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Week 5 - February 11–15, 2013

This Week in Review

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.

Next Friday, February 22, the Legislature's first self-imposed "cut-off" deadline arrives. All bills must be passed by their original house policy committees (that is, House bills out of House policy committees and Senate bills out of Senate policy committees) by this date in order to remain alive. Soon after, on March 1, all bills with fiscal impacts must be passed by their original house fiscal committees in order to remain alive. Remember, no bill is ever officially dead until the final gavel falls at the end of session. There are procedural motions to revive "dead" bills—and budgets and any bill considered "necessary to implement the budget" is exempt from most of the early cut-off deadlines. Because of the fast approaching cut-off, most legislative committees have shifted the focus from hearing bills (although public hearing schedules continue to be lengthy) to taking executive action on bills.

School Construction

On Monday, the House Capital Budget Committee held a public hearing on [HB 1505](#), which would increase the minimum state funding assistance for eligible school construction projects from the current floor of 20 percent to 30 percent. Committee staff provided information indicating that there are currently 50 school districts that are eligible for between 20 and 30 percent assistance. Theoretically, adoption of this bill would assist each of these districts; however, as a practical matter few of those districts would ever be able to capture this additional construction funding. In order to be eligible for state construction assistance, local voters must first authorize—by a 60 percent supermajority—a school bond measure (or in some circumstances, a capital levy, authorized with a simple majority). The bill would provide significant assistance to Seattle School District and was sponsored mainly on its behalf. WASA declined to testify against a measure that would provide additional construction funding to any district; however, we suggested a different approach would be more appropriate and more beneficial. We requested that the Legislature enhance the current formulas for Cost Per Square Foot and Square Foot Per Student—a priority of the education community for several years. This would provide school construction funding that more closely matches school districts' actual costs, providing additional construction assistance to all eligible school districts, not just a few.

Register now to attend the annual WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference, March 10–11, 2013, at the Red Lion Hotel and Capitol, Olympia. Register at www.wssda.org.

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We requested that the Legislature enhance the current formulas for Cost Per Square Foot and Square Foot Per Student, providing additional construction assistance to all eligible school districts, not just a few.

The Legislature needs to adopt a comprehensive revenue package that would provide stable and dependable resources to fully fund basic education (complying with *McCleary*), without decimating other state services.

The House Capital Budget Committee also took public testimony on **HB 1633**. Requested by WSSDA, the bill is intended to allow more minor repair or improvement projects to be performed by in-house school district maintenance staff without competitive bidding. The current competitive bid limit of \$40,000 would be increased to \$100,000 under the provisions of the bill. Additionally, bidding threshold levels would have an automatic escalator, being adjusted annually based on federal price indices. There were some technical concerns about the bill; however, WSSDA will be requesting amendments to: lower the new threshold limit to \$75,000; and narrow and clarify the language to ensure the bill meets its intent.

Also on Monday, the full Senate passed its early-action school construction budget. **SB 5445**, adopted with no dissenting votes, would authorize \$475 million in General Obligation bonds and appropriate a total of \$544 million for K–12 construction. \$534 million of the appropriation would be provided for the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP). Although this is a lesser amount than originally requested by OSPI to fund the maintenance level of SCAP, the appropriation is expected to fully fund anticipated school district requests in 2013–15. \$10 million is also provided for a grant program to fund silent panic-alarm systems in schools, as outlined in **SB 5197**—which was also adopted by the Senate with no dissenting votes on Monday.

Leaders of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus stated the introduction and quick adoption of SB 5445—a stand-alone K–12 construction budget—would keep school construction from being “caught up in any other debates about spending on capital projects.” This effort may also be a precursor to a stand-alone K–12 operating budget proposal. House Republicans continue to press for an “Education First” operating budget and there have been hints a similar strategy may be pursued in the Senate.

Revenue Discussion

The House Finance Committee started its week off with a **work session** to review the final report of the Joint Task Force on Education Funding. Specifically, the Committee reviewed the Task Force’s work to address revenue necessary to comply with *McCleary*. The work session prompted a fairly partisan discussion about how best to address *McCleary*. As part of the review, Dr. Susan Enfield, Highline Superintendent and Vice Chair of the Task Force, provided her perspective of the Task Force’s work and its final report. No clear path forward was established from the Committee’s review and discussion; however, it was a positive step to begin the discussion about revenue options that are available to meet *McCleary*.

