With less than two weeks left in the 2014 Regular Legislative Session, the focus has shifted to budgets, with the release of Operating and Capital Budget proposals from both houses this week. The number of living bills also continues to dwindle. Today is the opposite house policy committee cut-off, followed by the opposite house fiscal committee cut-off on Monday, March 3. Following Monday's fiscal committee cut-off, most of the public action will return to the House and Senate chambers as legislators race to adopt opposite house bills.

**Budget Updates**

**Senate 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget**

On Monday, Senate budget-writers released their 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget (SB 6002). The $95.6 million proposal includes adjustments for maintenance level issues ($43.5 million) and a series of mostly minor policy enhancements ($52.1 million). A significant portion of the policy enhancement, approximately $38.7 million, is devoted to K–12 education. The bulk of the K–12 enhancement is provided to enhance K–12 technology; the $38.3 million appropriation would fully fund the technology component of Maintenance, Supplies and Operating Costs (MSOC), pursuant to SHB 2776 (2010). The MSOC technology allocation in school year 2014–15 is increased from $82 to $126 per student. The total general education MSOC allocation for school year 2014–15 increases from $782 to $826 per student.

The budget proposal was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday and was moved to executive action on Wednesday. In yesterday’s Special Edition TWIO, we noted that the bill was adopted by the Committee with some technical amendments, with no additional amendments. Actually, there were a significant number of amendments (almost 70) addressed by the Committee. Almost half (32) of the introduced amendments were adopted, most of them minor additions or subtractions and some technical corrections. Ten of the introduced amendments, mostly substantive policy changes, were rejected by the Committee. Another 24 amendments were ultimately withdrawn without receiving any action.

A few of the introduced amendments were education-related. Two of them were adopted. The first increases the appropriation provided to OSPI for youth suicide prevention activities. The underlying 2013–15 budget provided $140,000 for this purpose. The original Senate proposal included an additional $100,000 and the adopted amendment increases the enhancement by another $150,000. If ultimately adopted, the total 2013–15 appropriation for youth suicide

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**About TWIO**

This Week in Olympia is emailed to active WASA and AEA members each Friday during the Legislative Session and is posted on WASA’s website at www.wasa-oly.org/TWIO.
prevention will be $390,000. The second amendment adjusts the fiscal year appropriation language for the Washington State Charter School Commission’s legal costs related to the lawsuit filed against Initiative 1240. The change has no fiscal impact on the overall budget.

The full Senate debated and adopted the revised budget package yesterday with a vote of 41–8. Two of ten amendments were adopted prior to final passage. One was a technical adjustment with no fiscal impact. The second made changes to nursing home assessment fees, nursing home rates and vendor rates. The amendment increases the overall funding level of the budget, however, the funds used are federal funds, so there is no net effect on General Fund-State spending. One of the rejected amendments was education-related. The amendment would have provided funds to restore Initiative 732 COLAs in 2014–15. The amendment was rejected in a voice vote (that is, no roll call was taken).

The budget now moves to the House for its action. It is still unclear if the full House will adopt its own budget or wait and amend the Senate’s budget. Either way, it is simply a process question that will have little-to-no impact on what is ultimately in their adopted budget.

For WASA’s comprehensive review of the Senate’s 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget, please see the [February 25 Special Edition of TWIO](#). For budget documents, including budget highlights, agency summaries and the actual budget bill, please visit the [Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee website](#).

### Senate 2014 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget

Alongside the Operating Budget on Monday, budget-writers in the Senate also released their 2014 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget (SB 6020). The Senate’s Capital Budget proposal is a three-bill package: the overall Supplemental bill, SB 6081 and SB 6516. SB 6081 would create two new grant programs for K–12 facilities and reinvest K–12 capital budget savings in those new grant programs for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) labs and all-day kindergarten. SB 6516 would create and fund a Task Force on financing water supply, and flood and storm water control projects. Combined, these three bills increase funding by $121 million in total funds, while maintaining the current bond funding level appropriated in the 2013–15 biennial budget.

The Senate's Capital Budget reduces the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) funding to align with the latest projection of required funding to “fully fund” the program. The savings of $78 million is due primarily to fewer projects being eligible for assistance than originally estimated in the underlying budget. This adjustment is contained in SB 6081, which reinvests the savings into STEM labs and all-day kindergarten facilities, as noted below.

The Capitol Budget proposal would provide $50 million in bonds to fund SB 6081. The bill would create two new grant programs to improve public school facilities. A grant program to upgrade and modernize STEM facilities is established with $25 million in initial funding provided. The bill also provides $25 million as initial funding to support a new grant program for needed space for state-funded all-day kindergarten.

The Senate Ways & Means Committee received public testimony on the Capital Budget on Tuesday and adopted the proposal on Wednesday. No amendments were introduced. The bill awaits action by the full Senate. Currently, eight amendments are “on the bar” for action when the bill is brought to the floor. None of the current amendments are education-related.

