



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

Week 14 | April 19, 2013

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Week 14 - April 15–19, 2013

This week, the Legislature's final self-imposed cut-off deadline arrived. All non-budget related bills needed to be adopted by the opposite house (that is, House bills out of the Senate; Senate bills out of the House) by 5:00 pm on Wednesday in order to remain alive. Legislators will continue meeting in their respective chambers (and political caucuses) in the remaining nine days of session as they attempt to reconcile differences in bills (including the budgets) between the two houses. Remember, in order to become law, a bill must be adopted in the exact same form in both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor).

Many of the bills that were adopted by the opposite house in the past few weeks were amended by opposite house committees and/or in the opposite chamber. Those bills must return to their original house for concurrence or rejection of the amendments. If the original house concurs with the opposite house amendments, they take final action on the bill and send it to the governor. If the original house disagrees with the amendments, they will refuse to concur. They can send it back to the opposite house and ask them to recede from the amendments or they can adopt new amendments. Some bills will ping-pong back-and-forth multiple times in an effort to craft an agreed upon compromise. Some bills will get lost in the shuffle and die due to a lack of agreement.

For some of the major priorities, if an agreement cannot be hammered out, a Conference Committee can be established to formally negotiate a compromise. Conference Committees are comprised of two majority party members and one minority party member of the Senate and two majority party members and one minority party member of the House. To adopt a "conference report" on a new, compromise bill, at least two conferees from each house must agree. After conferees sign the report, the bill cannot be amended further and the report is voted on "up or down" by the full House and Senate.

Conference Committees are sometimes referred to as "Free Conference Committees" because the members are "free" to make whatever changes they feel are necessary to resolve their differences. Members can make minor adjustments or make wholesale changes to a bill—or they can start from scratch. The only real limitation: the new language must still fit within the title of the bill. Historically, disputes over the three budgets—Operating, Capital and Transportation—were routinely resolved by Conference Committees. In recent years, however, it has become rare to call for formal Conference Committees on the budgets because of a rule change in the early 90's. All Conference Committee meetings must provide notice of times and locations and those meetings are open to the public (and on TVW). This rule change

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.

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was made to open the process and make the Legislature more transparent. Unfortunately, all this has done is to drive the process further underground. Now, budget negotiators meet informally, behind-the-scenes to hammer out deals. When a compromise is reached, the new budget is usually sent straight to the House or Senate floor as a Substitute Bill. Sometimes, just to keep up appearances, a Conference Committee will be established; however, the six members quickly meet to sign an already agreed-to compromise.

Budget Update

Fiscal committees continue to meet as they move budget-implementing bills, positioning them to be ready to go when budget-writers make progress in negotiations. New bills continue to be introduced, heard and moved; however, this process has been somewhat slower than anticipated. Even though the two houses have adopted their competing budget proposals, negotiations on a compromise have been slow to begin. Negotiators from the “Five Corners” (that is, the four caucuses and the governor’s office) met for the first time on Thursday. As noted above, budget-writers are not meeting in a formally established Conference Committee, so information about any specific decisions (or progress) will be hard to come by. In fact, it is not entirely clear who is meeting, although the assumed players are the budget leads in each caucus: Senator Andy Hill (R-Redmond), Senator James Hargrove (D-Hoquiam), Representative Ross Hunter (D-Medina), and Representative Gary Alexander (R-Olympia). We know that Governor Inslee is represented; however, we do not know if he is personally at the table or if he is represented by his Chief of Staff, OFM Director, Legislative Director or some other person.

The House Finance Committee has begun to introduce, hear, and move revenue proposals, while the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Ways & Means Committee have begun to introduce, hear, and move other budget-implementing legislation.

On Thursday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee heard **SB 5901**, an omnibus education reform bill that repackages a series of education “reform” bills that have been drastically altered by the House. These include: **SB 5753**, education flexibility; **SB 5328**, letter-grades for schools; and **SB 5244**, student suspensions and expulsions. In addition to these issues, SB 5901 also would: establish a new legislative task force on compensation; limit supplemental contracts, but allow school districts with schools graded as A, B, or C to apply to the State Board of Education for a waiver to provide additional compensation; and make adjustments to the statutory funding levels and implementation dates for MSOC and Pupil Transportation. WASA, along with WEA, WASBO, and SBE, testified in opposition to the bill. WASA specifically raised concerns about the compensation issue and questioned the packaging of a set of such diverse issues in one bill. Of course, as we have discussed in previous *TWIOs*, these issues are presumed to be among the short list of education priorities of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus. It is presumed the individual bills—and/or this new omnibus bill—will be used as bargaining chips as part of an end game negotiation strategy. (For more details on SB 5901, please see the [April 5 issue of TWIO](#).)

