7 million is provided to increase instructional time

and how the funding would be implemented. Because Inslee has no budget bill to review, with a little work you can glean his intentions from the budget notes in the [agency detail](#). In some ways, as unusual as this is, it is more transparent than burying intent in budget provisos peppered throughout a 300-page bill.

Another way to capture intent is hearing straight from the horse's mouth and reading his [budget summary](#). As you can imagine, both are heavily layered with spin; however, it is hard not to understand the governor's views as he strongly states numerous times and in multiple ways that education—and meeting the obligations of our paramount duty—is a major priority. Throughout his election campaign and early in his term as governor, he hammered home his priority: rebuilding the economy. Even on Thursday, he unequivocally stated that "Our number one priority is revitalizing Washington's economy." What shifted slightly, however, is the focus on a strong education system—with the ultimate result being a strong economy. That's called a "win-win."

So, in a way, education has slipped into the driver's seat. In Inslee's press conference, there was a heavy focus on K–12 education—and in his budget package, the main focus is K–12 education. In total, the governor proposes a \$34.21 billion spending plan, with \$15.42 billion being committed to K–12 education. That's a total budget increase of 10.1 percent and a 13.4 percent increase in K–12 spending. Approximately \$1.2 billion of the education enhancement is to provide a down payment in an attempt to make the "steady and measurable" progress towards full compliance with the paramount duty as ordered by the Supreme Court.

Some of the key points:

- \$116.2 million is provided for state funding of All-Day Kindergarten in all high poverty elementary schools. An elementary school will receive funding if 50 percent of its students are eligible for the federal Free and Reduced-Price Lunch program. This will increase the number of kindergarteners in state-funded full day kindergarten programs from the current 22 percent to 50 percent in the 2013–14 school year and 50.7 percent in the 2014–15 school year.
- \$128.0 million is provided to allow high poverty (50 percent of more students eligible for FRPL program) elementary schools to reduce Class Sizes in kindergarten and first grade (only) to 20 students.
- \$197.5 million is provided to fully phase in and fund the state's new Pupil Transportation formula by the 2013–14 school year (a year before full funding is required).
- \$466.8 million is provided to enhance Maintenance, Supplies & Operating Costs. HB 2776 (2010) established target enhancement values for seven specific non-staff costs of operating a school district. Inslee's budget plan would increase MSOC allocations by a total of \$226.02 per student in the 2013–14 school year. This allocation would fully fund: (1) utilities and insurance; and (2) professional development. An additional \$35 per student would be provided for the security allocation. For the 2014–15 school year, all 2013–14 school year allocations would be increased for inflation and the security allocation would be increased by an additional \$256.62 per student, fully funding that MSOC component.
- \$97.7 million is provided to increase instructional time from the current 1000 hours to 1080 hours in grades 7 through 12. Beginning with the 2014–15 school year, an allocation of 2.222 instructional hours per week for students in grades 7 through 12 is funded through the prototypical school funding formula. The allocation assumes 36 hours per week and is based on the general education class size specified in the formula for those grades. This funding will allow increased secondary course offerings by hiring over 1,400 new teachers. There is no specific additional funding—or reference—to providing students with "the opportunity to earn 24

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Inslee stressed the importance of accountability; however, his intention is to provide school districts with sufficient flexibility first.

Professional development is another area of focus, \$90.4 million provided for TPEP implementation.

credits.” Inslee specifically wants to ensure additional—and “richer”—courses are available for students, but is still working through the additional credits issue.

Inslee stressed the importance of accountability at the press conference and in this package; however, his intention is to provide school districts with sufficient flexibility first. If districts successfully utilize the various funding provided, flexibility will continue; if certain criteria/goals are not met, then accountability measures will be triggered and districts will be required to implement “proven” or “evidence-based” practices. His package provides \$353,000 to establish a new Panel on Evidence-Based Educational Practices at OSPI. The Panel would advise the superintendent on appropriate, evidence-based strategies for districts not meeting state benchmarks. By March 2014 and annually thereafter, OSPI would be required to publish evidence-based curriculum and instruction strategies for improving K–3 literacy and English language acquisition and fluency for students in the Transitional Bilingual Instructional Program (TBIP). OSPI would also be required to annually release proven dropout prevention strategies. Key examples:

- \$12.5 million is provided to expand the Learning Assistance Program (LAP) to provide a greater focus on third-grade literacy. Beginning with the 2013–14 school year, the state’s basic education allocation for LAP funded units will include the district’s headcount of students who did not meet the state standard on the prior year’s third grade reading assessment. Allocations will continue to assume supplemental instruction of 1.156 hours per week based on a 36 hour week and class sizes of 15.