For WASA’s comprehensive review of the Senate’s 2014 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget, please see the [February 25 Special Edition of TWIO](#). For budget documents, including budget highlights, a project list and the actual budget bill, please visit the [Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee website](#).
House 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget

On Wednesday, House budget-writers released their 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget (HB 2185). The $173.2 million proposal includes adjustments for maintenance level issues ($91.3 million) and a number of fairly minor policy enhancements ($81.9 million). K–12 education would receive an increase of $64.3 million in policy enhancements. The bulk of the K–12 enhancement ($60.0 million) would be provided to increase allocations for Maintenance, Supplies, and Operating Costs. MSOC would be increased by $68.60 per FTE student, from $781.72 to $850.32 for school year 2014–15. The Senate’s budget provides $38.2 million specifically to fund the technology component of MSOC, as outlined in education finance reform legislation adopted in 2010 (SHB 2776). However, both MSOC enhancements are for “allocation purposes only,” so each enhancement provides district flexibility in using the funds.

The proposal was heard in the House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday night and is scheduled to be acted upon this afternoon. Potential amendments were not yet available as this newsletter was being completed.

Additional bills comprise the House’s overall budget “package.” HB 2796, which was heard in the House Finance Committee this morning, would repeal four tax exemptions, raising approximately $100.6 million. Those revenues would be used to fund two previously introduced bills: $51.2 million would be directed to implement HB 2422, restoring voter-approved (I-732) COLAs for educators; and $16.5 million would be directed to implement HB 2377, the Early Start Act, to ensure that at-risk kids get high quality early learning opportunities. HB 2422 was heard in the House Appropriations Committee on February 4, but has not yet been moved out of Committee. HB 2377 has been adopted by the full House, but has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

For WASA’s comprehensive review of the House’s 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget, please see the February 27 Special Edition of TWIO. For budget documents, including budget highlights, agency summaries and the actual budget bill, please visit the Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee website.

House 2014 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget

On Wednesday, House budget-writers also released their 2014 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget (HB 2224). New appropriations total only $166.5 million (added to the underlying 2013–15 budget of $3.78 billion). Due to a reduction in the School Construction Assistance Program, resulting from less than expected K–12 construction needs, the public schools portion of the budget would receive a net loss of $87.3 million. New K–12 construction projects total $2.9 million.

Although the House’s Capital Budget plan is very modest, it is a part of a larger budget “package.” Introduced along with the budget was HB 2797, which would provide $700 million specifically to fund facilities to meet all-day kindergarten and early elementary class-size reduction requirements. The proposal is a direct response to the Supreme Court’s January 9, 2014 Order which called the state out for its lack of commitment to school facilities.

HB 2797 would be funded by lottery-backed bonds and, because it would be outside the state’s debt limit, it would only require a simple majority vote of the Legislature. If the plan was adopted, the $700 million would be used to fund projects across the state. Funds could be used for building additions or renovations, modular construction or portables and, unlike grants from the School Construction Assistance Program, no match would be required from school districts to access this funding. For additional details, see the presentation of the plan.

The budget bill (HB 2224) and HB 2797 were heard in the House Capital Budget Committee on Thursday and then quickly adopted. Two technical amendments were adopted on HB 2224, with no other amendments being introduced. Both bills were voted out of Committee with no dissenting votes and head to the full House for action.
For WASA’s comprehensive review of the House’s 2014 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget, please see the February 27 Special Edition of TWIO. For budget documents, including budget highlights, a project list, and the actual budget bill, please visit the Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program (LEAP) Committee website.

**Updated Budget Pivot Tables Available**

OSPI has updated its pivot tables with the information from the Senate and House budget proposals. OSPI has also updated the “John Jenft” Budget Driver Summary with Senate and House budget information.

All of this information is available on the 2014–15 Budget Preparations section under OSPI’s School Apportionment & Financial Services site.

**1,080 Instructional Hours Update**

E2SSB 6552, modifying instructional hours, was adopted by the full Senate on February 13, with a vote of 45–4. The bill was heard in the House Education Committee on Monday and then adopted by the Committee on Wednesday. Several amendments were introduced; however, each was rejected and the Committee passed a “clean” bill, as it was adopted by the Senate. The Committee approved the bill with a vote of 13–6.

The House Appropriations Committee heard the bill on Thursday, but has not yet moved the bill to executive action.

Note: OSPI has posted a comparison model of projected funding in the original instructional hours requirement versus the new funding embedded in SB 6552.

**TPEP/Federal Waiver Update**

Following the Senate’s rejection of SB 5246—which would have required, rather than allowed, state assessment test scores to be used in teacher/principal evaluations—many legislators have been scrambling to find an alternative mechanism to secure Washington’s ESEA waiver. Governor Inslee was in Washington, DC for meetings last week and set aside time to have a face-to-face sit down with Education Department Secretary Arne Duncan. Details of that meeting have not been discussed; however, it is clear that the Secretary will continue to require a change to our evaluation system in order for Washington to keep our waiver.

In the last several days, Inslee, Superintendent Dorn, and multiple key legislators have been meeting behind-the-scenes to craft legislation that would allow Washington to secure our waiver and also be able to garner the necessary 25 Senate and 50 House votes necessary for passage. Legislation is expected to be forthcoming soon.

**AEA**

By Mitch Denning

AEA is supporting the House and Senate Supplemental Operating Budgets that were heard in House Appropriations this week and in Senate Ways & Means last week. We believe that there must be a continuing financial commitment to the full funding basic education per the McCleary decision.

We also are supporting both houses’ Supplemental Capital Budgets. Yesterday we thanked the House Capital Budget for including $1 million in their capital budget for SHB 2410, kitchen equipment grants, one of WSNA’s top legislative priorities this session. Also, yesterday, Jeff Fleury, kitchen manager, Sammamish High School, Bellevue school district, testified in Senate Ways & Means in support of SHB 2410. If passed, this OSPI grant would allow...
school districts to purchase needed equipment, such as food processors, to enable them to serve healthier meals to their hungry students.

