



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

Week 15 | April 26, 2013

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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.**

The Legislature is far from done with its business and a Special Session will be required.

Week 15 - April 22–26, 2013

Week 15 was the last week of this 105-day Regular Session of the 2013 Legislature. Sunday is *Sine Die*—the last day of the session. Unfortunately, the Legislature is far from done with its business and a Special Session will be required. Governor Inslee—who is still publicly showing optimism that with a little extra effort (along with a dash of luck and a heavy dose of magic) the Legislature may be able to finish on time—has not yet indicated when a Special Session will be called. When the session officially adjourns Sunday night, Inslee will likely hold a press conference to express his intentions.

Although both the House and Senate have both adopted their respective budget proposals, negotiations to resolve their differences have been extremely limited. Word is that the Senate did not want to meet on budget issues with the House until they proved they were able to adopt the necessary revenue bills to fund their proposal. Similarly, the House was waiting to meet with the Senate until they adopted the necessary bills to implement their proposal. Both the House and Senate continued to advance bills to support their own respective budgets this week—and both bodies adopted the bulk of the necessary funding mechanisms (tax extensions and tax exemption repeals in the House; revenue transfers in the Senate). Presumably, this will open the door to official budget negotiations.

Negotiations are expected to be tension-filled—and potentially protracted—as both sides appear to be firm in their positions. On one side, House budget-writers continue to insist that meeting the Supreme Court's *McCleary* directives and significantly enhancing basic education funding, while also protecting the state's social service safety net, simply cannot be accomplished without additional revenues. On the other side, Senate budget-writers continue to insist that with an expected \$2 billion increase in available revenue in the next budget, coupled with selected program cuts, state government "efficiencies" and a reprioritization of current dedicated funds, they can meet the *McCleary* obligations without the need of additional revenue. Additional revenue or no additional revenue? In simple terms, this will be the thrust of the debate among budget negotiators.

House Budget Actions

On Monday, the House Appropriations Committee held a public hearing on a series of budget-implementing bills. Each of the bills were then adopted on Tuesday. Four of the bills are of interest to educators: HB 2043, HB 2046, HB 2047, and HB 2051.

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Additional revenue or no additional revenue? In simple terms, this will be the thrust of the debate among budget negotiators.

- **HB 2043** would: suspend Initiative 732's required cost of living adjustments for educators; and suspend the required inflationary increases for annual bonuses received by teachers who have earned certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. Rather than again suspend I-732, the Senate proposes to repeal the Initiative. House Republicans attempted a middle ground approach and introduced an amendment to suspend I-732 COLAs (and the National Board bonus increases) through the 2015–17 biennium. The amendment failed.
- **HB 2046** would authorize the transfer of \$575 million from the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) to the General Fund. This would completely deplete the BSA. A 60 percent supermajority in both houses is required for this bill to be approved. If the bill is not adopted, there will be a \$575 million hole in the House's budget. Additional revenues (difficult in the Senate) or additional reductions in programs (difficult in the House) would be necessary fill the hole.
- **HB 2047** would provide for a budget savings by making changes in the student assessment system. The House's budget assumes: the 10th grade reading and writing exams are replaced with a single English language arts exam; one required math exam is eliminated; and the Smarter Balance test bank is utilized. The intent is to reduce the assessments required for graduation to three content areas: English language arts, mathematics, and science. Prior to being adopted by the Committee, an amendment was added which would require school districts to notify parents and guardians of students in grades 8 through 12 at the beginning of each school year regarding required assessments and graduation requirements. This language is similar to requirements embedded in **HB 1293/SB 5366**, both of which died early in the session.
- **HB 2051** would establish an implementation plan for basic education enhancements under HB 2261/HB 2776. The bill would: require basic education allocations to be increased in equal annual increments through the 2017–18 school year; adjust MSOC allocations to reflect updated data; phase in classified and administrative salary allocations based on market rate salaries; specify an implementation schedule for increased instructional hours and direct the State Board of Education to adopt a 24-credit graduation requirement, beginning with the Class of 2018; create a Task Force on Career Education Opportunities to identify strategies to improve the integration of career education into secondary education opportunities for all students; and temporarily revise the state's expenditure limit to ensure sufficient funding is available to support basic education.