On Thursday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee held a public hearing on a series of revenue proposals. In total, the Committee heard testimony on six bills:

- **SB 5166** – implementing a new state income tax
- **SB 5248** – imposing a tax on plastic shopping bags
- **SB 5042** – limiting B&O tax deductions for investment income
- **SB 5041** – repealing or reducing a series of tax preferences
- **SB 5043** – limiting the exemption of taxes on intangible personal property

If the Legislature were to adopt each bill, the projected 10-year tax increase would exceed \$38 billion (approximately \$3.8 billion per year). It is highly unlikely that all of these bills would be adopted. It is even unlikely that the Senate Ways & Means Committee will move any of these bills. But this was our opportunity to again publicly: request basic education receive a significant down payment (at least \$1.7 billion in this biennium); and declare that the state cannot comply with *McCleary* without enhancing revenue. While we did not overtly support the specific revenue sources in five of the bills on the agenda, we testified in favor of each of the bills, arguing that the Legislature needs to adopt a comprehensive

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HB 1656 would establish statewide high school graduation requirements that permit increased flexibility for students.

HB 1424 would make a series of changes to enhance the statewide K–12 dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement system.

revenue package that would provide stable and dependable resources to fully fund basic education (complying with *McCleary*), without decimating other state services. We did specifically support the sixth bill on the agenda, **SB 5039**, which would impose a new tax on gasoline/diesel distribution and postpone the sunset date of temporary beer and B&O taxes. The resultant revenues would be dedicated to basic education. We did clarify that we had concerns this bill's revenues were not sufficient to fully meet K–12 needs into the future—nor would the revenues be stable—but we argued that the revenues could assist with this biennium's down payment for *McCleary* and could be used as a “bridge” while the Legislature grapples with full compliance with the constitutional paramount duty.

Additional Committee Action

On Monday afternoon, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing on two bills. **SB 5497** would make assault of certain school employees an assault in the third degree (a class C felony) if the employee was performing their official duties at the time of the assault. Employees covered by these new provisions would include: teachers; instructors; administrators; teacher aides; paraprofessionals; food service workers; or other clerical, custodial, or maintenance personnel employed by a school district.

The second bill, **SB 5501**, would reduce a series of current requirements on school districts. There would be three specific changes:

1. Students would not be required to complete a culminating project to graduate from high school if the student has completed certain programs. Included would be: a Running Start program and is leaving high school with an associate degree; a high school Navigation 101, AVID, or similar program focused on career planning; a career and technical education program resulting in a skill certificate; a year of college-level coursework; or an IB certificate program.
2. School district plans for using LAP funds would no longer be required to include how accelerated learning plans are developed and implemented for participating students.
3. The State Auditor would be limited to conducting school district fiscal and performance audits no more than once every three years, except in specified circumstances.

The Committee also took executive action and adopted **SB 5365**, responding to troubled youth. The bill would require school counselors, school social workers, and school nurses to complete a training program in youth suicide screening and referral as a condition of certification. Additionally, school districts would be required to adopt a plan for recognition, initial screening, and response to emotional or behavioral distress in students. Finally a temporary task force would be created to identify best practices for school districts to develop partnerships with community agencies to support troubled youth. On Thursday, the House Education Committee adopted **HB 1336**, the companion to SB 5365.

On Tuesday, the House Education Committee took public testimony on five bills:

- **HB 1276** would create two Dropout Prevention through Farm Engagement pilot projects for a three year period beginning in the 2013–14 school year. OSPI would be required to select the two projects. One of the pilot projects would have to be a currently operating program (presumably a program operating in the sponsor's district) and the second project would have to create a new program in a different community.
- **HB 1656** would establish statewide high school graduation requirements that permit increased flexibility for students to select courses based on their interests and plans. The bill would specify 22 credits as minimum state requirements for high school graduation beginning with the class of 2017 (this would require a change to the ESHB 2261 definition of basic education). This would include six credits in a Career Concentration. The State Board of Education could encourage, but not require, students with an intent to enroll