We continue to oppose SHB 2536, breakfast after the bell, and feel that the bill may not move any further during this session. It did not receive a public hearing in Senate Early Learning/K–12 prior to today’s opposite house policy committee cutoff. Its companion bill, SB 6444, did not move out of Senate Ways & Means earlier this month.

However, SHB 2536 was listed in SHB 2185, and now is part of the House’s Supplemental Operating Budget although not funded in the budget. WSNA is now working our legislative champions in the Senate to determine how best to approach this unique situation. At worst, the bill could become law as a budget proviso, and OSPI would have a clear unfunded mandate to deal with, not to mention, the unfunded challenge of high need schools who would have to implement the program in a couple of years with no new resources.

Yesterday Ernie Elton, WAMOA president and director of facilities, Peninsula school district, testified in support of HB 2797, lottery-backed bonds to help districts to build sufficient classrooms to house all-day kindergarten students and primary students as the class sizes go down to 1:17 in grades K–3 per the McCleary decision by 2018. The bill moved out of House Capital yesterday, and will hopefully go to the House floor for approval soon.

WASBO is pleased that SSB 6552, 1,080 instructional hours and 24 credits, was passed out of House Education on Wednesday without any amendments. It was heard yesterday in House Appropriations.

WASBO is continuing to watch the DOE waiver issue which involves mandating the use of federally-required state test scores as one of the measures of student growth in the state’s TPEP system. As the Senate last week defeated an amended version of SB 5246, a bill which would have required the use of student test scores in teacher and principal evaluation, there now may be a House bill, based on input from all four caucuses. Still at stake is the $43 million in Title I funds that would be restricted to supplementary services if there is no waiver. We understand that a new or amended House bill will be the vehicle to solve the issue.

### Pensions/Health Benefits

**By Fred Yancey/Scott Nelson – The Nexus Group**

In real life, “dead” means dead and “alive” means alive. However, in the legislative life of a bill, “dead” and “alive” mean “likely, or maybe”. With those terms in mind, these bills are still being monitored.

Once the session ends, (Sine die), then either a funeral or celebration can be held. Of course, that can be delayed pending the Governor’s actions on any bill that passes both houses.

**ESHB 1313** would establish minimum standards for sick and safe leave for all employees including all school employees. This bill would have a costly impact on school districts in dollars and time tracking such leave. It is likely ‘dead’.

**HB 2408/SB 6321** removes the statutory provision that has allowed members of Plan 3 to select a new contribution rate option for the defined contribution portion of their pension. The IRS has insisted on this change. Both bills are ‘alive’.

**SB 6519** concerns the reporting and sharing of public school employees’ insurance benefits. This bill is intended to help in the sharing of health benefit plans and costs. A final report is due that is to analyze the advantages and disadvantages to the state, school districts, and school employees of establishing consolidated purchasing of school employee health benefits. This bill is ‘alive’.
In a similar vein, both Senate and House budgets continue a proviso for an analysis of the impacts of using the Washington health benefit exchange as a mechanism for providing health insurance for part-time certificated and classified K–12 public school employees.

**SHB 2018** concerns additional contribution rates for employers of the Washington state retirement systems. This legislation is in response to a King County court ruling. The ruling held that although King County contracted out criminal defense services, those contractors were entitled to be covered by the state’s pension system. Consequently, the county and the state must pay the Department of Retirement Systems for past and continuing pension payments to amortize the pension liability. This bill, if passed, and there is opposition, is employee specific. Its purpose is to insure that unfunded pension funds due to lost investment returns and interest will not result in increasing the rates borne by other employers/employees. This bill is in limbo.

**ESSB 5851** creates a voluntary defined contribution retirement plan option for public employees. It is likely ‘dead’ this session.

**SSB 6305** creates a defined contribution retirement plan option for all elected officials except judges. It is likely ‘dead’ this session.

That’s it for a bill summary, but on another matter, the most common question we get asked is, “What is the status of the gainsharing and cost of living (COLA) lawsuits?”

The short answer is that the Supreme Court has not released its decision yet, so no one knows. But, here’s a little background, with one important caution for those currently in Plans 2 or 3 and contemplating early retirement.

On October 24, 2013, the Washington State Supreme Court heard oral arguments in the Plan 1 Uniform Cost of Living Adjustment (UCOLA) and Gainsharing (GS) cases. The cases can be watched at the TVW website. The following link will take you to the video: [http://bit.ly/1fODdQb](http://bit.ly/1fODdQb)

If a member is planning retirement at the end of this school year, the GS outcome may have some effect. Gainsharing was repealed for those in Plans 2 and 3 and early retirement was put in its place as a trade-off. If, and I repeat, if the Supremes hold that the repeal of GS was illegal, then the early retirement option will no longer exist. So, hypothetically, if you retire this summer at age 62 with 30 years of experience expecting no reduction in your pension (which is a present option) you run some risk. If you have not received your first retirement check and the Supremes rule that GS was illegal, then you will be penalized for retiring three years prior to age 65. Technically, ‘legal certainty’ will need to be established first, which means there are no appeals to the Supreme Court decision, but again, in this hypothetical, the risk is that the early retirement factors may not be available to the applicant depending on the outcome.
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
House Education
House 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

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

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 13, 2014
First Day of Session.

