

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Call to Action
- *McCleary* Resolutions
- This Week in Review
- AEA
- Pensions & Health Benefits
- Committee Meeting Schedule
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

Week 6 – February 18–22, 2013

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.

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.

Call to Action

In the first six weeks of this session, there has been little public discussion among legislators regarding the Legislature's overriding priority in 2013: making "real and measurable progress" toward full compliance with the state's constitutional paramount duty. Except for a couple of work sessions, the introduction of a few bills to implement basic education enhancements and a lot of lip service, there has been almost no action to address the State's obligations to basic education under the Supreme Court's *McCleary* decision. The **Network for Excellence in Washington Schools (NEWS)**, the successful plaintiffs in the landmark education funding case, has decided to turn the heat up on the Legislature.

Earlier this week, **NEWS sent a letter** to every member of the Washington State Legislature urging them to make real progress in the 2013 Legislative Session toward fully funding K–12 education by 2018—as directed by the Supreme Court under *McCleary*. Included in the letter was: an updated chart showing what "real and steady progress" really looks like; and a set of FAQs regarding the *McCleary* decision. School administrators are strongly encouraged to review this information and follow up NEWS' message with your own, consistent message to legislators. The NEWS letter and the included background information are great tools, but their message (which is OUR message) will be even more powerful and impactful if educators reinforce the message. Share this information with your colleagues, your boards, your employees, your district's key communicators and others—and encourage them to make their own contacts. (The NEWS letter and additional information on *McCleary* is available on the WASA website at: www.wasa-oly.org/currentIssues.)

As we have discussed before, how you contact your legislators is not nearly as important as just making the contact. You do not have to produce an elegant, formal letter. A short, hand-written note; a concise four or five sentence e-mail; a simple message on the Legislature's hot-line; or a quick personal phone call is all that is necessary. Again, the method of contact is not what is important—what is important is the message and actually making the contact. And once you make the contact, continue to regularly connect with legislators throughout the session (and beyond).

Time is of the essence! First, administrators (and others) need to strike while the NEWS message is fresh on legislator's minds. Second, budget-writers and leadership have already begun meeting behind-the-scenes to discuss budget issues. We expect to begin seeing official budget proposals from the two houses (and potentially all four caucuses) shortly

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 18–22, 2013

continued

School administrators are strongly encouraged to follow up NEWS' message with your own, consistent message to legislators.

Time is of the essence! NOW is the time to remind legislators that a significant down payment is needed to begin to comply with *McCleary*.

after the updated Economic & Revenue Forecast is released on March 20. If we wait until those proposals see the light of day to engage in the discussion, however, our opportunity to impact the final budget is drastically limited. NOW is the time to remind legislators that a significant down payment (we have asked for at least \$1.7 billion) is needed to begin to comply with *McCleary*. WASA's secondary request is that the Legislature maintain the current, statutory implementation schedule of basic education enhancements contained in HB 2261/HB 2776 (specifically, Pupil Transportation, Maintenance, Supplies & Operating Costs (MSOC), K–3 Class Size Reduction, and Full Day Kindergarten—in this order).

***McCleary* Resolutions**

Another action you can take? WSSDA has drafted a sample resolution requesting legislators provide support for *McCleary* during this Legislative Session. Like WASA, a significant down payment to begin to comply with the Supreme Court's order in the *McCleary* case is a major priority for WSSDA. They have disseminated the sample resolution (available on the [WSSDA website](#) and at this [link](#)) to their members and have requested that school boards act on the resolutions prior to the 2013 WSSDA/WASA/WASBO Legislative Conference, March 10–11, in Olympia. The goal is to have adopted resolutions in-hand when attendees meet with legislators during our annual "Day on the Hill." We encourage you to work with your school board on this important project.

This Week in Review

On Friday, February 22, the first of the Legislature's many self-imposed "**cut-off**" deadlines arrived. 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 deadline 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. Traditionally, during the week before cut-off there is a flurry of activity. This session was no exception. Most legislative committees had packed agendas, mostly to take executive action on bills previously heard. Several committees even added additional hearings into the schedule in order to move all the bills they wanted.

Because of the significant level of activity, this week's *TWIO* will provide more of a cursory review of the highlights than normal. If there is a specific bill you are watching, remember to check the Bill Watch at the end of this *TWIO* for its up-to-date status—or contact your WASA staff for assistance.

