

IN THIS ISSUE:

- 2013 Legislative Conference
- Budget Update
- This Week in Review
- Charter Commission Appointed
- AEA
- Pensions & Health Benefits
- Committee Meeting Schedule
- Useful Links

Week 8 – March 4–8, 2013

2013 Legislative Conference

This weekend, over 450 school directors and school administrators will gather at the Olympia Red Lion Hotel for the **2013 WSSDA/WASA/WASBO Legislative Conference**. Registration opens at 11:30 am and the program will start promptly 1:00 pm, with Governor Jay Inslee slated to be on stage at 1:05 pm. There has been much speculation recently about the governor's stance on the budget—specifically the K–12 budget and a *McCleary* down payment—and also on several education policy issues. We hope that Inslee will take this opportunity, in front of a packed house of elected board members and professional educators, to lay out his ideas on the budget and some of the K–12 legislation that is currently moving through the legislative process. The Conference program also includes invited legislative leaders and State Superintendent Randy Dorn.

The main focus of the collective associations' legislative platforms this year is the 2013–15 budget and the required basic education down payment to begin the process of complying with the Supreme Court's *McCleary* decision—and that will be a major focus of the Legislative Conference, especially with a presentation from crowd-favorite, Tom Ahearne, the lead attorney for the **Network for Excellence in Washington Schools (NEWS)**, the successful plaintiff in the *McCleary* education funding case. Ahearne will give attendees an update of the Supreme Court's most recent Orders to the Legislature, discuss what “real and measurable progress” towards full compliance with the Court really looks like and review some of the potential consequences if the Legislature ultimately decides to ignore the Court. The program will close with a presentation of the annual Hot Topics briefing, providing attendees with a concise and common message to take to legislators when attendees rush the Capital on Monday's “Day on the Hill.”

If you are attending the Legislative Conference, please be aware that both the House and Senate are **scheduled** to be in their respective chambers acting on legislation most of the day, beginning at 10:00 am. It is possible your scheduled meetings may be moved or even cancelled. If that happens, attempt to meet with the legislators' legislative assistants and/or try to pull your legislators off the floor to discuss your issues. You can even ask the member's assistant if they might be willing to assist you in getting the legislator off the floor—they can call their bosses, send them an e-mail or text, or even escort you to the chambers. It can't hurt to simply ask. As a last resort, if you are completely shut-out of a meeting, at least leave your Hot Topics briefing documents—with your contact information—at your legislator's office, perhaps with a hand-written “Sorry to have missed you” message.

About TWIO

***This Week in Olympia* is emailed to active WASA and AEA members each Friday during the Legislative Session and is posted on WASA's website at www.wasa-oly.org/TWIO.**

The annual WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference, is March 10–11, 2013, at the Red Lion Hotel and Capitol, Olympia. If you have not registered you can register at the conference.

Budget Update

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 4–8, 2013

continued

The main focus this year is the 2013–15 budget and the required basic education down payment to begin the process of complying with the Supreme Court's *McCleary* decision.

Legislative budget-writers continue to work behind-the-scenes to begin the crafting of a 2013–15 Operating Budget and it continues to be assumed a legislative proposal will not be publicly unveiled until after the **Economic & Revenue Forecast Council** updates its revenue projections on March 20. On March 1, the Forecast Council released its **preliminary March forecast** with a determination that Washington's economy is "slightly weaker" than expected in the November forecast. Employment growth is slightly weaker than previously projected, while the housing recovery continues to exceed expectations. Additionally, there has been a "significant fiscal tightening" (and a reduction in the projected personal income growth) due to the expiration of the federal payroll tax cut and an increase in some personal income taxes.