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- in a four-year higher education institution to substitute specified academic courses for their Career Concentration. The State Board would be prohibited from adding additional course requirements for high school graduation.
- **HB 1412** would require students to complete community service as a state high school graduation requirement, beginning with the class of 2017.
- **HB 1424** would make a series of changes to enhance the statewide K–12 dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement system. OSPI would be directed to develop an assessment tool for use by local partnerships of schools, families, and communities. A program would be created to allocate funds for graduation coaches for the most struggling high schools, and school success coaches for associated elementary and middle schools, subject to funds being appropriated. Funding for students in approved dropout reengagement programs would be allocated at a rate of 1.22 per full-time equivalent student. It would also add dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement services to the basic core services to be provided by ESDs.
- **HB 1526** would create a pilot project to increase enrollment of underrepresented students in the Running Start program. Three pilot projects would be created which would each include a partnership between a middle school, high school, and Running Start Program institution. Each pilot would last six years, beginning in 2014. Participating schools and institutions would be required to purchase college preparatory curriculum, incorporate the college preparatory curriculum into instruction, and collect and report data. Schools would have to provide part-time funding for a lead teacher and teachers and faculty would be required to attend a summer institute. School districts would have to provide outreach regarding Running Start and incentives to students participating in the program. Finally, pilots would have to submit annual reports to OSPI and, in turn, OSPI would have to compile the reports and forward them to the Legislature.

ALL school districts should be provided the necessary resources to assist struggling students well before they fall behind and intensive interventions are required.

The Senate Ways & Means Committee held a public hearing on Tuesday afternoon for two bills earlier adopted by the Senate Education Committee. **SB 5237** (third-grade reading performance) and **SB 5244** (suspensions and expulsions). Both bills arrived in the fiscal committee with large fiscal notes. Republican members of the Committee, who are becoming increasingly resistant (and occasionally belligerent) to the idea of providing a basic education down payment to comply with *McCleary*, were in the awkward position of defending the need to fund these bills. Most in the education community which testified on either or both bills reiterated the need to fully fund basic education—before new programs were put in place. On SB 5237, WASA argued that the interventions and remediation required in the bill were probably appropriate and beneficial; however, ALL school districts should be provided the necessary resources to assist struggling students well before they fall behind and intensive (and even more expensive) interventions are required.

On Wednesday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a work session to review the **Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium**. Dr. Joe Willhoft, SBAC Executive Director, discussed the background and purpose of the Consortium and the steps towards next-generation assessments. (Willhoft also provided a **concise overview of the Consortium**.)

It is getting more and more difficult to not assume some legislators are intentionally setting our system up for failure.

The presentation on Smarter Balance was a precursor to a public hearing on **SB 5587**. Introduced by Senator Steve Litzow (R-Mercer Island), the bill would make several changes to the current student assessment system to implement Common Core assessments. Although many in the education community support the intent of reducing the number of assessments and aligning the remaining assessments with Common Core, we simply are not prepared to do that overnight. Even though it is projected that a significant number of students (upwards of 70 percent) would be unable to initially get over the bar and “pass” the English language arts and mathematics assessments, mainly because our curriculum and instruction is not yet aligned with the new assessments, several Majority Coalition Caucus members want to quickly move to change our system. It is getting more and more difficult

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As amended, SB 5588 would require JLARC to “conduct an analysis of how school districts use school days.”

HB 1431 would make several changes to ALE courses intended to clarify the program and assist districts in complying with the law.

to not assume some legislators are intentionally setting our system up for failure...making it that much easier to dismantle the system and move toward privatization.