On Monday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee heard a series of bills, including **SB 5491**, which would establish statewide indicators of educational health. Even though this bill is prime sponsored by the Minority party, this is the type of educational accountability measure that the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus supports—and the bill was quickly adopted by the Committee on Thursday night. The bill would establish a series of benchmarks for measuring progress of our state's education system (NOT individual schools or districts), providing legislators (and others) a snapshot of overall educational system health, allowing Washington to compare our progress with other states. The State Board and OPSI would be charged with establishing a process for identifying realistic but challenging system-wide performance goals and measurements for each of the statewide indicators and various subgroups of students—as specified in the bill. The performance goal for each indicator would be set and adjusted on a biennial basis, with consideration given to: the magnitude of investments made in each budget toward fully funding the program of basic education; other funding enhancements for programs outside basic education; and the prior two-year gains or losses for that indicator. SBE and OSPI, along with the Student Achievement Council (higher education) must annually report on the status of statewide

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 18–22, 2013

continued

HB 1692 would implement the Career & College Ready plan as adopted by the Joint Task Force on Education Funding.

Governor Inslee last week held a press conference to unveil his Working Washington Agenda and a series of bills to implement the package.

indicators and recommended performance goals and measurements. If the state is not on target to meet the performance goals on any individual indicator, recommendations must be made as to whether adjustments within the program of basic education should be made to improve student achievement in that area.

On Tuesday, the House Education Committee held a public hearing on three bills, including **HB 1692**, intended to fund the state's high school 24-credit graduation requirement. The bill was scheduled to be adopted by the Committee on Friday. This bill has caused a stir in the education community because it would actually provide implementation dates for the increase in instructional hours and the "new" 24-credit requirement (both requirements are already in statute, but do not include implementation dates). The bill would implement the Career & College Ready plan as adopted by the Joint Task Force on Education Funding. It would provide enhancements to the prototypical school funding model to support the increase in instructional hours and the 24-credit graduation requirement. Allocations for guidance counselors and family engagement coordinators would also be increased in the funding model. Adjustments, as requested by the Quality Education Council, would also be made in the Transitional Bilingual Instructional Program and the Learning Assistance Program—both programming changes and increases in funding allocations.

HB 1692 is essentially the first step to implementing HB 2261/HB 2776—and WASA testified in favor of the bill. The concern among educators (and the concern unfortunately is warranted given the Legislature's track record) is that implementation dates would be established for the increase in instructional hours and the increase in the provision of 24 credits, yet no specific appropriation would be provided by the bill. The bill does provide for increases in the funding formula, but without a corresponding increase in the actual funding to school districts, administrators will remain skeptical. This is one of those issues in which we will have to keep a close eye on. If the bill is adopted, we will have to work hard to ensure the Legislature actually provides the necessary appropriations in the budget bill to fully cover the costs.

After being nearly invisible on education issues for five weeks, Governor Inslee last week held a **press conference** to unveil his **Working Washington Agenda**. Inslee's five-point plan included a plank dedicated to "**Educating a 21st Century Workforce**." The focus of this area is: expanding and enhancing STEM education; preventing and reengaging high school dropouts; and increasing workplace-based training opportunities for students. In conjunction with the release of this jobs plan, a series of bills were also introduced to implement the package, including **HB 1871/SB 5754** and **HB 1872/SB 5755**. Committee Chairs in each house immediately put the bills on public hearing agendas for this week and then also quickly adopted them. HB 1871/SB 5754 would provide integrated career learning opportunities and employment training for at-risk youth. The bills would create a new Alliance for Student Success in Education and Training (ASSET) Program to increase work-integrated learning opportunities. They would also create a grant program for at least two high schools and one Skills Center to implement dropout re-engagement programs aligned with entry into high-demand occupations.

The second set of bills, HB 1872/SB 5755, would establish a comprehensive initiative to increase learning opportunities and improve educational outcomes in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). The bills would establish a STEM Education Innovation Alliance to advise the Governor, create a STEM Framework for Action and Accountability, and develop a STEM Report Card. The Office of Financial Management would be directed to contract with a nonprofit organization to develop evidence-based approaches for increasing learning opportunities in STEM, if funds are appropriated. OSPI would be directed to disseminate resources to increase interdisciplinary instruction and project-based learning. Finally, the Student Achievement Council and the Quality Education Council would be required to align their strategic plans with the Action and Accountability Framework.