Most observers had been assuming that the March forecast would essentially be flat; however, with the imposition of federal sequestration and a projected increase in entitlement caseloads, a sense of pessimism has returned. Some are expecting caseload costs (such as long-term care services, Medicaid and K–12 basic education enrollment, bilingual enrollment and special education enrollment) to increase as much as \$300 million, while projected revenues could drop as much as \$200 million—resulting in a cumulative half-billion dollar increase in the currently projected \$900 million budget shortfall (not counting the required *McCleary* down payment). If this turns out to be accurate, a complicated budget situation will become even more complex.

On a positive budget note, this week Governor Inslee's plan for increasing revenues—and supporting education—became a bit less hazy. While he continues to publicly oppose any general tax increase, he also knows the only way Washington can dig out of our current budget hole is to increase revenues or decimate state services. On Tuesday, Inslee indicated that he will lay out a plan in the next few weeks to close tax loopholes or tax preferences that he says are obsolete. He stated the resultant increased revenues would be funneled to early education and K–12 education. With the Supreme Court's recent rejection of the requirement that revenue increases need a two-thirds, supermajority vote of the Legislature, the elimination of some outdated tax preferences may be viable this year.

This Week in Review

Representatives and Senators spent most of their time this week in their respective chambers working through lengthy lists of bills in order to adopt priority legislation before the next **cut-off deadline** arrives. All bills must be adopted by their house of origin (House bills out of the House and Senate bills out of the Senate) by March 13 in order to remain alive. Of course, budget bills and bills considered "necessary to implement the budget" remain exempt from these early cut-off dates.

The bulk of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus' package of education "reform" or accountability measures were adopted this week.

Senate Education Reform/Accountability Measures

The bulk of the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus' package of education "reform" or accountability measures were adopted this week, with the majority of those bills being adopted on "education day" on Wednesday. Senator Steve Litzow (R-Mercer Island), Chair of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, opened debate on the package of bills by announcing that he and Senator Rosemary McAuliffe (D-Bothell), Ranking Minority Member of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, had provided every senator with an apple on their desk. He noted this was a symbol that, even though "we may not agree how to get there, we are all here with the same goals" of making students more successful; increasing the graduation rate; and closing the opportunity gap. Then senators launched into a sometimes very contentious debate that lasted about seven hours. A total of eleven K–12 bills were put on the floor calendar.

First up for debate was **SB 5328**, which would assign letter grades (A–F) for schools, based on the state's Accountability Index. The bill, as amended by the Senate Early Learning &

This Week in Olympia:
8, March 4–8, 2013

continued

The Legislature should comply with the Supreme Court's Orders in the *McCleary* case and fully fund basic education, which would ensure ALL schools have the resources necessary to succeed.

Legislators have a fundamental misunderstanding about how schools operate. Principals, as a building-level leader, do not hire or fire staff. The superintendent (on behalf and with the school board) makes employment decisions.

K–12 Education Committee, would create the School Grading Pilot Program, requiring only five school districts, beginning in the 2013–14 school year, to be given letter grades. Unlike most pilot programs, however, which are created, operate for a period of time, are evaluated and then are either fully implemented or allowed to fade away, SB 5328 would automatically require the program to be implemented statewide, beginning in the 2014–15 school year. Additionally, the Legislature would not evaluate the program. Instead, OSPI would be required to contract for an evaluation of the program and any recommendations provided in the evaluation must be implemented when the program is implemented statewide.

Proponents of SB 5328 said that the current accountability labels did not provide enough clarity or transparency for parents or the general public. Opponents argued that letter grades were too broad and arbitrary and did not take into account a particular schools individual, and perhaps unique, circumstances. For example, one senator noted a high school in his district would receive an “F” grade under provisions of the bill. The noted school was an alternative high school that has proven to be very successful. Some students take longer than four years to graduate (one of the reasons for a failing grade); however, without this program, it is likely many of those struggling students would never graduate.