Also on Thursday, a series of budget-implementing bills were introduced and referred to the House Appropriations Committee. Each bill has already been scheduled for public hearing on Monday (April 22) and executive action on Tuesday (April 23). Four of the bills introduced are of interest to educators: HB 2043, HB 2046, HB 2047 and HB 2051.

- **HB 2043** would suspend Initiative 732’s required cost of living adjustments for educators; and suspend the required inflationary increases for annual bonuses received by teachers who have earned certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.
- **HB 2046** would authorize the transfer of \$575 million from the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) to the General Fund. This would completely deplete the BSA.

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A 60 percent supermajority in both houses is required for this bill to be approved. If the bill is not adopted, there will be a \$575 million hole in the House's budget. Additional revenues (difficult in the Senate) or additional reductions in programs (difficult in the House) would be necessary fill the hole.

- **HB 2047** would provide for a budget savings by making changes in the student assessment system. The House's budget assumes: the 10th grade reading and writing exams are replaced with a single English language arts exam; one required math exam is eliminated; and the Smarter Balance test bank is utilized. The intent is to reduce the assessments required for graduation to three content areas: English language arts, mathematics and science.
- **HB 2051** would establish an implementation plan for basic education enhancements under HB 2261/HB2776. To ensure sufficient funding is available to support basic education, the state's expenditure limit would also be temporarily revised.

On Friday, the House Finance Committee held a public hearing on **HB 2038**. This bill would narrow or eliminate a series of tax "preferences" (exemptions or loopholes) and extend (permanently) the temporary B&O and beer taxes that are set to expire in June. HB 2038 is estimated to raise \$1.07 billion of the House's \$1.3 billion revenue proposal. The remaining \$270 million the House proposes would come from two other tax proposals that passed the full House on Tuesday: HB 1920 and HB 1971. **HB 1920** would address the Supreme Court's recent *Bracken* decision, which invalidated a portion of the state's estate tax, negatively impacting the budget by approximately \$160 million. **HB 1971**, informally known as the Communication Services Parity Act, would repeal of the current sales tax exemption for residential telephone customers, raising approximately \$110 million. More importantly, the bill would protect the state against threatened litigation—which the state would likely lose—blowing a projected \$1 billion hole in the budget.

The House's budget proposal relies on the revenue enhancements contained in HB 1920, HB 1971 and HB 2038. HB 2038 is a broad bill with the bulk of the expected revenues included. If HB 2038 makes it to the Senate, it is assumed it will be in for a rough ride given the "no new taxes" philosophy of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus. There are also some concerns the package may have difficulty achieving the necessary 50 votes to be adopted by the House. To play it safe, a series of revenue bills were introduced at the same time as HB 2038. **HB 2034** and **HB 2035** are "title only" bills, introduced as placeholders for the reduction and/or elimination of tax preferences. **HB 2036** would narrow or eliminate a series of tax preferences, but would not extend the current temporary B&O tax or beer tax surcharges. **HB 2037** would extend the temporary B&O tax surcharge, but does not include the extension of the current temporary beer tax surcharge or any changes to tax preferences. Any of these bills can quickly be acted upon if the full billion dollar package in HB 2038 runs into rough waters in the House.

As the House and Senate continue to move bills in support of their own budget proposals, it is clear there is no current effort to move off their respective positions. The differences between the two budget packages are massive. In terms of pure dollars and cents, the two houses are not miles apart; however, in how those dollars are allocated (and where those dollars come from), there is a huge philosophical gap. A solution will be found, but when common ground can be reached is anybody's guess. A Special Session is not yet guaranteed; however, you would have a hard time finding a legislator, staffer or lobbyist in Olympia who believes a compromise can be reached by the April 28 end date for this session.