Districts will be given flexibility to implement literacy activities that work best in their own communities. However, beginning in 2014–15, schools in which fewer than 60 percent of students meet the state third-grade literacy standard (adjusted for students in TBIP), will be required to implement evidence-based K–3 literacy instruction strategies.

- Another \$25.3 million is provided to expand LAP to grades 6 through 9. Beginning with the 2013–14 school year, the state allocation for LAP funded units will also include 15 percent of the district’s full-time equivalent 6th through 9th graders. Allocations will continue to assume supplemental instruction of 1.156 hours per week based on a 36 hour week and class sizes of 15. The allocation based on 15 percent of the student population is intended to support interventions for students identified through an early warning system as at-risk of dropping out of school, or who are behind academically, or who need additional academic assistance due to suspensions or expulsions.

School districts can use this money for academic liaisons, tutoring or small-group instruction. Districts will be free to offer strategies they determine to be the most effective to meet their students’ needs. Beginning in the 2014–15 school year, however, districts that have a four-year dropout rate of more than 14 percent must implement evidence-based dropout prevention and re-entry programs.

- \$21.9 million is provided for three hours per week of supplemental instruction for students who have exited the TBIP within the previous two years. Districts will be provided flexibility to determine how to utilize these funds; however, districts in which the average student time to gain proficiency in English is more than five years will be required to implement research-based bilingual instruction strategies.

Professional development and the implementation of the new Teacher/Principal Evaluation Program is another area of focus:

- \$90.4 million is provided for TPEP implementation. This will fund one hour of professional development time every other week, or the equivalent of 18 hours. This would be outside the regular classroom instructional time, with the topics

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\$13.8 million is provided for a school turnaround program. Inslee wants to hold off on any conversation about “state takeovers.”

The levy base will expand, increasing local districts’ levy capacity and increasing Local Effort Assistance (LEA) funding.

determined by the state. For the 2013–15 biennium, the statewide focus will be successfully implementing TPEP. The allocation is based on 1.25 percent of the LEAP salary allocation for certificated administrative staff and certificated instructional staff, but will be allocated to school districts as a separate state allocation.

- \$37.5 million is provided for the Beginning Educator Support Team (BEST) mentoring program. The allocation will include funding for first-, second-, and third-year teachers to participate in the program. Teachers will receive mentoring support from an expert teacher located within their school building whose primary duty is teaching. Mentors may assist up to two teachers per year. First year teachers will receive one hours of mentoring per week and receive an allocation of \$2,200. Second and third year teachers will receive one hour of mentoring per week and receive an allocation of \$1,000. Mentor teachers will receive \$2,500 per first year teacher mentored and \$1,250 per second- and third-year teacher mentored.
- \$4.1 million is provided to establish the Principal Residency Program for the 2014–15 school year. The year-long residency program will match 50 principal candidates and veteran principals for a job shadow. OSPI will coordinate the process. Principals who apply to serve as a mentor must have earned a 3 or 4 on the new principal evaluation system. Candidates will be screened and matched with a mentor principal in their region. The state will support the cost of the resident principal by providing the state’s allocation for salary, fringe benefits, and health care.

Other highlights:

- \$13.8 million is provided for a school turnaround program. The state will provide funding for those schools identified as persistently low-achieving. The Required Action District (RAD) process established under current law will be used. The RAD process is built on a partnership among the State Board, OSPI and local school districts. Support is also provided at OSPI to provide coaching and technical assistance in the implementation of the school turnaround models. Inslee wants to hold off on any conversation about “state takeovers.”
- \$10.9 million is provided to match private contributions for the STEM Education Innovation Alliance. Inslee’s proposal calls for building a talent pipeline from high school to college, and then career, by expanding industry-developed high school skills programs and allowing credits earned in high school to transfer to college.
- \$35 million is provided for early learning to both expand the number of pre-kindergarten slots and to enhance quality, including provision of professional development. A major priority for Inslee, early education will receive a greater focus in future budgets.
- Funding is maintained for the Washington State Leadership Academy.
- The per-pupil inflator (PPI) is funded at 4.3 percent in the first year and 2.8 percent in the second year. The levy base will expand, increasing local districts’ levy capacity and increasing Local Effort Assistance (LEA) funding (\$11.3 million—in addition to required maintenance level increases).
- Initiative 732 educator Cost of Living Adjustments are frozen (“saving” \$295.6 million) and required inflationary increases for bonuses to teachers certified by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards are also frozen. The National Board bonus will remain at \$5,090 per year. The temporary 1.9 percent and 3.0 percent salary reductions are replaced. Health insurance is provided at the same rate of \$768 per employee per month and pensions are “fully funded” at the rates recommended by the Pension Policy Committee.