Proponents argued that if a school received a “D” or “F” grade, parents would be incensed and those parents would demand immediate action. Opponents argued that the larger problem is a lack of resources. They argued that the Legislature should comply with the Supreme Court's Orders in the *McCleary* case and fully fund basic education, which would ensure ALL schools have the resources necessary to succeed. It was also noted that the State Board of Education discussed the use of letter grades as the Accountability Index was being developed and its members rejected the idea.

One amendment was adopted which would require any school district with at least one school designated as an “F” school to be designated as a Required Action District. Further, the Required Action District “shall receive state funding” to support the implementation of a required action plan.” The amended bill was adopted with a vote of 26–23.

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

As he did in moving the bill in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, the bill's sponsor, Sen. Litzow, reiterated this was part of an accountability package with SB 5328. He stated, “Principals keep telling me that if we're going to hold them accountable for their schools, they want the flexibility to determine who their teams are.” Using the same, consistent arguments to support this bill just continues to hammer home the point that legislators have a fundamental misunderstanding about how schools operate. Principals, as a building-level leader, do not hire or fire staff. The superintendent (on behalf and with the school board) makes employment decisions. We continue to argue that superintendents should—and usually do—communicate and collaborate with principals and staff in making assignments, but ultimately those are—and should continue to be—district-level decisions, not building-level decisions. Opponents also argued the bill was premature, given the still-to-be-implemented new Teacher/Principal Evaluation Process. Still other opponents argued this bill would impede employee due process rights and undercut rights to collective bargaining. And, of course, several opponents used this as another opportunity to remind their colleagues that this was a distraction from the real issue of the session—funding basic education and complying with *McCleary*. The bill was adopted by the full Senate with a vote of 27–22.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 4–8, 2013

continued

These bills are a distraction from the real issue of the session—funding basic education and complying with *McCleary*.

SB 5329 garnered heavy debate opponents argued that if basic education was fully funded, ALL schools would be given additional resources to succeed.

SB 5587, which would establish a transition plan for the implementation of assessments aligned with Common Core State Standards, was next up. The bill would require OSPI and SBE to modify statewide assessments to implement the comprehensive English language arts and mathematics assessments developed by the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium by the 2014–15 school year. The mathematics End of Course assessments would cease to be administered after the 2013–14 school year. As the state transitions to the consortium-developed English language arts and mathematics assessments, the graduating classes of 2016 and 2017 would be allowed to meet the state standard for high school graduation purposes using either the current reading or writing assessments and both of the mathematics EOCs, or the consortium-developed English language arts assessment or mathematics assessments. For high school graduation purposes, the graduating class of 2018 would be required to meet the state standard on the consortium-developed English language arts and mathematics assessments. The bill was adopted by a vote of 29–20.

The fourth bill on the calendar, **SB 5329**, was originally introduced as a state takeover bill. The Education Committee scaled the bill down, changing it into a bill that would designate school districts with persistently low-performing schools (up to ten) as Required Action Districts, using the current RAD process already in place. Importantly, the bill amended by the Education Committee would provide resources (\$10 million) to implement required action plans. We were concerned the provided level of funding was too low and was not flexible enough; however, the bill was going in the right direction. Well, it was going in the right direction until it hit the Senate Ways & Means Committee. The fiscal committee stripped the funding (and also deleted language which noted the Legislature’s intent to provide state-level funding) and provided additional authority to OSPI to control schools (by hiring and firing staff) under the RAD process and ultimately close those schools. When it was time to debate this bill, it was quietly skipped. After taking some other action, the Senate recessed for lunch and members immediately went to caucus. Upon returning, well-after the previously scheduled time to reconvene, SB 5329 was set down without comment. The speculation was that, after being hammered over funding in two hours of debate, Majority Coalition Caucus members were reticent to move onto a bill that previously included specific funding, but was gutted in the fiscal committee. The bill kept its place on the calendar, but was not discussed on Wednesday.