As budget-writers waded into negotiations on a final, compromise budget, now is not the time to stop your contacts with legislators. We stand at the edge of a potentially once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for a major positive impact on K–12 education, yet current proposals for a significant *McCleary* down payment may be in jeopardy. If the House and Senate cannot come to some common ground on revenue, the fear is that basic education enhancements

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may be undercut. You are strongly encouraged to maintain (or even ramp up) your contacts with legislators. Ask them to support investments in our children’s education—and make the choice to find new revenue. The decision should not be difficult. In simple terms, legislators need to decide if they support our paramount duty—and our moral imperative—to educate our kids, or if they would rather support a series of outdated, obsolete and unproductive tax exemptions. Continue your messaging over the remaining nine days of the Regular Session—and throughout any Special Session.

A few special notes on the budgets:

- For complete details on the Senate K–12 budget proposal, please see the [April 5 issue of TWIO](#).
- For complete details on the House K–12 budget proposal, please see the [April 12 issue of TWIO](#).
- The [Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program \(LEAP\) Committee](#) is your one-stop shop for budget bills, highlights and the complete Agency Details. LEAP has this information for each proposal introduced in all three budget areas: Operating, Capital, and Transportation.
- OSPI is expected to have budget pivot tables available for both the Senate and House budget proposals in the coming days. They will be available on the [School Apportionment & Financial Services](#) site.
- OSPI has prepared a priority list for Full Day Kindergarten. Without a final budget, we don’t know where to draw the line, but the rank order of schools by poverty has been completed. For complete information, see OSPI’s [Full Day Kindergarten](#) information page.

This Week in Review

Floor Action

There was a flurry of activity on the House and Senate floors as legislators rushed to adopt priority legislation before this week’s cut-off deadline. Several of the bills that were acted upon were education-related. Perhaps the biggest education policy bill to be acted upon this week was [SB 5329](#) (transforming persistently failing schools). Representative Kris Lytton (D-Anacortes) and Senator Steve Litzow (R-Mercer Island) have been meeting often to craft a bill that could be accepted by both houses and the governor. The final, negotiated bill was adopted by the House on Monday with a vote of 68–29. It must now return to the Senate for their concurrence; however, Litzow has already stated the Senate would accept the amended bill. Following that formal action, the bill will go to the governor’s desk for his signature. Governor Inslee’s office participated in the negotiations and he is expected to sign the bill.

SB 5329 has changed dramatically since it was first heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee during the third week of this session. A key piece of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus education “reform” agenda, the bill was originally introduced as a state takeover bill. What started out as a very punitive measure, with the ultimate goal of closing “chronically low-performing” schools, has morphed into a bill to provide assistance to struggling schools. There are still some rough spots in the legislation, but when this bill becomes law, it will provide some needed assistance to struggling schools—along with a few specific consequences that will only be used in the rare case where schools make no improvement after several years of effort.

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In short, SB 5329 will:

- Update the criteria used by OSPI to identify persistently lowest-achieving schools to conform to revised federal rules and guidance, to be applied equally to both Title I and non-Title I schools;
- Permit state as well as federal funds to be used for school improvement in a Required Action District (RAD);
- Replace a requirement that a RAD use one of four federal intervention models with a requirement to use a school improvement model approved by OSPI;
- Authorize the State Board of Education to designate a RAD that has implemented a required action plan for at least three years and has not made adequate progress to a new Level II RAD process;
- Direct that OSPI work with the school board to develop a Level II Plan that includes specified interventions and conditions binding on the district;
- Provide a process and authority for OSPI to direct actions if the school board does not agree to a Level II Plan, or if the Level II Plan is not implemented as specified;
- Direct OSPI to design a system of support, assistance, and intervention that applies equally to Title I and non-Title I schools if funds are available, and is implemented in the 2014–15 school year; and
- Establish a legislative Task Force to oversee implementation and monitor outcomes from the educational accountability system.

The following education-related bills were acted upon this week and are on their way to the governor's desk for action or are returning to their opposite house for acceptance or rejection of any amendments.