February 7, 2014
Last day to read in committee reports in house of origin, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

February 11, 2014
Last day to read in committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees in house of origin.

February 18, 2014
Last day to consider bills in house of origin (5 p.m.).

February 28, 2014
Last day to read in committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

March 3, 2014
Last day to read in opposite house committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

March 7, 2014*
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).

March 13, 2014
Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

*After the 54th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, messages pertaining to amendments, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session may be considered.
## Bill Watch

*TWIO* tracks critical education bills each week as they are introduced. Detailed bill information can be accessed by clicking on the bill number. The following is a list of bills of highest interest to school administrators that remain alive—or may be considered “necessary to implement the budget.” Bills that were previously on this list, but are now technically dead, have been moved to our comprehensive bill watch list that is located on the [WASA website](http://www.wasa.org).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESHB 1057</td>
<td>Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.</td>
<td>H Approps</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 1058</td>
<td>Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.</td>
<td>H Approps</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHB 1088</td>
<td>Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.</td>
<td>H Cap Budget</td>
<td>Dunshee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESHB 1089</td>
<td>Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.</td>
<td>H Cap Budget</td>
<td>Dunshee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2SHB 1170</td>
<td>Modifying the income thresholds for the exemption and deferral property tax relief programs for senior citizens and persons retired because of physical disability.</td>
<td>S Ways &amp; Means</td>
<td>Morrell</td>
</tr>
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<td>HB 1173</td>
<td>Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.</td>
<td>S EDUDP</td>
<td>Santos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESHB 1252</td>
<td>Establishing the Washington K–12 online professional development project.</td>
<td>H Education</td>
<td>Stonier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 1298</td>
<td>Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.</td>
<td>S Govt Ops</td>
<td>Springer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESHB 1313</td>
<td>Establishing minimum standards for sick and safe leave from employment.</td>
<td>S Commerce and La</td>
<td>Jinkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 1418</td>
<td>Regarding hours of availability of cities, towns, and special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.</td>
<td>H Rules 3C</td>
<td>Hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 1744</td>
<td>Excusing work and school absences for a reason of faith or conscience.</td>
<td>H Judiciary</td>
<td>Moscoso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESHB 1820</td>
<td>Determining average salary for the pension purposes of state and local government employees as certified by their employer.</td>
<td>S Ways &amp; Means</td>
<td>Bergquist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHB 1920</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>H Finance</td>
<td>Ormsby</td>
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<td>HB 2003</td>
<td>Relating to fiscal matters.</td>
<td>H Approps</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB 2004</td>
<td>Relating to fiscal matters.</td>
<td>H Approps</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2012</td>
<td>Relating to education.</td>
<td>H Approps</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2013</td>
<td>Relating to education.</td>
<td>H Approps</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2014</td>
<td>Relating to revenue.</td>
<td>H Finance</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2015</td>
<td>Relating to revenue.</td>
<td>H Finance</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2018</td>
<td>Regarding additional contribution rates for employers of the Washington state retirement systems.</td>
<td>S Ways &amp; Means</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2024</td>
<td>Concerning legal proceedings by the attorney general on behalf of state officers.</td>
<td>H Rules 3C</td>
<td>Pedersen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESHB 2034</td>
<td>Relating to funding K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating tax preferences.</td>
<td>H Finance</td>
<td>Ormsby</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB 2035</td>
<td>Relating to funding K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating certain state tax exemptions, deductions, credits, and preferential rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EHB 2036</td>
<td>Investing in the education legacy trust account for K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating tax preferences.</td>
<td>H Finance</td>
<td>Carlyle</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB 2037</td>
<td>Investing in the education legacy trust account for K–12 basic education and higher education by extending the state business and occupation surtax.</td>
<td>H Finance</td>
<td>Carlyle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ESHB 2038 Investing in the education legacy trust account for K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating tax preferences and extending taxes set to expire.  

HB 2039 Relating to funding capital projects.  

HB 2046 Transferring funds from the budget stabilization account to the general fund.  

HB 2047 Reducing the costs of the student assessment system by using consortium-developed assessments and reducing the assessments required for graduation to three content areas.  

HB 2061 Clarifying the requirements for health plans offered outside of the exchange.  

HB 2063 Establishing an education investment tax credit.  

HB 2046 Transferring funds from the budget stabilization account to the general fund.  

HB 2047 Reducing the costs of the student assessment system by using consortium-developed assessments and reducing the assessments required for graduation to three content areas.  

HB 2094 Allocating state sales and use tax revenue derived from the state department of transportation expenditures to the motor vehicle account.  

SHB 2064 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.  

HB 2118 Concerning student parking fees collected by school districts.  

SHB 2121 Concerning training public officials and employees regarding public records, records management, and open public meetings requirements.  

HB 2132 Concerning architectural plans for school construction.  

HB 2133 Maintaining privacy of student educational records.  

SHB 2158 Concerning dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement activities by educational service districts.  

2SHB 2166 Providing for educational data on students from military families.  

HB 2167 Changing the date by which challenged schools are identified.  

HB 2181 Authorizing and supporting career and college ready graduation requirements adopted by the state board of education.  

HB 2200 Concerning health insurance coverage options for the citizens of Washington state.  