After some intense behind-the-scenes negotiations, the bill was finally brought up for debate on Thursday. An amendment was adopted, with the Majority’s consent, that clarifies school districts are only required to participate in the RAD process to the extent state funding is provided to the support the process. The amendment also includes a “null and void” clause, noting that if specific funding for the purpose of the bill is not provided in the Operating Budget, the bill is invalidated.

As with the previous bills, SB 5329 garnered heavy debate. Proponents argued that this would start the process to transforming persistently failing schools, while opponents noted it would provide funding for only 10 struggling schools. Continuing their consistent message, opponents argued that if basic education was fully funded, ALL schools would be given additional resources to succeed. Several specific negative comments were also made about the bill’s provision of authority to OSPI to usurp a local school board’s authority, as well as OSPI’s ability to close schools without any ability for the public to provide input. The bill was adopted with a vote of 30–19.

On Wednesday, the Senate continued and took action on **SB 5330**, the comprehensive bill intended to “improve student achievement and student outcomes.” As described by its sponsor, Senator Jim Hargrove (D-Hoquiam), this bill is intended to “target successful education programs for state funding, rather than make blanket investments in education.” Following the Majority Coalition Caucus line of thinking regarding the linkage of school funding with student achievement, Hargrove stated, “To simply spend money on education, just to say we spent it, could very well be throwing good money after bad.” He believes

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 4–8, 2013

continued

SB 5330 would specifically direct the State Auditor to include the expenditure and the reporting of the expenditure of state funds for Parent Involvement Coordinators in the regular audits of school districts.

his bill would require education enhancements be invested in existing programs that have “proven results” to show their effectiveness. SB 5330 would:

- Allow schools to use up to three school days at the beginning of the school year to meet with parents and families as part of the Washington Kindergarten Inventory of Developing Skills (WaKIDS) process and still receive basic education funding for those days;
- Presumably provide funding for Parent Involvement Coordinators; however, rather than including specific funding values in the prototypical funding model, the bill clarifies that the Operating Budget “shall specify the level of state funding” (which could be “zero”). Language is also included to specifically direct the State Auditor to include the expenditure and the reporting of the expenditure of state funds for Parent Involvement Coordinators in the regular audits of school districts;
- Create a mentor support program for novice and probationary teachers (subject to appropriation);
- Expand the Learning Assistance Program to assist students whose behavior impacts themselves and their classmates;
- Alter the Transitional Bilingual Instruction Program to differentiate between students needing varying amounts of supplemental instruction. A TBIP teacher professional development program would also be created (subject to appropriation);
- Provide school districts with the highest levels of truancy with priority for Building Bridges Grants; and
- Promote interagency agreements that provide high school transition services to students with disabilities.

The full Senate adopted SB 5330 with no dissenting votes.

The final major piece of the Majority Coalition Caucus education agenda to be adopted was SB 5237, establishing accountability for student performance in reading. The bill would establish a plan for early intervention when children through grade three fail to read at grade level. Throughout the process, the bill has transitioned from a punitive bill for struggling students to more of an intervention/remediation model—although it still has some room to move. The bill would:

- Require the Department of Early Learning to expand the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program to serve more children in the 2013–15 biennium (subject to appropriation);
- Authorize targeted, research-based professional development in reading instruction for K–3 teachers (subject to appropriation);
- Require report cards of every student in grades K–4 to include information regarding how the student is progressing in reading skills and whether the student is on grade level. If the student is not on or above grade level, teachers must explain to the parent or guardian which interventions will be used to help the student improve. The teacher must also provide strategies for the parents to assist the student to improve reading skills at home;
- Require each school district to report to OSPI the number of students in grades K–3 that are reading below grade level and the interventions being provided; and
- Direct Learning Assistance Program funds to be first focused on addressing the needs of students in grades K–3 who are deficient in reading or reading-readiness skills. LAP reporting requirements would be expanded.