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Funding for Alternative Learning Experience programs is restructured.

Inslee's 2013–15 budget plan assumes "hold harmless" funding is no longer needed.

Under Inslee's Capital Budget Plan, \$533.7 million is provided for the School Construction Assistance Program.

- Five days are provided for parent-teacher conferences in kindergarten under WaKIDS.
- Funding for Alternative Learning Experience programs is restructured. School districts may claim funding for students who reside in-district. School districts may only claim nonresidents if the student meets one of the following conditions: (1) the courses identified in the student's written Student Learning Plan are all online courses; (2) the student has in-person, face-to-face instructional contact for at least twenty percent of the total weekly time for the course; or (3) at least ninety percent of the districts total ALE headcount consists of students residing in-district. ALE students that do not meet one of the above conditions will receive NO state funding. This change is expected to result in a \$29.8 million savings.
- The 2011–13 Operating Budget provided funding to hold districts harmless as the funding system was converted to the HB 2776 prototypical school funding model. Inslee's 2013–15 budget plan (similar to the Gregoire budget and the House Republican proposal) assumes "hold harmless" funding is no longer needed due to the following basic education funding changes: (1) increasing the funding allocations for implementing the HB 2776 funding targets; (2) providing additional allocations in LAP and TBIP; and (3) providing additional allocations for secondary instruction. By eliminating hold harmless funding, the state "saves" \$24.9 million.
- Shifting the state's current assessment system to the new assessments developed through the multi-state Smarter Balance Assessment Consortium is expected to result in savings of \$21.1 million. Under Inslee's plan, OSPI would be authorized to implement new SBAC assessments; however, the new 11th grade career and college ready assessment would not be required for graduation. Current requirements to pass statewide assessments to graduate would remain and there would be no changes to the Collection of Evidence or alternative assessments. End-of-course assessments would also remain; however the separate 10th grade reading and writing assessments would be consolidated into a single language arts assessment for high school graduation requirements. Additionally, the language arts EOC and the math EOC would use the SBAC item test bank.

Governor Inslee's funding package consists of repeals or modifications of outdated and/or unproductive tax exemptions (\$565.2 million) and the extension of the temporary beer and B&O tax surcharges, which were set to expire in June (\$661.6 million). Unlike Gregoire's budget, Inslee doesn't propose to extend the sunset, he proposes to eliminate the sunset, making the tax rates permanent, in addition to adding the beer tax surcharge to smaller breweries, which are currently exempt.

Now, we will continue to wait for a Senate budget, and a House budget soon after that. The game is afoot.

2013–15 Capital Construction Budget

With all of the hoopla over an Operating Budget, it is rather easy to forget about another major priority: the Capital Budget. Released on Thursday alongside the Operating Budget, Inslee released his priorities for a Capital Construction Budget. In total, Inslee's proposal is a \$3.48 billion package. Under the plan, K–12 construction would receive \$558 million. The details:

- \$533.7 million is provided for the School Construction Assistance Program. This would "fully fund" projected school district requests.
- \$10.0 million is provided for a grant program, administered by OSPI, to assist school districts with providing facilities to support all-day kindergarten. Funding could be used for new construction or portable classrooms.

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- \$10.0 million is provided for Small Repair Grants to assist school districts with infrastructure repairs and renovations related to unforeseen health and safety needs. Grant amounts would be capped at \$200,000 per district.
- \$3.85 million is provided to assist OSPI in administering the capital program. OSPI is to provide staff to administer the School Construction Assistance Program, energy efficiency grants, facility inventory and mapping and other facility-related programs.
- \$500,000 is provided for an Emergency Repair Pool. OSPI is to distribute funds to school districts to make emergency repairs as necessary.

While the Inslee package “fully funds” the School Construction Assistance Program—as did **SB 5445**, the Senate’s “early action” construction bill which stalled in the House—it does not provide for any enhancement in the formulas. For years we have been requesting that the current construction formulas be enhanced to better reflect actual costs and educational space needs. OSPI consistently includes formula enhancements in its budget request, but it has never really gained any traction.

Key legislators have been receptive to providing a limited enhancement in the Student Space Allocation.

It appears a window of opportunity has opened this year. To fully fund OSPI’s enhancement request for the Student Space Allocation (that is, square feet per student) would cost an additional \$230–250 million, which is highly unlikely. Key legislators, however, have been receptive to providing a limited enhancement of perhaps as much as \$100 million. If you have construction projects coming online, now would be a great time to contact legislators, asking for a modest increase in the Student Space Allocation to better align with national averages of actual educational space.