HB 2221 Concerning health insurance coverage options for the citizens of Washington state.  

HB 2238 Addressing paid vacation leave.  

HB 2242 Implementing selected education reforms using recommendations from the quality education council’s 2014 report to the legislature.  

SHB 2244 Restoring resources to the capital budget.  

HB 2252 Addressing the fiscal impacts of bills and budgets.  

HB 2268 Concerning the transfer of federal land to the state.  

HB 2270 Exempting school districts from the state portion of sales and use taxes on school construction.  

HB 2276 Concerning the operation by educational service districts of educational programs for residents of residential schools.  

HB 2284 Regarding state-funded learning improvement days.  

S Rules 2 Harris  

H Education Pike  

H Finance Ormsby  

H Finance Wilcox  

S Govt Ops Pollet  

H Education Scott  

H Cap Budget Manweller  

H Education Lytton  

H Finance Taylor  

S EDUDP Lytton  

S EDUDP Lytton  

H Education Lytton  

H HC/Wellness Manweller  

H HC/Wellness Manweller  

H Labor/Work Dev Tarleton  

H Education Lytton  

S Ways & Means Stanford  

H Approps Sullivan  

H Judiciary Taylor  

H Finance Taylor  

S EDUDPA Robinson  

H Approps Stonier
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HB 2285</td>
<td>Requiring a review of institution of higher education policies related to dual credit coursework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2290</td>
<td>Limiting eligibility for the public employees’ retirement system for seasonal employees of small cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2291</td>
<td>Concerning the transfer of school district territory initiated by school district boards of directors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2313</td>
<td>Requiring state funding to support professional development for K–12 educators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2317</td>
<td>Promoting expanded learning opportunities as a strategy to close the educational opportunity gap and prevent summer learning loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2319</td>
<td>Permitting school districts to publish certain legal notices using public web sites maintained by school districts as an alternative to publishing notice in newspapers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2328</td>
<td>Modifying provisions governing the Washington state health insurance pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2340</td>
<td>Creating the Washington health benefit exchange as a state agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2350</td>
<td>Allowing valid portable background check clearance cards issued by the department of early learning to be used by certain educational employees and their contractors for purposes of their background check requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2358</td>
<td>Adopting a definition of professional learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2365</td>
<td>Concerning paraeducator development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2366</td>
<td>Concerning the delivery of medication and services by unlicensed school employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2373</td>
<td>Enacting provisions to improve educational outcomes for homeless students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2SHB 2377</td>
<td>Improving quality in the early care and education system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2SHB 2383</td>
<td>Integrating career and college readiness standards into K–12 and higher education policies and practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2392</td>
<td>Providing property tax relief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2393</td>
<td>Reducing the state sales and use tax rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2395</td>
<td>Establishing a state seal of biliteracy for high school students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2396</td>
<td>Addressing barriers for students to participate in the running start program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2400</td>
<td>Concerning mentoring and service learning opportunities in education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2402</td>
<td>Removing the culminating project as a state graduation requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2407</td>
<td>Correcting restrictions on collecting a pension in the public employees’ retirement system for retirees returning to work in an ineligible position or a position covered by a different state retirement system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2408</td>
<td>Removing the statutory provision that allows members of Plan 3 of the public employees’ retirement system, school employees’ retirement system, and teachers’ retirement system to select a new contribution rate option each year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2410</td>
<td>Creating a competitive equipment assistance grant program to enhance student nutrition in public schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2422</td>
<td>Restoring the suspended inflationary increases in educational employee compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2431</td>
<td>Recognizing military training for purposes of the state salary schedule for certificated instructional staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2436</td>
<td>Creating the public employees’ benefits board benefits account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2437</td>
<td>Clarifying employee eligibility for benefits from the public employees’ benefits board and conforming the eligibility provisions with federal law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2441</td>
<td>Providing for a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district levies and bonds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2465</td>
<td>Narrowing the extracted fuel tax exemption to provide funding for the education legacy trust account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2467</td>
<td>Allowing dental benefits to be offered in the Washington state health benefit exchange separately or within a qualified health plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2474</td>
<td>Creating the save toward a retirement today retirement savings plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2485</td>
<td>Addressing survivor benefits from the public employees’ retirement system for survivors of members in registered domestic partnerships prior to December 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2531</td>
<td>Changing explicit alternative routes to teacher certification program requirements to expectations for program outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2538</td>
<td>Concerning the eligibility of tribal students to participate in interschool extracurricular activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2SHB 2540</td>
<td>Establishing career and technical course equivalencies in science and mathematics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2548</td>
<td>Concerning basic education minimum instructional hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2553</td>
<td>Authorizing competitive grants to persistently lowest-achieving schools to implement models of family and community engagement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2554</td>
<td>Expanding the urban school turnaround initiative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2560</td>
<td>Concerning school library information and technology programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2575</td>
<td>Requiring that certain teacher assignment and reassignment data be included in data submitted to the office of the superintendent of public instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2583</td>
<td>Adding charter school chief executive officers to the list of individuals who may file complaints of unprofessional conduct regarding certificated employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2589</td>
<td>Enhancing the basic education allocation formula to adopt the staffing resources recommended by the quality education council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHB 2605</td>
<td>Making school district policies on restraint or isolation of certain students available to parents and guardians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2607</td>
<td>Establishing competitive wages for beginning teacher salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2608</td>
<td>Establishing the minimum wage for classified school employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2609</td>
<td>Restoring cost-of-living increases for educational employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2621</td>
<td>Expanding participation in college in the high school programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESHB 2626</td>
<td>Concerning statewide educational attainment goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2661</td>
<td>Creating the Washington research institute for teaching excellence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2677</td>
<td>Establishing a process for the payment of impact fees through provisions stipulated in recorded covenants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 2686</td>
<td>Requiring public schools to provide tap water to students during school lunches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HB 2697  Concerning a weighted grade point average for purposes of the standardized high school transcript.  