- **HB 1076** – Expanding participation in Innovation Academy Cooperatives
- **HB 1144** – Regarding qualifications for educational interpreters
- **HB 1336** – Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth
- **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
- **HB 1412** – Making community service a high school graduation requirement
- **HB 1472** – Providing initiatives to improve and expand access to computer science education
- **HB 1541** – Expanding the types of medications that a public or private school employee may administer to include nasal spray
- **HB 1642** – Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students
- **HB 1652** – Requiring the deferral of the collection of impact fees
- **HB 1688** – Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools for students who have an individualized education program or plan developed under section 504 of the rehabilitation act of 1973

- **SB 5104** – Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools
- **SB 5197** – Taking measures to promote safe school buildings
- **SB 5491** – Establishing statewide indicators of educational health
- **SB 5701** – Authorizing penalties based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators

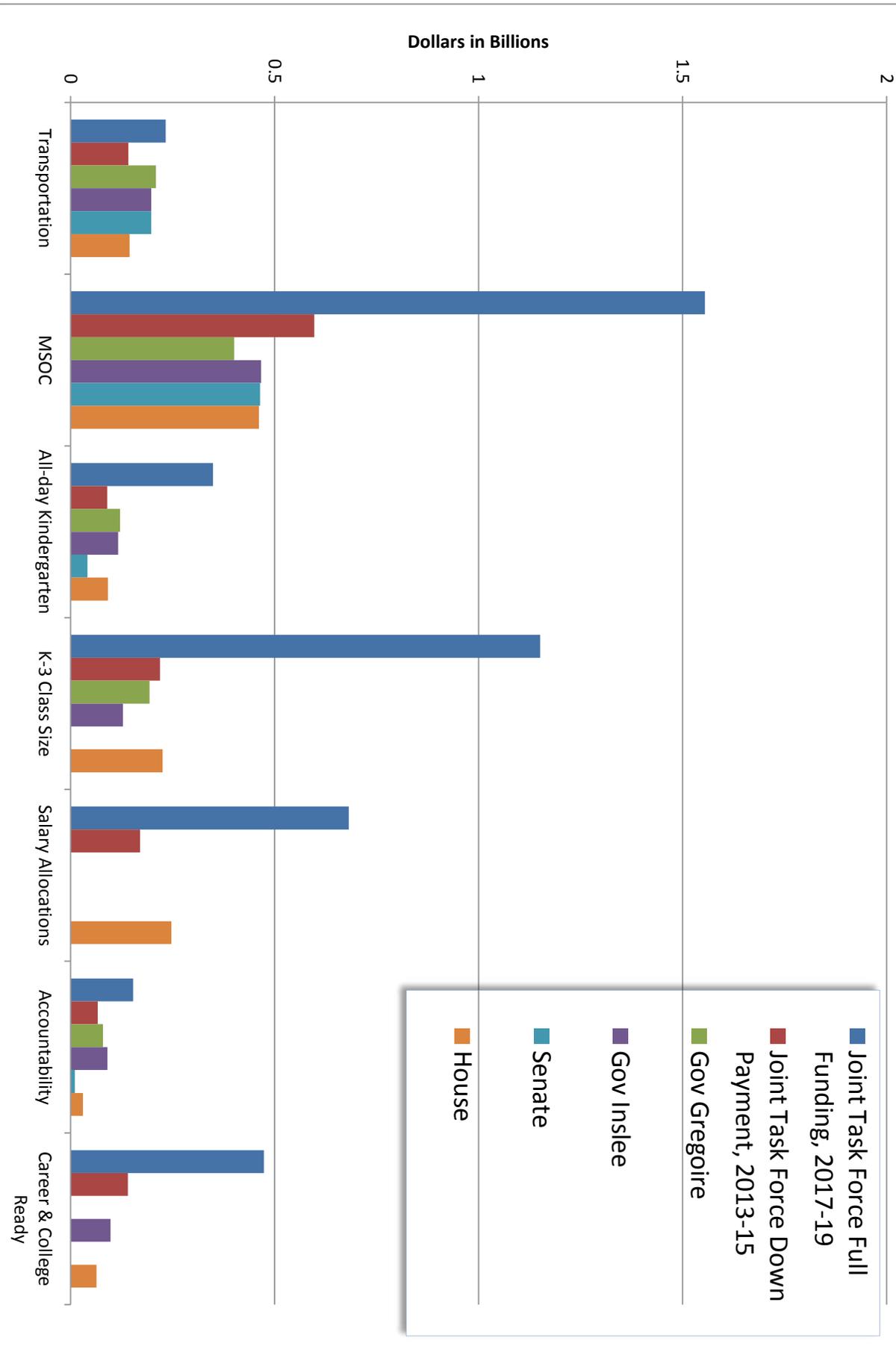
Three key bills in the education “reform” package of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus died in the House Rules Committee, lacking action before Wednesday night’s cut-off: **SB 5237**, third grade reading accountability; **SB 5244** student suspensions and expulsions; and **SB 5753**, school district flexibility. Each bill was drastically altered in the House and would have surely been in dispute in the Senate even if the House adopted these bills. SB 5237 remains a priority for the Caucus and is presumed to be a part of any end game strategy. Do not be surprised if this bill is revived before the end. SB 5244 and SB 5753 have already been “revived” via a new bill. Language similar to SB 5244 and SB 5753 is included in **SB 5901**, discussed above.