This Week in Review

Legislative committees continued to rapidly plow through long lists of bills in an effort to adopt priority legislation from the opposite house before the next **cut-off deadline** arrives. All bills must be adopted by opposite house policy committees (that is House bills out of Senate committees; Senate bills out of House committees) by Wednesday, April 3, in order to remain alive. The opposite house fiscal committee cut-off arrives on Tuesday, April 9. Budget bills and bills tagged as “necessary to implement the budget” continue to be exempt from these cut-off deadlines.

All bills must be adopted by opposite house policy committees by April 3 to remain alive.

Because of the number of bills committees must deal with, there were numerous public hearings on bills this week; however, most of the activity was turning to executive action. Much of the priority education “reform” package from Senate Majority Coalition Caucus continues to live, with some of the bills set to be adopted by the House Education Committee. Of course, those bills are being greatly transformed as the House puts its mark on the bills:

- **SB 5237**, holding students accountable for performance in reading, is scheduled for executive action on April 2. The House Education Committee adopted its own version of this bill earlier this session, so it is likely this bill will move. The focus will probably be on providing necessary remediation—with appropriate funding—rather than on punishing struggling students.
- **SB 5328**, requiring letter grades for schools, is scheduled for executive action on April 2. It is likely the House Education Committee will adopt this bill; however, the idea of providing specific letter grades will probably be rejected. Committee leadership wants to advance a bill that uses similar tags as the State Board’s accountability index currently uses, with those tags being based on broader criteria than currently in the bill.
- **SB 5329**, originally authorizing state takeovers of school districts, is also scheduled for executive action on April 2. The current version of the bill would put the lowest

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performing schools in the Required Action District process; however, after three years, if the school has not reached certain benchmarks, OSPI would choose a management structure for the school to use and OSPI would act as the employer (read: hiring and firing staff) of the school. After three years in this second stage, the school could be closed. House leadership wants to transform this bill and place struggling schools in the current RAD process, allowing state funds to be used to assist those schools, but they will stop well-short of allowing OSPI to take over a district.

- **SB 5587**, implementing the Smarter Balance assessments, was scheduled for executive action earlier this week; however, it apparently still needs some work and it will likely be acted upon next week. It is unclear exactly how the House intends to adjust this bill, but it will likely be similar to the assessment system as described by Governor Inslee in his budget plan (see above).

The Senate's only remaining priority education "reform" bill is **SB 5242**, prohibiting teachers from being assigned to a particular school or position without mutual consent of both the principal and that staff member. It was heard on Friday and numerous members of the education community, including superintendents, principals, teachers and school directors, hammered on the bill, explaining why it was the wrong approach to staffing. And, even if it was an acceptable approach, the bill is premature as we have a new Teacher/Principal Evaluation Process being implemented. The bill has not yet been scheduled for executive action and it likely will not be scheduled.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

WASBO, WAMOA and WSNA supported the Senate Early Learning/K–12 Education Committee's amendment on Wednesday on SHB 1633 to raise the bid limit on in-house school repairs from \$60,000 to \$75,000. We are now working with Senators to pass the bill in its amended form. The House passed the bill at \$60,000, and the move to \$75,000 gives districts more flexibility and saves money as well.

On Wednesday, a representative of each of our three groups met with Lynn Macdonald, Gov. Inslee's new K–12 policy advisor. Leeda Beha, child nutrition director, Bethel SD, and WSNA's public policy federal representative, explained the importance of maintaining the full child nutrition funding as proposed in Gov. Gregoire's 2013–15 operating budget. Steve Story, facilities director, Bethel SD, and WAMOA president, shared about the successes for the Small School Repair Grant in the capital budget since 2005, and that Gov. Gregoire's proposed 2013–15 capital budget would increase the amount from \$5M to \$10M. Finally, Cal Brodie, chief financial officer, ESD 113, and WASBO Legislative Affairs Committee co-chair, presented our position on making a down payment on fully funding basic education per *McCleary* by the legislature following the implementation schedule of SHB 2776 (2010) in terms of implementing pupil transportation by 2015, maintenance, supplies, operating costs (MSOC) by 2016 and full-day K and K–3 class size reduction by 2018.

Pensions and Health Benefits

By John Kvamme

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This past week there has been little or no pension bills that impact K–12 that have received action other than HB 2018 introduced by Representative Hunter. This bill received a hearing in the House Appropriations Committee this Monday and received executive action later in the week. The bill’s focus is on the additional collection of pension contribution rates when a public employer delays payment and that delay impacts state investment earnings. It is not anticipated that school districts are the target of this legislation.