Speaking of privatization, the Committee took executive action on **SB 5329** (state school district). As originally written, “chronically” low-performing schools would have been identified and then transferred to state control in a new “State Superintendent School District.” Those schools would have then been managed by non-profit Learning Management Organizations. SB 5329, as adopted by the Committee on Wednesday, is drastically altered. Up to ten low-performing schools would be identified beginning July 1, 2013. If a school district has one of these identified schools, the district would become a Required Action District (RAD), using the current process that has been established; however, these districts would receive state funds, rather than disappearing federal funds. \$20 million would be appropriated for this purpose. At the end of the first three-year RAD plan, if the RAD has not met the requirements for release, OSPI must review actions taken; create a new three-year plan in collaboration with the school board; and implement the plan using a management structure chosen by OSPI. At the end of the second three-year period, if OSPI determines sufficient progress has not been made, the school must be closed (with a few specific exceptions). The amended bill was referred to the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

The Committee also adopted **SB 5588** (definition of a school day). The education community spoke out loud and clear against this bill. Legislators quickly realized the original bill was unworkable; however, they still want to send a message about instructional time (rather than fulfilling on-going promises to provide significant resources for ten or more professional development days—another example of attacking the wrong problem). In order to send that message, they gutted the original bill and overlaid language requiring the Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee (JLARC) to “study” the issue. If adopted as amended, JLARC would be required to “conduct an analysis of how school districts use school days.” A report to the Legislature would be required by December 2014.

Under the new SB 5588, JLARC’s analysis would be required to include:

- how school districts define classroom time, non-classroom time, instructional time, non-instructional time, and any other definitions of how the school day is divided or used;
- estimates of time in each category;
- when non-instructional hours occur;
- how non-instructional hours are used, including how much of the non-instructional time is devoted to professional development for the purposes of teacher and principal evaluation training or common core state standards training; and
- the extent the use of each category of time is identified or defined in collective bargaining agreements.

On Thursday, the House Education Committee held a public hearing on Alternative Learning Experience (ALE) legislation: **HB 1423** and **HB 1431**. HB 1423 would provide for a single set of laws and procedures governing online learning. The bill would remove online learning programs from the definition of an ALE program. Laws that are currently applicable to ALE programs would continue to apply to online learning programs, but they would be codified under an online learning chapter in statute. Procedures for monitoring student progress in online learning programs would also be modified. Additionally, changes would be made to current requirements for districts to release students to another school district, and for nonresident districts to accept students, when the purpose of the interdistrict transfer is to enroll in online learning programs.

HB 1431, requested by Superintendent Dorn, would make several changes to ALE courses intended to clarify the program and assist districts in complying with the law. The bill would

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SB 5242 would prohibit certificated teachers from being assigned to a particular school without mutual consent of the principal and the staff member being assigned.

WSSDA is in process of drafting a sample resolution requesting legislators provide support for *McCleary* during this Legislative Session. We encourage you to work with your school board on this project.

define ALE by type of course rather than by type of program. It would define “hybrid” ALE courses as providing at least 20 percent weekly in-person instruction, and would allow enrollment by students in grades kindergarten through 12. It would define “remote” ALE courses as providing less than 20 percent weekly in-person instruction, and would limit enrollment to grades nine through 12. The bill would not change the current definition of an online ALE course, but would limit enrollment to grades six through 12. Finally, school districts would be prohibited from purchasing co-curricular experiences for students in ALE programs unless these experiences are provided to all district students in the exact same manner.

The Committee also heard **HB 1765** which would allow the Professional Educator Standards Board to file complaints with OSPI alleging the grounds and factual basis under which a certificated school employee’s certificate or permit should be suspended or revoked. OSPI would be permitted to act on those complaints and be allowed to suspend or revoke an educator’s certificate for unprofessional conduct in the form of a fraudulent submission of a test for educators.

On Friday morning, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing on two bills (SB 5278 and SB 5114) and took executive action on a bill of major importance to educators (SB 5242).

SB 5278 would provide a salary bonus for teachers in high market demand subjects, defined as math, science, or special education. The salary bonus would be equivalent to 10 percent of base pay. To be eligible to receive the salary bonus, individuals would have to be deemed an “expert” to teach the subjects according to criteria developed and administered by the Professional Educator Standards Board. \$50,000 would also be provided to the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to examine the implementation and outcome of the bonus program established by the bill.

The second bill heard, **SB 5114** would require school districts that provide access to campuses and student information to post-secondary educational or occupational representatives to provide equal access to recruiting representatives of the Job Corps, Peace Corps, and AmeriCorps.