On Thursday morning, the Senate Government Operations Committee held a public hearing on SB 5473, the Senate version of the Washington Voting Rights Act. Like **HB 1413**,

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 18–22, 2013

continued

HB 1413/SB 5473 could leave a school district vulnerable to multiple lawsuits for circumstances beyond its control.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee adopted the final pieces of the “education reform and accountability” package of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus.

heard in and adopted by the House Government Operations & Elections Committee a few weeks ago, **SB 5473** is intended to promote equal opportunities for members of a minority group (based on race, color or language) to elect candidates of their choice or influence the outcome of an election. To enforce the prohibition against drawing election districts in a manner that denies these equal opportunities, the bill would establish a cause of action to redress violations. The motives behind the legislation are pure; however, implementation of this bill would likely not solve the problem that is intended to be addressed, leaving local governments, including school districts, vulnerable to costly litigation.

As a practical matter, SB 5473 would likely limit (or eliminate) the ability for local governments, including school districts, from using an “at-large” election system. WASA continues to argue that different school districts use different election systems: some have all at-large elections; some have all district-based elections; and some have a mix of those two systems. We remain concerned that the bill would have the effect of eliminating a school districts’ choice in using an election system that best works for the district—which could make it difficult to field candidates and, even more importantly, could leave a school district (or other local government) vulnerable to multiple lawsuits for circumstances beyond its control. It does not appear that the Senate Committee intends on acting on the bill; however, the House bill remains viable and currently awaits action by the full House.

The Senate Government Operations Committee also took public testimony on **SJR 8208/SB 5589**. This constitutional amendment and its implementing legislation would provide for the simple majority approval of school district bonds. In order to be adopted, the resolution must receive a two-thirds majority vote by both the Senate and House and then be approved by the voters at the next general election. Introduced by newly elected Senator Mark Mullet (D-Issaquah), this issue is unlikely to move far this session. Sen. Mullet is strongly committed to the issue, however, and will continue to press for support.

On Thursday night, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing on several bills, including **SB 5724**. 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. Committee members during testimony discussed the concern that the increase from \$40,000 to \$100,000 may be too much of a jump, but materials provided by WSSDA showed if there was an inflation adjustment to the current limit, the new limit would be about \$50,000. It appeared there might be interest to make this adjustment. In a compromise, however, WSSDA agreed to eliminate the automatic inflation adjustment and accept an increase in the bid threshold at \$75,000. The bill was adopted by the Committee with these amendments.

Additional Executive Action in Committees

As mentioned earlier, legislative committees had packed agendas this week, including lengthy lists of bills to be passed out of committee. The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee adopted several bills this week, including the final pieces of the “education reform and accountability” package of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus. The following “reform” bills have moved out of Committee (some of them prior to this week):

- **SB 5237** – Third grade reading accountability
- **SB 5242** – Mutual consent for staff assignments
- **SB 5328** – Letter grades for schools
- **SB 5329** – State School District (amended to implement a state-funding RAD process)

This Week in Olympia:**Week 6, February 18–22, 2013***continued*

SB 5330 is an “omnibus” bill that would make numerous changes regarding student achievement.

One of the Majority Coalition’s reform bills that was not adopted was SB 5246, which would have made further changes to the Teacher/Principal Evaluation Process.

- **SB 5587** – Smarter Balance assessments
- **SB 5588** – Definition of “School Day” (amended to require a study of the issue)

Another adopted reform bill, introduced by the Minority party, but embraced by the Majority Coalition, is **SB 5330**. This in an “omnibus” bill that would make numerous changes regarding student achievement. Major amendments were adopted that revised several sections and deleted multiple provisions. Some of the remaining pieces: funding values are provided for Parent Involvement Coordinators, with the funding required to be spent only for PICs; revisions to WaKIDS, including allowing up to three days to be used for parent and family conferences; and an expansion to the Learning Assistance Program to assist students who exhibit behavior that is not conducive to their own learning or the learning of other students. Deleted from the original bill were changes to: the HB 2776 implementation of class size reduction and full-day kindergarten; the salary allocation schedule; and supplemental contracts.

One of the Majority Coalition’s reform bills that was not adopted was **SB 5246**, which would have made further changes to the Teacher/Principal Evaluation Process, requiring that student growth be move heavily weighted. Given the rejection of this bill and some of the rather major changes to other bills in the reform package, it appears there may be some cracks in the Coalition’s professed “solidarity.” It still appears very likely that many of these bills will be a part of an end game strategy; however, it is a positive sign that some of these bills are being watered down.