HB 2715  Aligning student transportation formulas with 2013 session laws.  

HB 2736  Addressing state retirement system employer participation in the state’s deferred compensation program.  

HB 2763  Creating a pilot program to provide educational stability for homeless children.  

HB 2764  Enacting recommendations of the sunshine committee.  

HB 2776  Renaming the Washington civil liberties public education program.  

HB 2780  Concerning the school construction assistance program.  

HB 2792  Implementing the state’s education funding obligation by increasing allocations to school districts, which include materials, supplies, and operating costs, all-day kindergarten, and class size reduction in kindergarten through third grade.  

HB 2794  Adjusting the state expenditure limit to accommodate enhancements to the prototypical school funding formula.  

HB 2795  Investing in education by clarifying laws relating to tobacco substitutes.  

HB 2796  Investing in education by narrowing or eliminating certain tax preferences.  

HB 2797  Funding all-day kindergarten and early elementary class size reduction facility needs with lottery revenues.  

HJM 4004  Urging the members of the United States congress to propose the parental rights amendment to the states for ratification.  

HB 2798  Implementing the state’s education funding obligation by increasing allocations to school districts, which include materials, supplies, and operating costs, all-day kindergarten, and class size reduction in kindergarten through third grade.  

HB 2698  Concerning a weighted grade point average for purposes of the standardized high school transcript.  

HB 2716  Aligning student transportation formulas with 2013 session laws.  

HB 2737  Addressing state retirement system employer participation in the state’s deferred compensation program.  

HB 2764  Creating a pilot program to provide educational stability for homeless children.  

HB 2765  Enacting recommendations of the sunshine committee.  

HB 2777  Renaming the Washington civil liberties public education program.  

HB 2781  Concerning the school construction assistance program.  

HB 2793  Implementing the state’s education funding obligation by increasing allocations to school districts, which include materials, supplies, and operating costs, all-day kindergarten, and class size reduction in kindergarten through third grade.  

HJM 4005  Urging the members of the United States congress to propose the parental rights amendment to the states for ratification.  

HB 2795  Adjusting the state expenditure limit to accommodate enhancements to the prototypical school funding formula.  

HB 2796  Investing in education by clarifying laws relating to tobacco substitutes.  

HB 2797  Investing in education by narrowing or eliminating certain tax preferences.  

HB 2798  Funding all-day kindergarten and early elementary class size reduction facility needs with lottery revenues.  

HJM 4006  Urging the members of the United States congress to propose the parental rights amendment to the states for ratification.  

HB 2795  Adjusting the state expenditure limit to accommodate enhancements to the prototypical school funding formula.  

HB 2796  Investing in education by clarifying laws relating to tobacco substitutes.  

HB 2797  Investing in education by narrowing or eliminating certain tax preferences.  

HB 2798  Funding all-day kindergarten and early elementary class size reduction facility needs with lottery revenues.  

HJR 4216  Amending the Constitution to provide for a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district levies and bonds.  

SB 5033  Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.  


SSB 5173  Respecting holidays of faith and conscience.  

SB 5194  Reducing educational employee cost-of-living adjustments and bonuses.  

SB 5198  Exempting personal information relating to children from public inspection and copying.  

E2SSB 5237  Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.  

ESSB 5242  Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.  

E2SSB 5243  Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.  

E2SSB 5244  Regarding school suspensions and expulsions.  

ESSB 5328  Creating a school-grading program that relies on the accountability index.  

E2SSB 5330  Improving student achievement and student outcomes.  

SB 5392  Limiting the impact of excess compensation on state retirement system contribution rates.  

SSB 5445  Funding capital projects.  

ESSB 5587  Concerning student assessments.  

ESSB 5753  Providing flexibility in the education system.  