The Committee also adopted **SB 5242**. The bill would prohibit certificated teachers from being assigned to a particular school without mutual consent of the principal and the staff member being assigned. Teachers who cannot find an assignment with mutual agreement must be placed in a temporary position; however, if the teacher fails to find a non-temporary assignment with mutual agreement by May 15th of the school year following their displacement from their previous non-temporary position, this is considered grounds for nonrenewal of their contract.

In final debate on SB 5242, the bill’s sponsor Senator Steve Litzow (R-Mercer Island), reiterated this was part of an accountability package being pushed by him and his Majority Coalition Caucus colleagues. He stated, again, that the Legislature is going to be holding schools accountable by providing a letter-grade designation (see **SB 5328**) and if principals are going to be held accountable, they have to have adequate control over their own schools. The bill is intended to provide that flexibility. We remain concerned that there is a major misunderstanding about how schools operate. Principals, as a building-level leader, do not hire or fire staff. The superintendent (on behalf and with the school board) makes employment decisions. We will continue to argue that superintendents should—and usually do—communicate and collaborate with principals and staff in making assignments, but ultimately those are—and should continue to be—district-level decisions, not building-level decisions.

McCleary Resolutions

WSSDA is in process of drafting a sample resolution requesting legislators provide support for *McCleary* during this Legislative Session. Like WASA, a significant down payment to

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begin to comply with the Supreme Court's order in the *McCleary* case is a major priority for WSSDA. They will be disseminating a sample resolution in the coming week and will be requesting school boards act on resolutions prior to the 2013 WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference, March 10–11 in Olympia. The idea is to have adopted resolutions in-hand when attendees meet with legislators during our annual "Day on the Hill." Please be on the look-out for this resolution. We encourage you to work with your school board on this project.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

On Monday in House Capital Budget, we testified in support of HB 1633, which would raise the bid ceiling from \$40,000 to \$100,000 for in-house building repair and maintenance. David Dumpert, facilities director, North Kitsap school district, and a WAMOA member, testified with us that having this flexibility would save their district money in labor costs, and enable their facilities program to benefit greatly with the greater flexibility.

On Thursday in House Local Government, we testified in opposition to HB 1652, deferral of impact fees. Supported by building contractors, this bill would defer the payment of impact fees from the time of the building permit to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy for new residential homes. In fast growing school districts, there's a need for the fees at the beginning of the building of the house, so that the district has time and resources to purchase portables. The school districts testifying also opposed the bill for similar reasons.

With the first cut-off for policy bills out of their committee of origin by Friday, February 22, there will be a flurry of activity to move bills quickly. We're following a number of bills so we're able to provide our input on ones that directly affect our associations in a timely manner.

Pensions and Health Benefits

By John Kvamme

There has been very little activity involving pension bills during this past week. Only two pension bill's that involve public employees have received a hearing and have, or expect to be, moved to the Rules Committees. These two bills had the recommendation from the Select Committee on Pension Policy; however they have little or no impact on our members. They are HB 1226/SB 5633, a technical correction bill regarding restrictions on PERS postretirement employment and SB 5392, a bill that deals with excess compensation over 150 percent.

We have had contact with personnel from the Office of Insurance Commissioner (OIC) and Treinen Associates. Treinen Associates has the contract to work with the OIC in securing and interpreting data from insurance carriers and school districts in response to the 2012 passage of ESSB 5940, the K–12 health benefits bill. Treinen Associates, the contractor, is working with staff from seven school districts and two ESDs as a pilot group involved in the project's data call pilot. Treinen Associates is also working with WSIPC and districts that are not part of WSIPC on how best to obtain school district data. The contractor is using a two-pronged approach—working with the school districts as well as working with the carriers to begin data collection. More information will be forthcoming on the progress of implementing this legislation as we continue to communicate with the OIC and its contractor.