The intervention/remediation envisioned in SB 5237 would be costly to implement. The fiscal note specifies an estimated cost of \$77 million.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 4–8, 2013

continued

Students receiving a score of Below Basic on the third grade assessment in English language arts must receive intervention. Options include retaining the student or promoting with an intensive summer program provided. Beginning in the 2016–17 school year, school districts would be required to provide specified remediation for students who do not meet the state standard on the third grade English language arts assessment in the previous school year.

The intervention/remediation envisioned in this bill would be costly to implement. The fiscal note specifies an estimated cost of \$77 million. There was an attempt to amend the bill with a “null and void” clause, but that effort was defeated. Proponents of the bill continued to say this bill would fall under McCleary provisions and funding would be included in the budget. They did not actually say it, but the translation seemed to be: “Trust us.” The unfunded bill was adopted with a vote of 35–13.

Additional bills adopted by the Senate on “education day” were:

- **SB 5753** – would amend, suspend or eliminate a series of school district unfunded mandates.
- **SB 5244** – would make a number of changes regarding student suspensions and expulsions.
- **SB 5243** – would support academic acceleration for high school students.
- **SB 5491** – would establish statewide indicators of educational system health.
- **SB 5794** – would make various changes to Alternative Learning Experience programs.
- **SB 5496** – would authorize approval of online school programs in private schools.

SB 5244 would make a number of changes regarding student suspensions and expulsions.

Additional Education Bill Activity

Education was the focus of the House on Monday, although it was not as eventful as the Senate’s day-long bickering on Wednesday. Bills adopted by the House on Monday were:

- **HB 1178** – would authorize alternative assessments of basic skills for teacher certification.
- **HB 1336** – would require: school counselors and others to complete a training program in youth suicide screening and referral; and require school districts to adopt a plan regarding emotional or behavioral distress in students.
- **HB 1812** – would allow Seattle school district additional time to spend Urban School Turnaround Initiative grant funds.
- **HB 1345** – would ensure equal access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.
- **HB 1423** – would provide for a single set of laws and procedures governing online learning.

SB 5491 would establish statewide indicators of educational system health.

Additional bills of interest that were adopted this week:

- **HB 1397** – would require sexual health education to include consequences for conviction of sexual offenses where the victim is a minor.
- **HB 1541** – would expand the types of medications that school employees may administer to include nasal spray.
- **HB 1652** – would obligate counties, cities, and towns to adopt deferral systems for the collection of impact fees for residential building permits that delays payment until final inspection or certificate of occupancy.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, March 4–8, 2013

continued

HB 1652 – would obligate counties, cities, and towns to adopt deferral systems for the collection of impact fees for residential building permits that delays payment until final inspection or certificate of occupancy.

The Washington State Charter School Commission is comprised of nine members, appointed by Governor Inslee, Lt. Governor Brad Owen and Speaker of the House Frank Chopp. On March 6, as required by the law, each appointed three members.

- **HB 1413** – would establish the Washington Voting Rights Act and prohibit local government election districts that deny an equal opportunity for members of a race, color, or language group to elect candidates of their choice or influence the outcome of an election. It would also establish a cause of action to redress violations.
- **HB 1418** – would require local governments that do not maintain office hours for a minimum of 30 hours per week to post directions on how to contact agency personnel to make a public records request.
- **HB 1173** – would make changes to the Financial Education Public-Private Partnership and require OSPI to make financial education curriculum available to school districts, and school districts to provide courses with this curriculum.
- **SB 5620** – would change the number of certain safety-related drills that a school must conduct.
- **SB 5701** – would allow a certificated school employee's certificate or permit to be suspended or revoked based on a complaint alleging fraudulent submission of a test for educators.

Charter Commission Appointed

Initiative 1240, authorizing the creation of public charter schools, adopted by voters this past November, created a new, state-level commission to manage and oversee the charter school system. The Washington State Charter School Commission is comprised of nine members, appointed by Governor Inslee, Lt. Governor Brad Owen and Speaker of the House Frank Chopp. On March 6, as required by the law, each appointed three members.