On Tuesday, the House Appropriations Committee also adopted **SB 5794**, Alternative Learning Experience programs, which was heard two weeks ago. Both the House and Senate budget proposals assume a cost savings due to changes in ALE programs and in changes in the funding of those programs.

Along with budget-implementing bills, the House also took action on its necessary revenue package. The bulk of the House's revenue solution is embedded in **HB 2038**. Following a nearly four-hour public hearing in the House Finance Committee last week, the Committee took executive action on the bill on Tuesday. As originally introduced, HB 2038 would narrow or eliminate a series of tax "preferences" (exemptions or loopholes) and extend (permanently) the temporary B&O and beer taxes that are set to expire in June. The original bill was expected to raise \$1.07 billion of the House's \$1.34 billion revenue package. The Finance Committee passed the bill from Committee, but only after they: stripped out the beer tax extension; deleted the proposed elimination of tax breaks for insurance agents and stevedoring; and scrapped a proposed tax on janitorial services. The amended bill was pushed to the House floor on Wednesday and was adopted with a bare-minimum 50 votes.

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The House-adopted revenue package falls \$170 million short of their proposed spending plan. It is already being speculated the “shortfall” will come from the House’s proposed basic education enhancement.

If school administrators do not take the time to contact your legislators, you can be sure someone else will fill that vacuum.

The two other major components of the House’s revenue package, HB 1920 and HB 1971, were adopted last week. **HB 1920** would address the Supreme Court’s recent *Bracken* decision, which invalidated a portion of the state’s estate tax, negatively impacting the budget by approximately \$160 million. **HB 1971**, informally known as the Communication Services Parity Act, would repeal the current sales tax exemption for residential telephone customers, raising approximately \$110 million. More importantly, the bill would protect the state against threatened litigation—which the state would likely lose—blowing a projected \$1 billion hole in the budget.

The amended HB 2038 is estimated to raise \$899 million. Coupled with an expected \$270 million from HB 1920 (\$160 million) and HB 1971 (\$110 million), the House’s revenue package stands at \$1.17 billion (down from the originally proposed \$1.34 billion). The House’s budget proposal relies on the revenue enhancements contained in HB 2038, HB 1920, and HB 1971—and now the House-adopted revenue package falls \$170 million short of their proposed spending plan. It is already being speculated that the \$170 million “shortfall” will come from the House’s proposed basic education enhancement. As adopted by the House, \$1.34 billion would be provided in an effort to meet the Supreme Court’s *McCleary* Orders. This is far less than the \$1.7 billion linear funding enhancement WASA has been requesting and is even less than the \$1.4 billion enhancement put forward by the Joint Task Force on Education Funding. Nevertheless, it is the high watermark proposal of the three budget proposals on the table (Inslee, Senate & House). With the heavy focus on education and *McCleary*, it would be shameful for the ultimate decision about a basic education down payment to come down to a decision between a meager \$1.17 billion proposal and the even more meager \$760 million Senate proposal.

If nothing this session has moved you to engage in the legislative process, THIS potential scenario should motivate you to send a quick e-mail to your legislators. If school administrators do not take the time to contact your legislators, you can be sure someone else will fill that vacuum.

Senate Budget Actions

While the House has been maneuvering its budget-implementing bills through the process and struggling to get a revenue package over the hump, the Senate has been methodically and steadily moving its own budget-related bills through the process. The Senate Majority Coalition Caucus has to wait for Minority Democrats to pontificate against each of their proposals and they must fend off multiple attempts to amend their bills, but it’s like swatting at flies. Dealing with an agitated Minority is more of a nuisance than anything else. As the Coalition locks their arms together on procedural motions, amendments and final passage of bills, they do not appear to have a legitimate fear of failure.

The Coalition easily advanced multiple budget-implementing bills this week, including four key education-related bills: SB 5895, SB 5898, SB 5901, and SB 5194.