Additional information on introduced pension bills and anticipated pension bills can be found in this session's first "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 & Elec	Haler
HB 1037	Establishing a cost-recovery mechanism for public records sought for commercial purposes.	H Govt Ops & Elec	Moeller
HB 1050	Authorizing government agencies to sell naming rights of public facilities.	H Govt Ops & Elec	Angel
HB 1054	Regarding the allocation of one-half of one percent of original public school construction for equipment and technology purposes.	H Cap Budget	Angel
HB 1057	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	H Appropriations	Hunter
HB 1058	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	H Appropriations	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 Appropriations	Lytton
SHB 1076	Expanding participation in innovation academy cooperatives.	H Rules R	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
SHB 1134	Authorizing state-tribal education compact schools.	H Appropriations	McCoy
SHB 1144	Regarding qualifications for educational interpreters.	H Approps Educat	Dahlquist
HB 1173	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	H Approps Educat	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 Appropriations	Dahlquist
HB 1177	Modifying the education accountability system to allow state criteria, resources, and strategies to be used for assistance and intervention.	H Education	Lytton
HB 1178	Authorizing alternative assessments of basic skills for teacher certification.	H Education	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

<u>HB 1248</u>	Supporting music education for young children in public schools.	H Education	Maxwell
<u>HB 1252</u>	Establishing the Washington K–12 online professional development project.	H Education	Stonier
<u>HB 1255</u>	Concerning exemptions from prevailing wage for school plant facilities receiving state funding assistance through the school construction assistance program.	H Labor/Work Dev	Manweller
<u>HB 1276</u>	Creating the dropout prevention through farm engagement pilot project.	H Education	Reykdal
<u>HB 1283</u>	Changing compulsory school attendance requirements for children six and seven years of age.	H Exec Action	Maxwell
<u>HB 1293</u>	Requiring school districts to disclose information about required assessments.	H Education	Hope
<u>HB 1298</u>	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	H Exec Action	Springer
<u>HB 1304</u>	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	H Exec Action	Hargrove
<u>HB 1329</u>	Creating a sales tax holiday for back-to-school clothing and supplies.	H Finance	Moeller
<u>HB 1336</u>	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	H Exec Action	Orwall
<u>HB 1345</u>	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	H Rules R	Hayes
<u>HB 1369</u>	Using school days for meeting with parents and families as part of the Washington inventory of developing skills.	H Education	Lytton
<u>HB 1397</u>	Adding a requirement to sexual health education to include elements of and consequences for conviction of sexual offenses where the victim is a minor.	H Education	Orcutt
<u>HB 1405</u>	Creating a competitive grant program for informal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.	H Cap Budget	Liias
<u>HB 1412</u>	Making community service a high school graduation requirement.	H Education	Bergquist
<u>SHB 1413</u>	Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2013.	H GOEDPS	Moscoso
<u>HB 1418</u>	Regarding hours of availability of cities, towns, and special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	H Govt Operations	Hunt
<u>HB 1423</u>	Providing for a single set of laws and procedures governing online learning.	H Education	Haigh
<u>HB 1424</u>	Enhancing the statewide K–12 dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement system.	H Education	Haigh
<u>HB 1431</u>	Regarding alternative learning experience courses.	H Education	Santos
<u>HB 1450</u>	Regarding assessments in public schools.	H Education	Hunt
<u>HB 1452</u>	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	H Education	Dahlquist
<u>HB 1472</u>	Providing initiatives to improve and expand access to computer science education.	H Education	Hansen
<u>HB 1475</u>	Authorizing waivers of state requirements for school districts.	H Education	Magendanz
<u>HB 1476</u>	Establishing a performance-based grading system for schools and school districts.	H Education	Dahlquist
<u>HB 1477</u>	Providing flexibility for how school districts address truancy of students.	H JUDIDPS	Magendanz
<u>SHB 1477</u>	Providing flexibility for how school districts address truancy of students.		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
HB 1526	Creating a pilot project to increase enrollment of underrepresented students in the running start program.	H Education	Orwall
HB 1541	Expanding the types of medications that a public or private school employee may administer to include nasal spray.	H HC/Wellness	Klippert
HB 1556	Creating initiatives in high schools to save lives in the event of cardiac arrest.	H Education	Van De Wege
HB 1560	Implementing selected recommendations from the 2011 and 2013 reports of the quality education council.	H EDDP	Maxwell
HB 1562	Requiring funding for professional development for K–12 teachers.	H Education	Lytton
HB 1578	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	H Education	Rodhe
HB 1633	Modifying school district bidding requirements for improvement and repair projects.	H Cap Budget	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
HB 1642	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 1650	Supporting K–12 career education, exploration, and planning.	H Education	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	Liias
HB 1673	Enhancing the basic education allocation formula to adopt the staffing resources recommended by the quality education council.	H Education	Liias
HB 1680	Implementing strategies to close the educational opportunity gap, based on the recommendations of the educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee.	H Education	Santos
HB 1688	Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools.	H Education	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
HB 1692	Implementing career and college ready graduation requirements.	H Education	Sullivan
HB 1698	Requiring the installation and maintenance of signs indicating the end of school speed zones.	H Transportation	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 Appropriations	Pike
HB 1735	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	H Education	Reykdal