Two other bills that moved out of the Senate Education Committee last night were **SB 5570** and **SB 5573**. Both of these bills are sponsored by the Minority and would implement *McCleary* provisions. Neither received public hearings and both were adopted “without recommendation” and re-referred to the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Why take this action? Earlier in the day, Democrats exerted some control in other committees. In one committee, Democrats forced a handful of roll call votes on controversial gun control bills the Majority Caucus had bottled up. In another committee, a threat to force roll call votes on other rejected Minority bills caused the Chair to abruptly adjourn the meeting before the committee’s business was completed—automatically killing multiple bills that were set for action. Republicans were fearful similar power plays would occur in the Senate Education Committee. To protect themselves, Majority members agreed to move the two *McCleary*-related bills to Ways & Means. It is unlikely the bills will receive any further action; however, this is another example of: a) the type of influence the Minority can wield; and b) how truly partisan many issues have become. The supposed purpose of the Majority Coalition Caucus was to expand collaboration and bi-partisanship, yet many of their actions continue to drive a partisan wedge farther and farther into the heart of the Senate.

It was far less exciting, but the House Education Committee also adopted numerous bills this week, including:

- **HB 1397** – Sexual health education
- **HB 1293** – Dissemination of information about required assessments
- **HB 1472** – Expanding access to computer science education
- **HB 1276** – Dropout prevention through farm engagement pilot project
- **HB 1412** – Community service as a high school graduation requirement
- **HB 1424** – Dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement system
- **HB 1556** – CPR instruction requirements
- **HB 1562** – Professional development for K–12 teachers

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 18–22, 2013

continued

- **HB 1688** – Student restraint and isolation reporting
- **HB 1642** – Academic acceleration for high school students

Several more bills were on the agenda to be acted upon this afternoon, after this *TWIO* would be completed. We will report on any action of priority bills in next week's edition.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

On Monday in Senate Government Operations, we testified in opposition to SB 5664, deferral of impact fees, which would move the receipt by school districts of impact fees from the time of the issuance of the building permit, which is the current procedure, to the time of the issuance of the certificate of completion. We explained that the current procedure allows schools in rapidly growing districts to receive the funds so they can purchase portables to house the new students when they move into their new homes.

On Wednesday, we had our annual Day on the Hill, and had 28 individuals attend from WASBO, WAMOA and WSNA. It was a very successful day, as we talked to a significant number of legislators and their assistants about our 2013 AEA priorities, primarily the funding of basic education as per the *McCleary* decision.

We specifically asked legislators to follow the established timeline for implementation of HB 2776 in the prescribed manner; fully funding pupil transportation by 2014–15, MSOC (maintenance, supplies and operating costs) by 2015–16, and all-day kindergarten and K–3 class size reduction by 2018–19. The infrastructure is already in place to add state funding to transportation and MSOC, and that would free up levy dollars currently helping fund those programs to possibly expand all-day and K–3 class size reduction in anticipation of the state's eventual full funding.

On Thursday in Senate Early Learning & K–12, we testified in support of SSB 5724, modifying the school district bid requirement. The original bill has been modified to raise the bid ceiling from \$40,000 to \$75,000 for in-house building repair and maintenance. With this increased bid limit, districts could have more flexibility in deciding how to complete these projects, which could result in savings in labor costs while retaining the same quality of work.

Pensions and Health Benefits

By John Kvamme

During this past week three pension bills were introduced by Representative Ormsby. Senator Chase provided companion bills to two of these bills. Two of the pieces of the proposed legislation are HB 1913/SB 5827 which provides SERS “service workers” with increased service credit for the years they work and a higher percentage in the pension calculation, and HB 1914/SB 5830 which provides alternate early retirement to any SERS “service worker” including new employees. It is disappointing that supervisory SERS members are not included in these two bills.

Representative Ormsby's third bill is HB 1933 which would allow TRS and PERS Plan 1,2 and 3 members to do unlimited postretirement public employment without loss of their pension after they have satisfied the 30 day break after retirement.

HB 1913, referred to above, is scheduled for a hearing on Tuesday, February 26, in the House Appropriation Committee. HB 1668 is also scheduled for a hearing on February 26 in the same committee. This is a bill we helped get introduced that allows TRS, PERS and SERS

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 18–22, 2013

continued

Plan 2 members have access to the PEBB health plan offerings when separating (not retiring) from service and qualifying with 20 or more years of service and being at least age 55.

SB 5811, Employee Wellness, was introduced this past week by Senator Tom. This bill takes employee wellness programs out from under collective bargaining for state employee contracts. If this bill were to pass the Legislature, changes in employee wellness programs could begin to impact K–12 retirees served by the PEBB.