Committee Action

While most of the legislative activities have shifted to final action on bills in the full House or Senate (or behind-the-scenes negotiations on bills in dispute), legislative committees continue to meet. Signaling that the end of the Regular Session is approaching, many House committees have met to discuss interim plans. On Thursday, the House Education Committee met for that purpose. Individual legislators discussed issues they were interested in focusing on during the interim—perhaps with an eye on legislation in 2014. Multiple issues were mentioned, but there was a heavy focus on connections between K–12 and higher education. Included were “sub-issues” of Skills Centers and Career & Technical Education Programs and concerns about high school credit equivalencies. Even though this is a policy committee, there was a brief discussion about a review, perhaps with site visits, of districts with the highest and lowest per pupil funding to determine their unique needs and to analyze what successes they may be having.

Representative Marcie Maxwell (D-Renton) encouraged her colleagues to celebrate student successes in their local community by attending at least one high school graduation ceremony. As educators continue to build relationships with legislators, this is a great opportunity to make a positive connection. Superintendents are encouraged to think about inviting your local legislators to graduations this spring. Legislators can certainly be recognized, but it is understood this is a time to celebrate students and not a time for “politicking.” Your legislators would not (or at least should not) expect an opportunity to speak. A picture of the Valedictorian or other students and your local legislator(s) in an upcoming newsletter could go a long way to building a relationship, though. Something to think about....

Basic Education Down Payment Proposals vs. Joint Task Force Full Funding Plan



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AEA

By Mitch Denning

We testified on Thursday in Senate Ways & Means in opposition to SB 5901, education reform. The bill takes several Senate Republican K–12 policy issues, i.e. A–F grading, failing schools, and elimination of TRI, and moves them into a larger policy bill. Added to it is a reference to MSOC funding level and a technical update of the pupil transportation funding formula. It also would establish a legislator-driven education compensation select committee.

We countered by urging the Senate to fully discuss the July 2012 recommendations of the Compensation Working Group prior to establishing another working committee, and to keep K–12 policy bills separate so they could be discussed in their full context. The bill received no supportive testimony, and we'll be watching it as the regular session enters its final scheduled week.

Both 2013–15 operating budgets have passed their respective houses and both capital budgets are in House and Senate Rules, respectively. We'll be watching for clues on what comes out of the operating and capital budget negotiations to see if the Legislature is able to adjourn on Sunday, April 28.

Two Senate bills have passed both houses in different versions, 2SSB 5329, assisting lowest performing schools, and SSB 5197, safety in the schools. The latter urges a close working relationship between local schools and local law enforcement first responders. We'll be watching these bills closely as well.

On a final note, we're hopeful that the House will concur with the Senate's bid limit for in-house repair to \$75,000, which passed the Senate last week. WAMOA and WASBO have worked really hard on this bill.

Pensions and Health Benefits

By John Kvamme

This has been a slow week for pension issues. The House operating budget does not list any pension connected bill at this time that impacts the budget either as a saving or as a cost. It merely refers to the pension contribution rates recommended by the State Actuary that raises the same costs as the Senate proposed operating budget. These rate increases were reported last week and are in the latest bill watch.

The major concern of our association in the pension area is **SSB 5851**, the optional 401K pension bill that is listed as a \$2.3 million saving in the Senate operating budget for this biennia. The savings to the state become much larger in future biennia. This bill is the way that the legislature can put the camel's nose under the tent and eventually move to the version introduced by Senator Tom, **SB 5856** the defined contribution plan.