<u>HB 1744</u>	Excusing work and school absences for a reason of faith or conscience.	H Judiciary	Moscoso
<u>HB 1763</u>	Regarding hours of availability of special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	H Govt Operations	Klippert
<u>HB 1765</u>	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	H Education	Bergquist
<u>HB 1788</u>	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
<u>HB 1790</u>	Concerning the use of traffic school fees.	H Transportation	Parker
<u>HB 1811</u>	Requiring additional safety features in school construction and remodeling.	H Education	Zeiger
<u>HB 1812</u>	Extending the time frame for making expenditures under the urban school turnaround initiative.	H Approps Educat	Haigh
<u>HB 1815</u>	Assuring that education-related information is appropriately provided to parents with diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds.	H Education	Moscoso
<u>HB 1848</u>	Permitting school siting outside of urban growth areas.	H Local Govt	Springer
<u>HB 1850</u>	Authorizing school districts to take actions related to certificated school employees charged with certain felony crimes.	H Education	Klippert
<u>HB 1851</u>	Concerning compensation for certificated employees in the event of notice of probable cause for discharge.	H Education	Klippert
<u>HB 1869</u>	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	H Education	Liias
<u>HB 1872</u>	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	Maxwell
<u>HJR 4201</u>	Requiring a two-thirds majority vote for approval of tax increase legislation.	H Finance	Haler
<u>HJR 4202</u>	Requiring a balanced budget.	H Appropriations	Haler
<u>SB 5018</u>	Eliminating the requirement to purchase public art with appropriations made for construction of public buildings.	S Ways & Means	Benton
<u>SB 5026</u>	Creating a peer mentoring program to encourage elementary school students to attend college.	S Higher Ed	Hasegawa
<u>SB 5033</u>	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5034</u>	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5035</u>	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
<u>SB 5036</u>	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
<u>SB 5038</u>	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
<u>SB 5039</u>	Increasing revenues dedicated to basic education purposes.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5094</u>	Requiring notification of sex offenders attending schools.	S EL/K–12	Pearson
<u>ESB 5104</u>	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	H Education	Mullet

<u>SB 5114</u>	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	S EL/K–12	Bailey
<u>SB 5117</u>	Regarding family involvement coordinators in public schools.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5132</u>	Concerning the disclosure of estimated debt service costs.	S Rules 2	Honeyford
<u>SB 5138</u>	Creating a council on state debt.	S Ways & Means	Parlette
<u>SB 5146</u>	Creating a competitive grant program for informal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.	S EL/K–12	Frockt
<u>SB 5155</u>	Regarding long-term suspension or expulsion from school.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
<u>SSB 5169</u>	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	S Rules 2	Roach
<u>SB 5172</u>	Enacting the Ike act.	S EL/K–12	Tom
<u>SB 5173</u>	Excusing work and school absences for a reason of faith or conscience.	S Commerce & L	Hasegawa
<u>SB 5180</u>	Improving access to higher education for students with disabilities.	S Higher Ed	Shin
<u>SB 5194</u>	Reducing educational employee cost-of-living adjustments and bonuses.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
<u>2SSB 5197</u>	Requiring additional safety features in school construction and remodeling.	H Education	Dammeier
<u>SB 5198</u>	Exempting personal information relating to children from public inspection and copying.	S 2nd Reading	Darneille
<u>SB 5232</u>	Requiring the establishment of a medical emergency response and automated external defibrillator program for high schools.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
<u>SSB 5237</u>	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
<u>SB 5242</u>	Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.	S EL/K–12	Litzow
<u>SSB 5243</u>	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
<u>SSB 5244</u>	Regarding school suspensions and expulsions.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
<u>SB 5245</u>	Regarding the collection of student suspension and expulsion data.	S EL/K–12	Litzow
<u>SB 5246</u>	Clarifying the teacher and principal evaluation process with the intent of strengthening the process.	S EL/K–12	Litzow
<u>SB 5278</u>	Providing a salary bonus for teachers in high market demand subjects.	S EL/K–12	Carrell
<u>SB 5301</u>	Regarding student suspension and expulsion.	S EL/K–12	Rolfes
<u>SB 5314</u>	Identifying public schools as essential public facilities for the purposes of the growth management act.	S Govt Ops	Becker
<u>SSB 5328</u>	Creating a school-grading program that relies on the accountability index.	S 2nd Reading	Litzow
<u>SSB 5329</u>	Creating the state superintendent school district.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
<u>SB 5330</u>	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	S EL/K–12	Hargrove
<u>SSB 5365</u>	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<u>SB 5366</u>	Requiring the office of the superintendent of public instruction to assist school districts in disclosing information about required assessments.	S EL/K–12	Rolfes