SSB 5754  Concerning integrated career learning opportunities and employment training for at-risk youth.
2SSB 5794 Concerning alternative learning experience courses. S Rules X Dammeier
ESSB 5851 Creating a defined contribution retirement plan option for public employees. S 3rd Reading Bailey
SB 5852 Improving student achievement and student outcomes. S Ways & Means Litzow
SB 5870 Relating to fiscal matters. S Ways & Means Hill
SSB 5871 Relating to fiscal matters. S Rules 2 Hill
SB 5879 Relating to education. S Ways & Means Hill
SB 5880 Relating to education. S Ways & Means Hill
SB 5881 Relating to revenue. S Ways & Means Hill
SB 5885 Concerning instruction in Spanish and Chinese languages. S EL/K–12 Roach
2ESSB 5895 Funding education. S Rules 3 Hill
SSB 5898 Increasing education funding, including adjusting school district levy and state levy equalization provisions. S Rules 3 Hill
SSB 5901 Providing education reforms. S Rules 2 Litzow
ESSB 5905 Establishing state employee eligibility for insurance benefits consistent with the employer shared responsibility provisions of the patient protection and affordable care act. S Rules 3 Hill
SB 5909 Expanding STEM education to include the arts. S EL/K–12 McAuliffe
SB 5910 Providing that a quarterly revenue forecast is due on February 20th during both a long and short legislative session year. H Finance Hill
SB 5931 Clarifying the requirements for health plans offered outside of the exchange. H Rules R Hargrove
SSB 5939 Concerning the estate tax. S Rules 2 Hill
SB 5940 Adjusting the applicable exclusion and tax rates on estate tax. S Ways & Means Braun
SB 5945 Concerning principal empowerment. S EL/K–12 Litzow
2SSB 5958 Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services. H Rules R McAuliffe
SB 5959 Concerning professional educator learning days. S EL/K–12 McAuliffe
SB 5960 Changing the requirements for the relevant multiple measures of student growth used in teacher and principal evaluations. S EL/K–12 McAuliffe
ESB 5964 Concerning training public officials and employees regarding public records, records management, and open public meetings requirements. H Rules R Fain
SB 5982 Preserving K–12 instructional time. S EL/K–12 Ericksen
SSB 5986 Eliminating the reduction in state basic education funding that occurs in counties with federal forest lands. S Ways & Means Ericksen
SB 5994 Concerning a sales and use tax exemption provided to the state, public school districts, and public charter schools on school construction when the funds used were obtained from indebtedness. S Ways & Means Ericksen
SSB 6002 Making 2014 supplemental operating appropriations. S 2nd Reading Hill
SB 6013 Making a technical correction to school law governing the use of epinephrine autoinjectors (EPI pens). H Rules R Mullet
SSB 6020 Concerning the 2013–2015 supplemental capital budget. S 2nd Reading Honeyford
SSB 6023 Including searches by school resource officers and local police school liaison officers within the warrantless school search exception. S Rules 2 O’Ban
SB 6044 Establishing career and technical course equivalencies in science and mathematics. S EL/K–12 Litzow
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB 6055</td>
<td>Specifying that student growth data elements used in teacher and principal evaluations include state-based tools and delaying the use of the evaluation results in making human resources and personnel decisions until the 2016–17 school year.</td>
<td>S EL/K–12</td>
<td>Litzow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6056</td>
<td>Changing due dates for certain requirements of the office of the superintendent of public instruction.</td>
<td>S Rules 2</td>
<td>Litzow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6059</td>
<td>Concerning charges for scanning public records.</td>
<td>H Rules R</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6061</td>
<td>Requiring adoption of high school academic acceleration policies.</td>
<td>S Rules X</td>
<td>Litzow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2SSB 6062</td>
<td>Requiring internet access to public school data and expenditure information.</td>
<td>H Rules R</td>
<td>Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6063</td>
<td>Concerning closing and elimination the opportunity gap.</td>
<td>S Rules X</td>
<td>Litzow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSB 6064</td>
<td>Requiring an analysis of how school districts use school days.</td>
<td>H Education</td>
<td>Litzow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESSB 6081</td>
<td>Concerning grant programs for specialized STEM and all-day kindergarten education facilities.</td>
<td>H Cap Budget</td>
<td>Dammeier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6082</td>
<td>Concerning K–12 instructional hours.</td>
<td>S EL/K–12</td>
<td>McCoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6083</td>
<td>Concerning precollege placement measures.</td>
<td>S Rules X</td>
<td>Kohl-Welles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6092</td>
<td>Concerning credit requirements for high school graduation.</td>
<td>S EL/K–12</td>
<td>Litzow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSB 6102</td>
<td>Transferring certain state sales and use taxes collected on state highway projects to the connecting Washington account.</td>
<td>S 2nd Reading</td>
<td>King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSB 6104</td>
<td>Establishing the interactive gaming in schools public-private partnership.</td>
<td>H Education</td>
<td>McAuliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSB 6105</td>
<td>Concerning school library information and technology programs.</td>
<td>H Approps</td>
<td>McAuliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6106</td>
<td>Requiring charter schools to implement the four-level evaluation systems for classroom teachers and principals.</td>
<td>S EL/K–12</td>
<td>McAuliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6107</td>
<td>Concerning implementation of the learning assistance program for students needing remediation.</td>
<td>S EL/K–12</td>
<td>McAuliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6108</td>
<td>Implementing linear K–3 class size reductions.</td>
<td>S EL/K–12</td>
<td>McAuliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6112</td>
<td>Requiring classroom instruction regarding harassment, intimidation, and bullying prevention policies and procedures.</td>
<td>S EL/K–12</td>
<td>McAuliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6120</td>
<td>Concerning funding the public works assistance account.</td>
<td>S Ways &amp; Means</td>
<td>Hobbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2SSB 6121</td>