Governor Inslee appointed:

- Doreen Cato (Ocean Shores) – Executive Director of the United Way of Grays Harbor and former Executive Director of First Place, a K–6 nonprofit school for at-risk children.
- Chris Martin (Spokane) – Executive Director of Prodigy Northwest, an organization that develops leadership and academic programs for gifted youth, and a member of Spokane School District's STEM Design and Leadership Team.
- Steve Sundquist (Seattle) – former Seattle School District board member and a member of Our Schools Coalition, a group of organizations and community leaders united to express the community's voice in teacher contract negotiations, to advocate for our children, and to support teachers as professionals in the Seattle School District.

Lt. Governor Owen appointed:

- Kevin Jacka (Springdale) – Superintendent of the Mary Walker School District since 2005 and former lead superintendent of the Rural Alliance, an organization involving education partners to promote college/career readiness and college transition.
- Cindi Williams (Bellevue) – Currently an executive with an education policy firm with previous senior-level policy and communications positions in education including with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the U.S. Secretary of Education and the White House.
- Larry Wright (Sammamish) – Managing Director of the Bellevue Arts Museum with an extensive background with youth-focused organizations at the state and national level, including the National Mentoring Partnership, Washington State Mentors and the College Success Foundation.

Speaker Chopp appointed:

- Trish Millines Dziko (Vashon Island) – Founder and CEO of the Technology Access Foundation, a nonprofit organization that gets students of color engaged in STEM by partnering with education, business and community leaders, and Co-Chair of the Committee for Excellence in the Seattle School District.
- Margrit McGuire (Seattle) – Director of Teacher Education at Seattle University and a specialist in curriculum development and social studies education.
- Dave Quall (Mount Vernon) – Former Democratic state representative who served as chair of the House Education Committee for eight years and retired public school teacher, counselor and coach with 38 years of experience.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

As we reported in last week's *TWIO*, we're following closely the progress of SB, 5664, deferral of impact fees, which would move the receipt by school districts of impact fees from the time of the issuance of the building permit, which is the current procedure, to the time of the issuance of the certificate of completion. Rapidly growing school districts need the money early in the process to purchase portables for the students who will be moving in. So far this week, the amended bill, which exempts school districts from the deferral process, remains in Senate Rules.

However, on March 6, the House passed HB 1652, the House's version of the same bill, and it doesn't exempt school districts from the deferral. It has been sent to Senate Governmental Operations, where we'll oppose it if it's given a public hearing.

Also, as we reported in last week's *TWIO*, we're watching the progress of SB 5724, modifying the school district bid requirement. The amended bill is now in Senate Rules, and would raise the bill limit on in-house school repair from \$40,000 to \$75,000, and the automatic inflationary increase was removed. The bill was also clarified that "a department within the district" would do the repair work. HB 1633, its companion bill in the House, has also been amended to \$75,000, and a district's department does the work, but the automatic inflationary increase is retained. It's now in House Rules. Our position is that with the bid limit being raised to \$75,000, districts would have greater flexibility in completing school repairs. We are also opposing any attempts to lower the amount from \$75,000 to \$60,000.

Pensions and Health Benefits

By John Kvamme

There is very little activity regarding pension or health benefit bills this past week since almost all legislative work was confined to action on the floors of the Senate and House. Union and association stakeholders made efforts to communicate with Senators concerning talking points in opposition to SSB 5851. SSB 5851 is Senator Bailey's bill that initiates a 401K type of pension plan that is optional to new employees. It also provides an option for present employees to make a transfer into this new plan. A more complete summary of the bill is in this week's "Retirement and a Health Benefits" updated bill watch found on our association's web site.

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 the bills of highest interest to school administrators. A more comprehensive bill watch list is located on the [WASA website](#).