In the health benefit area we are concerned with **SSB 5905** which is connected with the Senate Operating budget in Section 715 under OFM. This bill deals with state and higher education employees as well as K–12 employees. Section 715 lists a savings of \$87 million by aligning part-time employee eligibility more closely with the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA) employee shared responsibility standards, and that more part-time school employees will be eligible for premium tax credits and subsidies available for health insurance purchased through the Washington health benefits exchange. All the stakeholders, including PSE, opposed moving on this issue at this time because of uncertainty of ACA guidelines and the training and education time needed to implement the legislation at this time. We are also concerned that the \$87 million are projected to be savings from reducing the count that drives the health benefit allocation to districts.

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The two bills of concern that have been mentioned above, SSB 5851, the 401K option pension bill, and SSB 5905, the part-time employee ACA health insurance bill, are both on the Senate Calendar and stayed alive past Wednesday's cut-off because they are connected with the Senate budget.

A new bill, **SB 5916**, was introduced this week by Senator Bailey that deals in part with excess compensation. Instead of the excess compensation language in **SB 5392** which appeared dead, SB 5916 lowers the bar from one and one-half times the employee's total reportable compensation in the immediate preceding service creditable time period of equivalent length to 125 percent. 125 percent should not be a problem for school employees including school administrators when retiring.

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

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

Legislative Committees Meetings are scheduled to be held at the following times but are subject to change.

Up-to-date meeting schedules and agendas are available on the [State Legislature website](#).

Mondays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Tuesdays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Thursdays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Fridays

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

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

Useful Links

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

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

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

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

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

Legislative Schedules
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/calendar.aspx>

Office of the Governor
<http://www.governor.wa.gov>

OSPI
<http://www.k12.wa.us>

TVW
<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cutoff Calendar

January 14, 2013

First Day of Session.

February 22, 2013

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

March 1, 2013

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

March 13, 2013

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

April 3, 2013

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

April 9, 2013

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

April 17, 2013*

Last day to consider opposite house bills (5 p.m.) (except initiatives and alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session).

April 28, 2013

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Prime
HB 1057	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 1058	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
SHB 1076	Expanding participation in innovation academy cooperatives.	S Passed 3rd	Haigh
SHB 1088	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	H 2nd Reading	Dunshee
SHB 1089	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	H 2nd Reading	Dunshee
E2SHB 1134	Authorizing state-tribal education compact schools.	S Passed 3rd	McCoy
SHB 1144	Regarding qualifications for educational interpreters.	S Passed 3rd	Dahlquist
HB 1173	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	S Rules 2G	Santos
HB 1178	Authorizing alternative assessments of basic skills for teacher certification.	S Passed 3rd	Lytton
ESHB 1252	Establishing the Washington K–12 online professional development project.	S Ways & Means	Stonier
SHB 1298	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	S Rules 2	Springer
ESHB 1336	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	S Passed 3rd	Orwall
SHB 1397	Adding a requirement to sexual health education to include elements of and consequences for conviction of sexual offenses where the victim is a minor.	S Passed 3rd	Orcutt
ESHB 1412	Making community service a high school graduation requirement.	S Passed 3rd	Bergquist
SHB 1418	Regarding hours of availability of cities, towns, and special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	S Rules 2	Hunt
SHB 1472	Providing initiatives to improve and expand access to computer science education.	S Passed 3rd	Hansen
SHB 1541	Expanding the types of medications that a public or private school employee may administer to include nasal spray.	S Passed 3rd	Klippert
SHB 1556	Creating initiatives in high schools to save lives in the event of cardiac arrest.	S Passed 3rd	Van De Wege
ESHB 1633	Modifying school district bidding requirements for improvement and repair projects.	S Passed 3rd	Magendanz
2SHB 1642	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	S Passed 3rd	Pettigrew
ESHB 1688	Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools.	S Passed 3rd	Stonier
HB 1790	Concerning the use of traffic school fees.	Del to Gov	Parker
SHB 1812	Extending the time frame for making expenditures under the urban school turnaround initiative.	S Passed 3rd	Haigh