Within Governor Jay Inslee’s budget framework released on March 27, there was no increase in the employee health benefit allocation. The amount stays at \$768 per month. Former Governor Gregoire had recommended \$777 for 2013–14 and \$788 for 2014–15. It is our understanding that Governor Inslee’s budget framework uses the same level of pension contribution rates as adopted by the Pension Funding Council and found within former Governor Gregoire’s proposed budget.

Additional information on introduced pension bills and anticipated pension bills can be found in this session’s “Retirement and Health Benefit Bill Watch” found on our association’s [website](#).

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 4

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Tuesdays

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

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

1:30–3:25 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 4

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Appropriations Subcommittee
on Education
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Thursdays

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

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Fridays

8:00–9:25 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 4

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

Useful Links

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

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

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

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

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

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 14, 2013

First Day of Session.

February 22, 2013

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

March 1, 2013

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

March 13, 2013

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

April 3, 2013

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

April 9, 2013

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

April 17, 2013*

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 28, 2013

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Prime
HB 1015	Reducing costs by reducing state assessment requirements.	H Education	McCoy
HB 1019	Regarding identification of requestors of public records.	H Govt Ops & Ele	Haler
SHB 1037	Establishing a cost-recovery mechanism for public records sought for commercial purposes.	H Approps	Moeller
HB 1050	Authorizing government agencies to sell naming rights of public facilities.	H Govt Ops & Ele	Angel
HB 1054	Regarding the allocation of one-half of one percent of original public school construction for equipment and technology purposes. Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	H Cap Budget H Approps	Angel Hunter
HB 1058	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 1067	Enhancing the basic education allocation formula for principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level administrators to support the teacher evaluation program requirements of RCW 28A.405.100.	H Approps	Lytton
SHB 1076	Expanding participation in innovation academy cooperatives.	S EL/K–12	Haigh
HB 1077	Authorizing the educational service district board to fill vacancies on the board of directors in second-class school districts with an at-large appointment if after one hundred twenty days a candidate from the director district cannot be recruited.	H Education	Haigh
HB 1088	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 1089	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 1122	Increasing revenues dedicated to basic education purposes.	H Finance	Carlyle
SHB 1128	Regarding local agencies' responses to public records requests.	H Rules R	Takko
E2SHB 1134	Authorizing state-tribal education compact schools.	S EL/K–12	McCoy
SHB 1144	Regarding qualifications for educational interpreters.	S EL/K–12	Dahlquist
HB 1173	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	S EL/K–12	Santos
HB 1174	Complying with the state's constitutional duty to make ample provision for a basic education by prioritizing state funding for K–12 education and targeting state investments on reforms with the highest impact on student success.	H Approps	Dahlquist
SHB 1177	Modifying the education accountability system to allow state criteria, resources, and strategies to be used for assistance and intervention.	H Rules C	Lytton
HB 1178	Authorizing alternative assessments of basic skills for teacher certification.	S EL/K–12	Lytton
HB 1197	Concerning open public meetings.	H Govt Operation	Pollet
SHB 1198	Requiring training of public officials and employees regarding public records and open public meetings.	H Apps Gen Govt	Pollet
HB 1208	Establishing the digital college in the high school pilot project.	H Education	Reykdal
HB 1248	Supporting music education for young children in public schools.	H Approps Educa	Maxwell