Bill #	Title	Status	Prime
HB 1015	Reducing costs by reducing state assessment requirements.	H Education	McCoy
HB 1019	Regarding identification of requestors of public records.	H Govt Ops & Ele	Haler
SHB 1037	Establishing a cost-recovery mechanism for public records sought for commercial purposes.	H Approps	Moeller
HB 1050	Authorizing government agencies to sell naming rights of public facilities.	H Govt Ops & Ele	Angel
HB 1054	Regarding the allocation of one-half of one percent of original public school construction for equipment and technology purposes.	H Cap Budget	Angel
HB 1057	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 1058	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 1067	Enhancing the basic education allocation formula for principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level administrators to support the teacher evaluation program requirements of RCW 28A.405.100.	H Approps	Lytton
SHB 1076	Expanding participation in innovation academy cooperatives.	S EL/K–12	Haigh
HB 1077	Authorizing the educational service district board to fill vacancies on the board of directors in second-class school districts with an at-large appointment if after one hundred twenty days a candidate from the director district cannot be recruited.	H Education	Haigh
HB 1088	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 1089	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 1122	Increasing revenues dedicated to basic education purposes.	H Finance	Carlyle
SHB 1128	Regarding local agencies' responses to public records requests.	H Rules R	Takko
2SHB 1134	Authorizing state-tribal education compact schools.	H 2nd Reading	McCoy
SHB 1144	Regarding qualifications for educational interpreters.	S EL/K–12	Dahlquist
HB 1173	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	S EL/K–12	Santos
HB 1174	Complying with the state's constitutional duty to make ample provision for a basic education by prioritizing state funding for K–12 education and targeting state investments on reforms with the highest impact on student success.	H Approps	Dahlquist
SHB 1177	Modifying the education accountability system to allow state criteria, resources, and strategies to be used for assistance and intervention.	H 2nd Reading	Lytton
HB 1178	Authorizing alternative assessments of basic skills for teacher certification.	S EL/K–12	Lytton
HB 1197	Concerning open public meetings.	H Govt Operations	Pollet
SHB 1198	Requiring training of public officials and employees regarding public records and open public meetings.	H Apps Gen Govt	Pollet
HB 1208	Establishing the digital college in the high school pilot project.	H Education	Reykdal
HB 1248	Supporting music education for young children in public schools.	H Approps Educa	Maxwell

<u>SHB 1252</u>	Establishing the Washington K–12 online professional development project.	H 2nd Reading	Stonier
<u>HB 1255</u>	Concerning exemptions from prevailing wage for school plant facilities receiving state funding assistance through the school construction assistance program.	H Labor/Work Dev	Manweller
<u>HB 1276</u>	Creating the dropout prevention through farm engagement pilot project.	H 2nd Reading	Reykdal
<u>SHB 1283</u>	Changing compulsory school attendance requirements for children six and seven years of age.	H 2nd Reading	Maxwell
<u>SHB 1293</u>	Requiring school districts to disclose information about required assessments.	H Approps	Hope
<u>SHB 1298</u>	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	S Govt Ops	Springer
<u>HB 1304</u>	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	H Rules R	Hargrove
<u>HB 1329</u>	Creating a sales tax holiday for back-to-school clothing and supplies.	H Finance	Moeller
<u>ESHB 1336</u>	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	S EL/K–12	Orwall
<u>HB 1345</u>	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	S EL/K–12	Hayes
<u>HB 1369</u>	Using school days for meeting with parents and families as part of the Washington inventory of developing skills.	S EL/K–12	Lytton
<u>SHB 1397</u>	Adding a requirement to sexual health education to include elements of and consequences for conviction of sexual offenses where the victim is a minor.	S EL/K–12	Orcutt
<u>HB 1405</u>	Creating a competitive grant program for informal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.	H Cap Budget	Liias
<u>SHB 1412</u>	Making community service a high school graduation requirement.	H Rules R	Bergquist
<u>SHB 1413</u>	Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2013.	H 2nd Reading	Moscoso
<u>SHB 1418</u>	Regarding hours of availability of cities, towns, and special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	S Govt Ops	Hunt
<u>SHB 1423</u>	Providing for a single set of laws and procedures governing online learning.	S EL/K–12	Haigh
<u>2SHB 1424</u>	Enhancing the statewide K–12 dropout prevention, intervention, and re-engagement system.	H 2nd Reading	Haigh
<u>HB 1431</u>	Regarding alternative learning experience courses.	H Education	Santos
<u>HB 1450</u>	Regarding assessments in public schools.	H Education	Hunt
<u>SHB 1452</u>	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	H Approps	Dahlquist
<u>SHB 1472</u>	Providing initiatives to improve and expand access to computer science education.	H 2nd Reading	Hansen
<u>HB 1475</u>	Authorizing waivers of state requirements for school districts.	H Education	Magendanz
<u>HB 1476</u>	Establishing a performance-based grading system for schools and school districts.	H Education	Dahlquist
<u>SHB 1477</u>	Providing flexibility for how school districts address truancy of students.	H 2nd Reading	Magendanz
<u>HB 1492</u>	Concerning waivers from school year requirements for purposes of economy and efficiency.	H Education	Klippert
<u>HB 1505</u>	Raising the minimum state funding assistance percentage for the school construction assistance program.	H Cap Budget	Pedersen