- **SB 5895** would provide a funding mechanism for basic education. A significant amount of the K–12 funding for the Senate’s 2013–15 budget—and the next two biennial budgets—comes from a redirection of several dedicated funds and from limiting expenditure growth in non-education areas of state government. One of the “reprioritizations” envisioned by this budget-implementing bill is Initiative 732’s automatic educator cost of living adjustments. I-732 has been suspended multiple times, but SB 5895 assumes the adoption of a Substitute version of SB 5194 (discussed below), which would repeal the automatic educator COLAs required under Initiative 732. The total funding that would have been expended for I-732 COLAs must be calculated and an equal amount would be dedicated to the Education Legacy Trust Account from July 1, 2015 through July 1, 2023. SB 5895 was adopted by the full Senate on Tuesday.

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SB 5898 would begin a phased-in reduction of school district levy lids and Local Effort Assistance (LEA).

SB 5901 also would limit supplemental contracts, but allow school districts with schools graded as A, B, or C to apply for a waiver to provide additional compensation.

SB 5194 would repeal the required Initiative 732 COLAs.

For a comprehensive summary of SB 5895, see the [April 3, Special Edition of TWIO](#).

- **SB 5898** would: revise per-pupil MSOC rates for the 2015–16 school year to reflect the fully phased enhancements provided for the 2014–15 school year in the Senate’s budget, adjusted for inflation; amend the pupil transportation formula to reflect full implementation and funding as of the 2013–14 school year; and begin a phased-in reduction of school district levy lids and Local Effort Assistance (LEA). SB 5898 was adopted by the full Senate on Monday.
- **SB 5901** would implement a series of education “reforms.” This omnibus education reform bill repackages a series of the Senate Majority Coalition’s education “reform” bills that have been drastically altered (and later killed) by the House. These include: **SB 5753**, education flexibility (although these sections were completely removed before the Senate Ways & Means Committee adopted the bill); **SB 5328**, letter-grades for schools; and **SB 5244**, student suspensions and expulsions. In addition to these issues, SB 5901 also would: establish a new legislative task force on compensation; and limit supplemental contracts, but allow school districts with schools graded as A, B, or C to apply to the State Board of Education for a waiver to provide additional compensation. The original bill also would have made adjustments to the statutory funding levels and implementation dates for MSOC and Pupil Transportation, but those sections were removed due to the passage of SB 5898 above. SB 5901 was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday.
- **SB 5194**, as originally introduced, would “freeze” the required Initiative 732 educator cost of living adjustments for the 2013–15 biennium. A presumed Substitute version of the bill, necessary for SB 5895 (discussed above), would repeal the required Initiative 732 COLAs. SB 5194 was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday, but has not yet been otherwise acted upon.

Budget Notes

Some additional information on the budgets:

- For complete details on the Senate K–12 budget proposal, please see the [April 5 issue of TWIO](#).
- For complete details on the House K–12 budget proposal, please see the [April 12 issue of TWIO](#).
- The **Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee** is your one-stop shop for budget bills, highlights, and the complete Agency Details. LEAP has this information for each proposal introduced in all three budget areas: Operating, Capital, and Transportation.
- OSPI has posted new materials at the 2013–14 Budget Prep section, located at the [School Apportionment & Financial Services site](#):
 - o Updated (April 25) **budget pivot tables** are available for four current budget proposals: Governor Gregoire, Governor Inslee, Senate, and House. This information is useful to project the impact of each budget proposal on your district’s budget. Remember that this is preliminary information; a final budget may look very different. Also, please note that the pivot tables project the funding impacts for the 2013–14 school year only, not over the course of the entire 2013–15 biennium.
 - o Updated (April 16) “**John Jenft**” **Budget Driver Summary** with information on salaries, benefits, etc.

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- o **Full Day Kindergarten Eligibility List** (April 10). Without a final budget, we don't know where to draw the eligibility line, but the rank order of schools by poverty has been completed. For complete information, see OSPI's **Full Day Kindergarten information page**.
- o **Schools Eligible for K–3 High Poverty**. This list is still preliminary.