<td>Concerning the calculation and allocation of appropriations for alternative learning experience courses.</td>
<td>S Rules 2</td>
<td>Dammeier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSB 6127</td>
<td>Improving quality in the early care and education system.</td>
<td>S Ways &amp; Means</td>
<td>Litzow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6128</td>
<td>Concerning the delivery of medication and services by unlicensed school employees.</td>
<td>H Rules R</td>
<td>Litzow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSB 6129</td>
<td>Concerning paraeducator development.</td>
<td>H Approps Educati</td>
<td>Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6132</td>
<td>Allowing Medicare supplemental insurance premiums to be deducted from the calculation of disposable income for the purpose of qualifying for senior property tax programs.</td>
<td>S Ways &amp; Means</td>
<td>Rolfes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6152</td>
<td>Changing explicit alternative routes to teacher certification program requirements to expectations for program outcomes.</td>
<td>S Rules 2</td>
<td>Litzow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6153</td>
<td>Requiring the collection of teacher attendance that matches student, course, and teacher.</td>
<td>S Ways &amp; Means</td>
<td>Litzow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 6161</td>
<td>Requiring state funding to support professional development for K–12 educators.</td>
<td>S EL/K–12</td>
<td>Rolfes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2SSB 6163</td>
<td>Concerning expanded learning opportunities.</td>
<td>H Approps</td>
<td>Billig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SB 6183 Requiring public employee collective bargaining sessions to be open meetings.  S Rules 2  Braun
SB 6189 Delaying the requirement for increased K–12 instructional hours.  S EL/K–12  Hargrove
SB 6221 Permitting school siting outside of urban growth areas.  S Govt Ops  Conway
SB 6230 Strengthening the tax structure, tax equity, and essential governmental services by a voter-approved tax.  S Ways & Means  McAuliffe
SB 6235 Restoring the suspended inflationary increases in educational employee compensation.  S EL/K–12  Hobbs
SB 6241 Requiring that reports be submitted to legislative education committees.  S EL/K–12  King
ESSB 6242 Concerning waivers from the one hundred eighty-day school year requirement.  H Rules R  King
SSB 6250 Requiring submission of digital copies of public employees’ collective bargaining agreements.  H Govt Operations  Dammeier
SB 6266 Concerning the written notice requirement for nonrenewal and transfer of educational staff.  S EL/K–12  Billig
SB 6294 Creating the save toward a retirement today retirement savings plan.  S FI/Hous/Ins  Mullet
SSB 6305 Creating a defined contribution retirement plan option for elected officials.  S Rules 2  Braun
SB 6320 Concerning basic education minimum instructional hours.  S EL/K–12  Conway
SB 6321 Removing the statutory provision that allows members of Plan 3 of the public employees’ retirement system, school employees’ retirement system, and teachers’ retirement system to select a new contribution rate option each year.  H Rules R  Bailey
SB 6328 Concerning deferred compensation plans.  H Approps  Roach
SB 6332 Requiring a policy and procedures for notifying parents that their child was injured on school property.  S EL/K–12  Kohl-Welles
SB 6336 Promoting expanded learning opportunities as a strategy to close the educational opportunity gap and prevent summer learning loss.  S Ways & Means  Dammeier
SB 6337 Implementing selected education reforms using recommendations from the quality education council’s 2014 report to the legislature.  S EL/K–12  Hill
SB 6338 Giving preferences to housing trust fund projects that involve collaboration between local school districts and housing authorities to help children of low-income families succeed in school.  H Cap Budget  Dammeier
SB 6340 Aligning student transportation formulas with 2013 session laws.  S 2nd Reading  Hill
SB 6341 Establishing the LEED plus W high-performance public building standard.  S Govt Ops  Hargrove
SB 6346 Creating the public employees’ benefits board benefits account.  S Health Care  Becker
SB 6347 Clarifying employee eligibility for benefits from the public employees’ benefits board and conforming the eligibility provisions with federal law.  S Health Care  Becker
SSB 6365 Creating a pilot program to provide educational stability for homeless children.  Frockt
SB 6373 Concerning instruction in Spanish and Chinese languages.  S EL/K–12  Roach
SB 6376 Including information on preventing sexual abuse and violence in sexual health education.  S EL/K–12  McAuliffe
SSB 6418 Creating flexibility for the educator retooling conditional scholarship program.  H Education  Litzow
SB 6424 Establishing a state seal of biliteracy for high school students.  H Rules R  Roach
SSB 6431 Concerning assistance for schools in implementing youth suicide prevention activities.  H Approps Educati  Hargrove
SB 6438  Enhancing the basic education allocation formula to adopt the staffing resources recommended by the quality education council.

SSB 6439  Concerning preventing harassment, intimidation, and bullying in public schools.

SSB 6444  Creating the breakfast after the bell program.

SSB 6451  Creating a legislative task force to study eligibility concerns for school construction assistance grants.

SSB 6466  Creating a veteran hiring preference for school district security activities.

ESSB 6499  Creating the joint task force on local education financing reform.

SB 6519  Concerning public school employees’ insurance benefits reporting.

SB 6529  Implementing strategies to close the educational opportunity gap, based on the recommendations of the educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee.

SB 6530  Restoring cost-of-living increases for educational employees.

SB 6531  Establishing the minimum wage for classified school employees.

SB 6532  Establishing competitive wages for beginning teacher salaries.

2SSB 6538  Concerning early education for children involved in the child welfare system.

SB 6546  Restoring resources to the capital budget.

E2SSB 6552  Improving student success by modifying instructional hour and graduation requirements.

SB 6555  Requiring the Washington institute for public policy to conduct systematic reviews of investments in education.

SB 6563  Concerning basic education.

SB 6571  Providing education funding from sales tax revenues from remote sellers.

SB 6574  Improving education financing.

SJR 8214  Amending the state Constitution to state that the Governor is subject to public records requests.