EHB 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.	S Ways & Means	Ormsby
HB 2003	Relating to fiscal matters.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2004	Relating to fiscal matters.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2012	Relating to education.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2013	Relating to education.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2014	Relating to revenue.	H Finance	Hunter
HB 2015	Relating to revenue.	H Finance	Hunter
HB 2024	Concerning legal proceedings by the attorney general on behalf of state officers.	H 2nd Reading	Pedersen
HB 2034	Relating to funding K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating tax preferences.	H Finance	Ormsby
HB 2035	Relating to funding K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating certain state tax exemptions, deductions, credits, and preferential rates.	H Finance	Ormsby
HB 2036	Investing in the education legacy trust account for K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating tax preferences.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2037	Investing in the education legacy trust account for K–12 basic education and higher education by extending the state business and occupation surtax.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 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.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2039	Relating to funding capital projects.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 2043	Temporarily suspending inflationary increases in educational employee compensation.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2046	Transferring funds from the budget stabilization account to the general fund.	H Approps	Hunter
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.	H Approps	Springer
HB 2051	Implementing basic education expenditures.	H Approps	Lytton
SB 5033	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
ESSB 5034	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	H Passed 3rd	Hill
SSB 5035	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	S Rules 2	Honeyford
SSB 5036	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	S Rules 2	Honeyford
ESB 5104	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	H Passed 3rd	Mullet
SB 5114	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	Del to Gov	Bailey
SB 5132	Concerning the disclosure of estimated debt service costs.	H Approps	Honeyford
SSB 5180	Improving access to higher education for students with disabilities.	S Pres Signed	Shin

<u>SB 5194</u>	Reducing educational employee cost-of-living adjustments and bonuses.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
<u>2SSB 5197</u>	Requiring additional safety features in school construction and remodeling.	H Passed 3rd	Dammeier
<u>SB 5198</u>	Exempting personal information relating to children from public inspection and copying.	H Rules R	Darneille
<u>E2SSB 5237</u>	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	H Rules R	Dammeier
<u>SSB 5242</u>	Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.	H Education	Litzow
<u>E2SSB 5243</u>	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	H Approps	Litzow
<u>E2SSB 5244</u>	Regarding school suspensions and expulsions.	H Rules R	Litzow
<u>ESSB 5328</u>	Creating a school-grading program that relies on the accountability index.	H Education	Litzow
<u>E2SSB 5329</u>	Creating the state superintendent school district.	H Passed 3rd	Litzow
<u>E2SSB 5330</u>	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	H Approps	Hargrove
<u>SSB 5445</u>	Funding capital projects.	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
<u>ESSB 5491</u>	Establishing statewide indicators of educational health.	H Passed 3rd	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5496</u>	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	S Pres Signed	Braun
<u>ESSB 5563</u>	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	Del to Gov	Kohl-Welles
<u>ESSB 5587</u>	Concerning student assessments.	H Education	Litzow
<u>ESB 5620</u>	Changing school safety-related drills.	Del to Gov	King
<u>2SSB 5624</u>	Aligning high-demand secondary STEM or career and technical education programs with applied baccalaureate programs.	Del to Gov	McAuliffe
<u>2ESB 5701</u>	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	S Pres Signed	Brown
<u>ESSB 5709</u>	Concerning a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility of using densified biomass to heat public schools.	H Passed 3rd	Smith
<u>ESSB 5753</u>	Providing flexibility in the education system.	H Rules R	Hobbs
<u>SSB 5754</u>	Concerning integrated career learning opportunities and employment training for at-risk youth.	H Approps	Litzow
<u>2SSB 5794</u>	Concerning alternative learning experience courses.	H Approps	Dammeier
<u>SB 5852</u>	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
<u>SB 5870</u>	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5871</u>	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5879</u>	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5880</u>	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5881</u>	Relating to revenue.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5882</u>	Relating to revenue.	S Ways & Means	Hill

<u>SB 5885</u>	Concerning instruction in Spanish and Chinese languages.	S EL/K-12	Roach
<u>SSB 5895</u>	Funding education.	S 2nd Reading	Hill
<u>SSB 5898</u>	Increasing education funding, including adjusting school district levy and state levy equalization provisions.	S 2nd Reading	Hill
<u>SB 5901</u>	Providing education reforms.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
<u>SSB 5905</u>	Establishing state employee eligibility for insurance benefits consistent with the employer shared responsibility provisions of the patient protection and affordable care act.	S 2nd Reading	Hill
<u>SB 5909</u>	Expanding STEM education to include the arts.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5910</u>	Providing that a quarterly revenue forecast is due on February 20th during both a long and short legislative session year.	S Ways & Means	Hill



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