Next Steps

Following adjournment on Sunday, Governor Inslee should indicate when a Special Session will be called. Regardless of when it is called, it will be limited to 30 days—although additional 30-day sessions can be called if necessary. The focus of the Special Session will be on a final 2013–15 Operating Budget; however, other issues will also be pressing, including a 2013–15 Capital Construction Budget (along with a bond bill to fund the construction budget), and a 2013–15 Transportation Budget (potentially along with a tax package). The governor has indicated that several issues left unfinished during the session should be on the Legislature's docket: gun control, DUI legislation, abortion insurance (Reproductive Parity Act), and higher education financial aid for undocumented students (Washington State DREAM Act). None of these controversial issues were able to garner enough support during the Regular Session. Inslee also mentioned his interest in coming to an agreement on legislation regarding letter-grades (A–F) for schools and third grade reading accountability. These two education issues are high priorities of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus and, while they will surely hesitate to negotiate on Inslee's set of highly controversial social issues, they will probably jump at the chance to advance two of their top tier education "reform" priorities.

Governor Inslee indicated that several issues left unfinished during the session should be on the Legislature's docket, including legislation regarding letter-grades (A–F) for schools and third grade reading accountability.

The timing of a Special Session is completely up in the air. Inslee has not indicated if he would prefer to call an extra session immediately or if he would rather wait, allowing for a cooling-off period. Leadership in the four caucuses have differing positions on the timing, too. Most Olympia-observers are anticipating that there will be some kind of break between Sunday's adjournment and the start of another session. If a Special Session was immediately called, it is likely the House and Senate would move to a "rolling recess" sending rank-and-file members home, leaving budget-writers and leadership to negotiate on the budget. As soon as a Special Session convenes, however, the 30-day clock begins. So, if work will not begin right away, it does not make sense to start a new session right away. Additionally, there are several legislators who have to defend their seats in special elections this fall (along with a handful of members who will be running for other offices in November). By providing a break in session, those legislators will be able to jumpstart their campaigns and begin raising money immediately. If the Legislature remains in session, even if there is a rolling recess with no official business being conducted, the fundraising freeze remains in effect.

Whether legislators immediately return to Olympia or if there is a break in the action, do not let up in your messaging.

WASA will prepare a *Sine Die* edition of *TWIO* next week. Hopefully, we will have more answers at that time. Whether legislators immediately return to Olympia or if there is a break in the action, do not let up in your messaging. Continue to contact your legislators—and if they are home, take the time to have a face-to-face meeting with them.

K–12 education has the Supreme Court and the *McCleary* decision backing us up, but we cannot assume that will guarantee the kind of basic education enhancement our schools crave. And the question of revenue will be a huge part of budget negotiations. If legislators cannot agree on revenue enhancements there are really only two options: limiting K–12's needed *McCleary* down payment or further reducing other areas of government. Further reductions in health care, public safety, and social services will increase pressure on state government and increase the pressure on schools. Legislators need to be reminded of our needs—and they need to understand the linkage between our students and their environment. Making a choice to support revenue enhancements will support everyone's bottom-line.

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AEA

By Mitch Denning

We are pleased that the House concurred with the Senate's amendment on **HB 1633**, raising the bid limit, of \$75,000 for in-house school repair. AEA has worked hard on this bill since the beginning of the session, and this higher threshold will give districts much more flexibility in completing in-house repairs. It will also save the districts money.

We are watching closely the process of **HB 1652**, deferral of impact fees. It passed both houses and does not exempt schools from the deferral process. We are working with various school districts and the Governor's office in hopes that Governor Inslee might veto the bill.

Finally, we are watching the overall legislative process as the 105th day approaches on Sunday. Should they go into a special session, we will continue to work with lawmakers to champion our AEA 2013 priorities, funding K–12 basic education according to the HB 2776 timeline, preserving the levy and LEA process, and fully funding school nutrition.