ESHB 1252	Establishing the Washington K–12 online professional development project.	S EL/K–12	Stonier
HB 1255	Concerning exemptions from prevailing wage for school plant facilities receiving state funding assistance through the school construction assistance program.	H Labor/Work Dev	Manweller
EHB 1276	Creating the dropout prevention through farm engagement pilot project.	S EL/K–12	Reykdal
SHB 1283	Changing compulsory school attendance requirements for children six and seven years of age.	S EL/K–12	Maxwell
SHB 1293	Requiring school districts to disclose information about required assessments.	H Approps	Hope
SHB 1298	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	S Govt Ops	Springer
HB 1304	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	H Rules R	Hargrove
HB 1329	Creating a sales tax holiday for back-to-school clothing and supplies.	H Finance	Moeller
ESHB 1336	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	S EL/K–12	Orwall
HB 1345	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	S EL/K–12	Hayes
HB 1369	Using school days for meeting with parents and families as part of the Washington inventory of developing skills.	S EL/K–12	Lytton
SHB 1397	Adding a requirement to sexual health education to include elements of and consequences for conviction of sexual offenses where the victim is a minor.	S EL/K–12	Orcutt
HB 1405	Creating a competitive grant program for informal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.	H Cap Budget	Liias
ESHB 1412	Making community service a high school graduation requirement.	S EL/K–12	Bergquist
SHB 1413	Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2013.	S Govt Ops	Moscoco
SHB 1418	Regarding hours of availability of cities, towns, and special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	S Rules 2	Hunt
SHB 1423	Providing for a single set of laws and procedures governing online learning.	S EL/K–12	Haigh
2SHB 1424	Enhancing the statewide K–12 dropout prevention, intervention, and re-engagement system.	S EL/K–12	Haigh
HB 1431	Regarding alternative learning experience courses.	H Education	Santos
HB 1450	Regarding assessments in public schools.	H Education	Hunt
SHB 1452	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	H Approps	Dahlquist
SHB 1472	Providing initiatives to improve and expand access to computer science education.	S EL/K–12	Hansen
HB 1475	Authorizing waivers of state requirements for school districts.	H Education	Magendanz
HB 1476	Establishing a performance-based grading system for schools and school districts.	H Education	Dahlquist
SHB 1477	Providing flexibility for how school districts address truancy of students.	H Rules C	Magendanz
HB 1492	Concerning waivers from school year requirements for purposes of economy and efficiency.	H Education	Klippert
HB 1505	Raising the minimum state funding assistance percentage for the school construction assistance program.	H Cap Budget	Pedersen

E2SHB 1526	Creating a pilot project to increase enrollment of underrepresented students in the running start program.	S EL/K-12	Orwall
SHB 1541	Expanding the types of medications that a public or private school employee may administer to include nasal spray.	S EL/K-12	Klippert
SHB 1556	Creating initiatives in high schools to save lives in the event of cardiac arrest.	S EL/K-12	Van De Wege
HB 1560	Implementing selected recommendations from the 2011 and 2013 reports of the quality education council.	H Approps	Maxwell
SHB 1562	Requiring funding for professional development for K-12 teachers.	H Approps	Lytton
HB 1578	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	H Education	Rodne
ESHB 1633	Modifying school district bidding requirements for improvement and repair projects.	S EL/K-12	Magendanz
HB 1640	Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 1641	Creating a statewide school district for the purpose of improving performance of the most persistently lowest achieving schools.	H Education	Pettigrew
2SHB 1642	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	S EL/K-12	Pettigrew
SHB 1650	Supporting K-12 career education, exploration, and planning.	H Approps	McCoy
HB 1656	Establishing statewide high school graduation requirements that permit increased flexibility for students to select courses based on their interests and plans.	H Education	Stonier
HB 1664	Clarifying the authority of a nurse working in a school setting.	H Education	Lias
HB 1673	Enhancing the basic education allocation formula to adopt the staffing resources recommended by the quality education council.	H Education	Lias
2SHB 1680	Implementing strategies to close the educational opportunity gap, based on the recommendations of the educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee.	S EL/K-12	Santos
ESHB 1688	Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools.	S EL/K-12	Stonier
HB 1691	Authorizing the educational service district board or local school board to fill vacancies on the board of directors in second-class school districts with an at-large appointment if after one hundred twenty days a candidate from the director district cannot be recruited.	H Education	Haigh
SHB 1692	Implementing career and college ready graduation requirements.	H Rules C	Sullivan
SHB 1698	Requiring the installation and maintenance of signs indicating the end of school speed zones.	H Rules R	Hunt
HB 1709	Requiring a study to develop a state foreign language education interpreter training program.	H Education	Dahlquist
HB 1714	Changing open public meetings provisions.	H Govt Operation	Pollet
HB 1721	Establishing a period of public and legislative review of appropriations legislation.	H Approps	Pike
HB 1735	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	H Education	Reykdal
HB 1744	Excusing work and school absences for a reason of faith or conscience.	H Judiciary	Moscoco
HB 1763	Regarding hours of availability of special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	H Govt Operation	Klippert