<u>SB 5428</u>	Creating initiatives in high schools to save lives in the event of cardiac arrest.	S EL/K-12	Schlicher
<u>SSB 5445</u>	Funding capital projects.	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
<u>SB 5451</u>	Supporting music education for young children in public schools.	S EL/K-12	Shin
<u>SB 5473</u>	Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2013.	S Govt Ops	Nelson
<u>SB 5477</u>	Delineating standard diplomas and applied diplomas.	S EL/K-12	Roach
<u>SB 5483</u>	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
<u>SB 5491</u>	Establishing statewide indicators of educational health.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5496</u>	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	S EL/K-12	Braun
<u>SB 5497</u>	Concerning assault in the third degree against a school employee.	S EL/K-12	Fain
<u>SB 5501</u>	Reducing certain requirements affecting school districts.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
<u>SB 5506</u>	Concerning funding for the safe routes to school program.	S Transportation	Billig
<u>SB 5508</u>	Restricting prevailing wages on certain rural school district projects.	S Commerce & L	Hatfield
<u>SB 5529</u>	Creating a sales tax holiday for back-to-school clothing and supplies.	S Trade & Economy	Rivers
<u>SB 5557</u>	Encouraging educating students on the content and importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	S EL/K-12	Chase
<u>SB 5563</u>	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	S EL/K-12	Kohl-Welles
<u>SB 5569</u>	Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5570</u>	Concerning school funding.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5571</u>	Increasing public awareness of mental illness and its consequences.	S HumServ/Corr	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5581</u>	Regarding the allocation of one-half of one percent of original public school construction for equipment and technology purposes.	S EL/K-12	Delvin
<u>SB 5587</u>	Concerning student assessments.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
<u>SSB 5588</u>	Changing the definition of "school day."	S Ways & Means	Litzow
<u>SB 5589</u>	Providing for a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district bonds.	S Govt Ops	Mullet
<u>SB 5618</u>	Including searches by school resource officers and local police school liaison officers within the warrantless school search exception.	S Law & Justice	Carrell
<u>SB 5620</u>	Changing school safety-related drills.	S EL/K-12	King
<u>SB 5624</u>	Aligning high-demand secondary STEM or career and technical education programs with applied baccalaureate programs.	S Higher Ed	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5642</u>	Raising the minimum state funding assistance percentage for the school construction assistance program.	S Ways & Means	Froct
<u>SB 5649</u>	Using the collaborative schools process for required action districts that continue to struggle to improve student academic achievement.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
<u>SB 5660</u>	Regarding firearms safety education programs.	S EL/K-12	Chase
<u>SB 5667</u>	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
SB 5701	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	S EL/K-12	Brown
SB 5706	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5709	Concerning a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility of using densified biomass to heat public schools.	S Energy, Enviro	Smith
SB 5724	Modifying school district bidding requirements for improvement and repair projects.	S EL/K-12	Honeyford
SB 5738	Providing a funding source to improve education.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5753	Providing flexibility in the education system.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
SB 5754	Concerning integrated career learning opportunities and employment training for at-risk youth.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 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.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SJM 8006	Eddie Eagle GunSafe Program	S EL/K-12	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