Pensions and Health Benefits

By John Kvamme

Two significant Senate bills that we have opposed passed on the Senate floor this past week. On Monday they passed **SSB 5905** which deals in part with part-time K–12 employees eligible for the health insurance through the Exchange which is part of the federal Affordable Care Act. It passed on a 25 yes to 23 no vote with support coming predominantly from the Senate Coalition Caucus. We have been opposed to this bill for a number of reasons. The savings to the budget seem unrealistic and would take funds away by reducing the K–12 health benefit allocation. We believe it is too early to project what part-time employees would actually qualify and how many would benefit from such coverage. We understand that the Exchange plans do not include dental insurance. We have been communicating with House members on this issue and we believe there is a good chance they will not support this legislation as drafted. Many believe it is too soon to look for savings through this issue.

On Thursday the Senate passed **ESSB 5851** which puts into place an optional "Public Employees Savings Plan (PESP)". This 401K type plan passed by a similar vote of 25 yes and 22 no, again supported by the Senate Coalition Caucus. There were some changes to the bill through a strike and amendment. The default (not making a selection) is changed from the new PESP Plan to Plan 3. There is also a provision in the bill that allows a PESP member to transfer at a later date and under certain conditions to Plan 3. These were helpful changes; however we continue to oppose moving to a plan that does not contain a defined benefit for members.

Both of these bills would, no doubt, be requested by the Senate to be on the Governor's special session list if the House does not take action on one or both bills on April 27 or 28.

Two other pension bills saw action this week; however neither appears to impact our members. These two were **SSB 5916** that in part deals with excess compensation and **SHB 2018** which deals with delayed contributions and focused on a Superior Court case ruling in King County.

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 bills of highest interest to school administrators that remain alive—or may be considered “necessary to implement the budget.” Bills that were previously on this list, but are now technically dead, have been moved to our comprehensive bill watch list that is located on the [WASA website](#).

Bill #	Title	Status	Prime
HB 1057	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 1058	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
SHB 1076	Expanding participation in innovation academy cooperatives.	S Pres Signed	Haigh
SHB 1088	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	H 2nd Reading	Dunshee
SHB 1089	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	H 2nd Reading	Dunshee
E2SHB 1134	Authorizing state-tribal education compact schools.	Del to Gov	McCoy
SHB 1144	Regarding qualifications for educational interpreters.	S Pres Signed	Dahlquist
HB 1173	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	S Rules 2G	Santos
HB 1178	Authorizing alternative assessments of basic skills for teacher certification.	S Pres Signed	Lytton
ESHB 1252	Establishing the Washington K–12 online professional development project.	S Ways & Means	Stonier
SHB 1298	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	S Rules 2	Springer
ESHB 1336	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	S Pres Signed	Orwall
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.	Del to Gov	Orcutt
ESHB 1412	Making community service a high school graduation requirement.	H Passed FP	Bergquist
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 1472	Providing initiatives to improve and expand access to computer science education.	S Pres Signed	Hansen
SHB 1541	Expanding the types of medications that a public or private school employee may administer to include nasal spray.	Del to Gov	Klippert
SHB 1556	Creating initiatives in high schools to save lives in the event of cardiac arrest.	S Pres Signed	Van De Wege
ESHB 1633	Modifying school district bidding requirements for improvement and repair projects.	S Pres Signed	Magendanz
2SHB 1642	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	S Pres Signed	Pettigrew
ESHB 1688	Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools.	S Pres Signed	Stonier
HB 1790	Concerning the use of traffic school fees.	Gov signed	Parker
SHB 1812	Extending the time frame for making expenditures under the urban school turnaround initiative.	Del to Gov	Haigh