HB 1765	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	H Education	Bergquist
HB 1788	Allowing public school districts and private schools to adopt a policy authorizing permanent employees to possess firearms on school grounds under certain conditions.	H Judiciary	Pike
HB 1790	Concerning the use of traffic school fees.	S Rules 2	Parker
HB 1811	Requiring additional safety features in school construction and remodeling.	H Education	Zeiger
SHB 1812	Extending the time frame for making expenditures under the urban school turnaround initiative.	S EL/K-12	Haigh
HB 1815	Assuring that education-related information is appropriately provided to parents with diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds.	H Education	Moscoco
HB 1848	Permitting school siting outside of urban growth areas.	H Local Govt	Springer
HB 1850	Authorizing school districts to take actions related to certificated school employees charged with certain felony crimes.	H Education	Klippert
HB 1851	Concerning compensation for certificated employees in the event of notice of probable cause for discharge.	H Education	Klippert
HB 1869	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	H Education	Lias
E2SHB 1872	Establishing a comprehensive initiative to increase learning opportunities and improve educational outcomes in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics through multiple strategies and statewide partnerships.	S EL/K-12	Maxwell
EHB 1900	Specifying "caseload" for purposes of caseload forecasts of common school students.	S Ways & Means	Stonier
HB 1908	Providing exceptions for firearms on school property provisions.	H Judiciary	Scott
HB 1913	Addressing service credit for certain school employee service workers.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1920	Preserving funding deposited into the education legacy trust account used to support common schools and access to higher education by restoring the application of the Washington estate and transfer tax to certain property transfers.	H Finance	Ormsby
HB 2003	Relating to fiscal matters.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2004	Relating to fiscal matters.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2012	Relating to education.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2013	Relating to education.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2014	Relating to revenue.	H Finance	Hunter
HB 2015	Relating to revenue.	H Finance	Hunter
HJR 4201	Requiring a two-thirds majority vote for approval of tax increase legislation.	H Finance	Haler
HJR 4202	Requiring a balanced budget.	H Approps	Haler
HJR 4209	Amending the state Constitution to allow a reasonable suspicion standard in certain searches of students on school grounds.	H Judiciary	O'Ban
SB 5018	Eliminating the requirement to purchase public art with appropriations made for construction of public buildings.	S Ways & Means	Benton
SB 5026	Creating a peer mentoring program to encourage elementary school students to attend college.	S Higher Ed	Hasegawa

SB 5033	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5034	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5035	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5036	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5038	Enhancing the basic education allocation formula for principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level administrators to support the teacher evaluation program requirements of RCW 28A.405.100.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
SB 5039	Increasing revenues dedicated to basic education purposes.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5094	Requiring notification of sex offenders attending schools.	S EL/K–12	Pearson
ESB 5104	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	H EDDPA	Mullet
SB 5114	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	H Education	Bailey
SB 5117	Regarding family involvement coordinators in public schools.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
SB 5132	Concerning the disclosure of estimated debt service costs.	H Approps	Honeyford
ESSB 5138	Creating a council on state debt.	H Cap Budget	Parlette
SSB 5146	Creating a competitive grant program for informal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.	S Ways & Means	Frockett
SB 5155	Regarding long-term suspension or expulsion from school.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
SSB 5169	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	S Rules 2	Roach
SB 5172	Enacting the Ike act.	S EL/K–12	Tom
SB 5173	Excusing work and school absences for a reason of faith or conscience.	S Commerce and L	Hasegawa
SSB 5180	Improving access to higher education for students with disabilities.	H Hi Ed	Shin
SB 5194	Reducing educational employee cost-of-living adjustments and bonuses.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
2SSB 5197	Requiring additional safety features in school construction and remodeling.	H Education	Dammeier
SB 5198	Exempting personal information relating to children from public inspection and copying.	H GOEDPA	Darneille
SB 5232	Requiring the establishment of a medical emergency response and automated external defibrillator program for high schools.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
E2SSB 5237	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	H Education	Dammeier
SSB 5242	Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.	H Education	Litzow
E2SSB 5243	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	H EDDPA	Litzow
E2SSB 5244	Regarding school suspensions and expulsions.	H Education	Litzow
SB 5245	Regarding the collection of student suspension and expulsion data.	S EL/K–12	Litzow
SB 5246	Clarifying the teacher and principal evaluation process with the intent of strengthening the process.	S EL/K–12	Litzow
SB 5278	Providing a salary bonus for teachers in high market demand subjects.	S EL/K–12	Carrell
SB 5301	Regarding student suspension and expulsion.	S EL/K–12	Rolfes