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 & Ele	Haler
SHB 1037	Establishing a cost-recovery mechanism for public records sought for commercial purposes.	H GOEDPS	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 Exec Action	Dahlquist
HB 1173	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	H Exec Action	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
SHB 1177	Modifying the education accountability system to allow state criteria, resources, and strategies to be used for assistance and intervention.	H Appropriations	Lytton
HB 1178	Authorizing alternative assessments of basic skills for teacher certification.	H Rules R	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 Appropriations Ed	Maxwell
HB 1252	Establishing the Washington K–12 online professional development project.	H Appropriations	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
HB 1276	Creating the dropout prevention through farm engagement pilot project.	H Education	Reykdal
SHB 1283	Changing compulsory school attendance requirements for children six and seven years of age.	H Appropriations Ed	Maxwell
HB 1293	Requiring school districts to disclose information about required assessments.	H Education	Hope
SHB 1298	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	H Rules R	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
SHB 1336	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	H Exec Action	Orwall
HB 1345	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	H Rules R	Hayes
HB 1369	Using school days for meeting with parents and families as part of the Washington inventory of developing skills.	H Rules R	Lytton
HB 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.	H Education	Orcutt
HB 1405	Creating a competitive grant program for informal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.	H Cap Budget	Liias
HB 1412	Making community service a high school graduation requirement.	H Education	Bergquist
SHB 1413	Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2013.	H Rules R	Moscoco
SHB 1418	Regarding hours of availability of cities, towns, and special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	H GOEDPS	Hunt
HB 1423	Providing for a single set of laws and procedures governing online learning.	H Education	Haigh
HB 1424	Enhancing the statewide K–12 dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement system.	H Education	Haigh
HB 1431	Regarding alternative learning experience courses.	H Education	Santos
HB 1450	Regarding assessments in public schools.	H Education	Hunt
HB 1452	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	H Education	Dahlquist
HB 1472	Providing initiatives to improve and expand access to computer science education.	H Education	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 Appropriations	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 Appropriations	Maxwell
HB 1562	Requiring funding for professional development for K–12 teachers.	H Education	Lytton
HB 1578	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	H Education	Rodne
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 Trans	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
HB 1744	Excusing work and school absences for a reason of faith or conscience.	H Judiciary	Moscoso

HB 1763	Regarding hours of availability of special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	H Govt Operations	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.	H Exec Action	Parker
HB 1811	Requiring additional safety features in school construction and remodeling.	H Education	Zeiger
HB 1812	Extending the time frame for making expenditures under the urban school turnaround initiative.	H Exec Action	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	Liias
HB 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.	H Education	Maxwell
HB 1900	Specifying “caseload” for purposes of caseload forecasts of common school students.	H Appropriations Ed	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 Appropriations	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
HJR 4201	Requiring a two-thirds majority vote for approval of tax increase legislation.	H Finance	Haler
HJR 4202	Requiring a balanced budget.	H Appropriations	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 Education	Mullet
SB 5114	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	S Rules 2	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.	S Rules 2	Honeyford
SB 5138	Creating a council on state debt.	S Ways & Means	Parlette
SSB 5146	Creating a competitive grant program for informal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.	S Ways & Means	Froct
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.	S Rules 2G	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.	S 2nd Reading	Darneille
SB 5232	Requiring the establishment of a medical emergency response and automated external defibrillator program for high schools.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
SSB 5237	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
SSB 5242	Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.	S 2nd Reading	Litzow
SSB 5243	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
SSB 5244	Regarding school suspensions and expulsions.	S Ways & Means	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
SSB 5328	Creating a school-grading program that relies on the accountability index.	S 2nd Reading	Litzow

SSB 5329	Creating the state superintendent school district.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
SB 5330	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	S EL/K-12	Hargrove
SSB 5365	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	S Ways & Means	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
SB 5491	Establishing statewide indicators of educational health.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5496	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	S EDUDP	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 2	Hatfield
SB 5529	Creating a sales tax holiday for back-to-school clothing and supplies.	S Trade & Economy	Rivers
SB 5557	Encouraging educating students on the content and importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	S EL/K-12	Chase
SB 5563	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	S EL/K-12	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 EL/K-12	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 EL/K-12	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
SSB 5587	Concerning student assessments.	S Rules 2G	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.	S Rules 2	Carrell
SB 5620	Changing school safety-related drills.	S EDUDP	King

SSB 5624	Aligning high-demand secondary STEM or career and technical education programs with applied baccalaureate programs.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5642	Raising the minimum state funding assistance percentage for the school construction assistance program.	S Ways & Means	Frocket
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
SB 5701	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	S EDUDP	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 Ways & Means	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 5743	Modifying the use of revenue from automated school bus safety camera infractions.	S Transportation	Hobbs
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
SB 5790	Expanding participation in innovation academy cooperatives.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 5794	Concerning alternative learning experience courses.	S EL/K-12	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
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