<u>EHB 1920</u>	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.	S Ways & Means	Ormsby
<u>HB 2003</u>	Relating to fiscal matters.	H Approps	Hunter
<u>HB 2004</u>	Relating to fiscal matters.	H Approps	Hunter
<u>HB 2012</u>	Relating to education.	H Approps	Hunter
<u>HB 2013</u>	Relating to education.	H Approps	Hunter
<u>HB 2014</u>	Relating to revenue.	H Finance	Hunter
<u>HB 2015</u>	Relating to revenue.	H Finance	Hunter
<u>HB 2024</u>	Concerning legal proceedings by the attorney general on behalf of state officers.	S Ways & Means	Pedersen
<u>HB 2034</u>	Relating to funding K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating tax preferences.	H Finance	Ormsby
<u>HB 2035</u>	Relating to funding K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating certain state tax exemptions, deductions, credits, and preferential rates.	H Finance	Ormsby
<u>HB 2036</u>	Investing in the education legacy trust account for K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating tax preferences.	H Finance	Carlyle
<u>HB 2037</u>	Investing in the education legacy trust account for K–12 basic education and higher education by extending the state business and occupation surtax.	H Finance	Carlyle
<u>ESHB 2038</u>	Investing in the education legacy trust account for K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating tax preferences and extending taxes set to expire.	H Passed 3rd	Carlyle
<u>HB 2039</u>	Relating to funding capital projects.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
<u>HB 2043</u>	Temporarily suspending inflationary increases in educational employee compensation.	H 2nd Reading	Hunter
<u>HB 2046</u>	Transferring funds from the budget stabilization account to the general fund.	H Rules R	Hunter
<u>HB 2047</u>	Reducing the costs of the student assessment system by using consortium-developed assessments and reducing the assessments required for graduation to three content areas.	H Rules R	Springer
<u>SHB 2051</u>	Implementing basic education expenditures.	H APPDPS	Lytton
<u>SB 5033</u>	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>ESSB 5034</u>	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	H Passed 3rd	Hill
<u>SSB 5035</u>	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	S Rules 2	Honeyford
<u>SSB 5036</u>	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	S Rules 2	Honeyford
<u>ESB 5104</u>	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	S Pres Signed	Mullet
<u>SB 5114</u>	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	C 25 L 13	Bailey
<u>SB 5132</u>	Concerning the disclosure of estimated debt service costs.	H Approps	Honeyford
<u>SSB 5180</u>	Improving access to higher education for students with disabilities.	Del to Gov	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.	Del to Gov	Dammeier
SB 5198	Exempting personal information relating to children from public inspection and copying.	H Rules R	Darneille
E2SSB 5237	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	H Rules R	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 Approps	Litzow
E2SSB 5244	Regarding school suspensions and expulsions.	H Rules R	Litzow
ESSB 5328	Creating a school-grading program that relies on the accountability index.	H Education	Litzow
E2SSB 5329	Creating the state superintendent school district.	Del to Gov	Litzow
E2SSB 5330	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	H Approps	Hargrove
SSB 5445	Funding capital projects.	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
ESSB 5491	Establishing statewide indicators of educational health.	S Pres Signed	McAuliffe
SB 5496	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	Del to Gov	Braun
ESSB 5563	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	C 10 L 13	Kohl-Welles
ESSB 5587	Concerning student assessments.	H Education	Litzow
ESB 5620	Changing school safety-related drills.	C 14 L 13	King
2SSB 5624	Aligning high-demand secondary STEM or career and technical education programs with applied baccalaureate programs.	C 55 L 13	McAuliffe
2ESB 5701	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	Del to Gov	Brown
ESSB 5709	Concerning a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility of using densified biomass to heat public schools.	S Pres Signed	Smith
ESSB 5753	Providing flexibility in the education system.	H Rules R	Hobbs
SSB 5754	Concerning integrated career learning opportunities and employment training for at-risk youth.	H Approps	Litzow
2SSB 5794	Concerning alternative learning experience courses.	H APPDPA	Dammeier
SB 5852	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
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
ESSB 5895	Funding education.	H Education	Hill

<u>SSB 5898</u>	Increasing education funding, including adjusting school district levy and state levy equalization provisions.	H Approps	Hill
<u>SSB 5901</u>	Providing education reforms.	S Rules 2	Litzow
<u>ESSB 5905</u>	Establishing state employee eligibility for insurance benefits consistent with the employer shared responsibility provisions of the patient protection and affordable care act.	H Approps	Hill
<u>SB 5909</u>	Expanding STEM education to include the arts.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5910</u>	Providing that a quarterly revenue forecast is due on February 20th during both a long and short legislative session year.	S Rules 2	Hill



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