SB 5314	Identifying public schools as essential public facilities for the purposes of the growth management act.	S Govt Ops	Becker
ESSB 5328	Creating a school-grading program that relies on the accountability index.	H Education	Litzow
E2SSB 5329	Creating the state superintendent school district.	H Education	Litzow
E2SSB 5330	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	H Education	Hargrove
SSB 5365	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	S Rules X	Rolfes
SB 5366	Requiring the office of the superintendent of public instruction to assist school districts in disclosing information about required assessments.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5428	Creating initiatives in high schools to save lives in the event of cardiac arrest.	S EL/K-12	Schlicher
SSB 5445	Funding capital projects.	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
SB 5451	Supporting music education for young children in public schools.	S EL/K-12	Shin
SB 5473	Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2013.	S Govt Ops	Nelson
SB 5477	Delineating standard diplomas and applied diplomas.	S EL/K-12	Roach
SB 5483	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
ESSB 5491	Establishing statewide indicators of educational health.	H EDDPA	McAuliffe
SB 5496	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	H Education	Braun
SB 5497	Concerning assault in the third degree against a school employee.	S EL/K-12	Fain
SB 5501	Reducing certain requirements affecting school districts.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
SB 5506	Concerning funding for the safe routes to school program.	S Transportation	Billig
SSB 5508	Restricting prevailing wages on certain rural school district projects.	S Rules X	Hatfield
SB 5529	Creating a sales tax holiday for back-to-school clothing and supplies.	S Ways & Means	Rivers
SB 5557	Encouraging educating students on the content and importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	S EL/K-12	Chase
ESSB 5563	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	H EDDP	Kohl-Welles
SB 5569	Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5570	Concerning school funding.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5571	Increasing public awareness of mental illness and its consequences.	S HumServ/Corr	McAuliffe
SB 5573	Implementing the first biennium spending plan recommendations of the joint task force on education funding.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5581	Regarding the allocation of one-half of one percent of original public school construction for equipment and technology purposes.	S EL/K-12	Delvin
ESSB 5587	Concerning student assessments.	H Education	Litzow
SSB 5588	Changing the definition of "school day."	S Ways & Means	Litzow
SB 5589	Providing for a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district bonds.	S Govt Ops	Mullet

SB 5618	Including searches by school resource officers and local police school liaison officers within the warrantless school search exception.	H Judiciary	Carrell
ESB 5620	Changing school safety-related drills.	H EDDP	King
2SSB 5624	Aligning high-demand secondary STEM or career and technical education programs with applied baccalaureate programs.	H HEDP	McAuliffe
SB 5642	Raising the minimum state funding assistance percentage for the school construction assistance program.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5649	Using the collaborative schools process for required action districts that continue to struggle to improve student academic achievement.	S EL/K–12	Rolfes
SB 5660	Regarding firearms safety education programs.	S EL/K–12	Chase
SB 5667	Providing for a single set of laws and procedures governing online learning.	S EL/K–12	Litzow
SB 5671	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
2ESB 5701	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	H EDDP	Brown
SSB 5706	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
ESSB 5709	Concerning a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility of using densified biomass to heat public schools.	H Approps Educa	Smith
SSB 5724	Modifying school district bidding requirements for improvement and repair projects.	S Rules 2	Honeyford
SB 5738	Providing a funding source to improve education.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5743	Modifying the use of revenue from automated school bus safety camera infractions.	S Rules X	Hobbs
ESSB 5753	Providing flexibility in the education system.	H Education	Hobbs
SSB 5754	Concerning integrated career learning opportunities and employment training for at-risk youth.	H Approps	Litzow
SSB 5755	Establishing a comprehensive initiative to increase learning opportunities and improve educational outcomes in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics through multiple strategies and statewide partnerships.	H Education	Litzow
SB 5790	Expanding participation in innovation academy cooperatives.	S EL/K–12	Litzow
2SSB 5794	Concerning alternative learning experience courses.	H Education	Dammeier
SB 5818	Supporting K–12 career education, exploration, and planning.	S EL/K–12	Rivers
SB 5822	Concerning notification to school districts of substantiated concerns of child abuse or neglect.	S HumServ/Corr	Pearson
SB 5827	Addressing service credit for certain school employee service workers.	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5837	Implementing career and college ready graduation requirements.	S EL/K–12	Frockt
SB 5852	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
SB 5863	Providing a business and occupation tax exemption for charter schools and nonprofit education service providers.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
SB 5867	Modifying the number of judges on the state supreme court.	S Law & Justice	Baumgartner
SB 5870	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5871	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Ways & Means	Hill

SB 5879	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5880	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5881	Relating to revenue.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5882	Relating to revenue.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5885	Concerning instruction in Spanish and Chinese languages.	S EL/K-12	Roach
SJM 8006	Eddie Eagle GunSafe Program	H Judiciary	Chase
SJR 8203	Amending the state Constitution to allow a reasonable suspicion standard in certain searches of students on school grounds.	S Law & Justice	Carrell
SJR 8208	Amending the Constitution to allow a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district bonds.	S Govt Ops	Mullet
SJR 8209	Amending the Constitution to make higher education the state's second highest priority.	S Ways & Means	Baumgartner