2SHB 1526	Creating a pilot project to increase enrollment of underrepresented students in the running start program.	H 2nd Reading	Orwall
SHB 1541	Expanding the types of medications that a public or private school employee may administer to include nasal spray.	S EL/K-12	Klippert
SHB 1556	Creating initiatives in high schools to save lives in the event of cardiac arrest.	H 2nd Reading	Van De Wege
HB 1560	Implementing selected recommendations from the 2011 and 2013 reports of the quality education council.	H Approps	Maxwell
SHB 1562	Requiring funding for professional development for K-12 teachers.	H Approps	Lytton
HB 1578	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	H Education	Rodne
SHB 1633	Modifying school district bidding requirements for improvement and repair projects.	H 2nd Reading	Magendanz
HB 1640	Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 1641	Creating a statewide school district for the purpose of improving performance of the most persistently lowest achieving schools.	H Education	Pettigrew
2SHB 1642	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	H 2nd Reading	Pettigrew
SHB 1650	Supporting K-12 career education, exploration, and planning.	H Approps	McCoy
HB 1656	Establishing statewide high school graduation requirements that permit increased flexibility for students to select courses based on their interests and plans.	H Education	Stonier
HB 1664	Clarifying the authority of a nurse working in a school setting.	H Education	Lias
HB 1673	Enhancing the basic education allocation formula to adopt the staffing resources recommended by the quality education council.	H Education	Lias
2SHB 1680	Implementing strategies to close the educational opportunity gap, based on the recommendations of the educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee.	H 2nd Reading	Santos
SHB 1688	Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools.	H Rules R	Stonier
HB 1691	Authorizing the educational service district board or local school board to fill vacancies on the board of directors in second-class school districts with an at-large appointment if after one hundred twenty days a candidate from the director district cannot be recruited.	H Education	Haigh
SHB 1692	Implementing career and college ready graduation requirements.	H Rules R	Sullivan
SHB 1698	Requiring the installation and maintenance of signs indicating the end of school speed zones.	H Rules R	Hunt
HB 1709	Requiring a study to develop a state foreign language education interpreter training program.	H Education	Dahlquist
HB 1714	Changing open public meetings provisions.	H Govt Operations	Pollet
HB 1721	Establishing a period of public and legislative review of appropriations legislation.	H Approps	Pike
HB 1735	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	H Education	Reykdal
HB 1744	Excusing work and school absences for a reason of faith or conscience.	H Judiciary	Moscoco
HB 1763	Regarding hours of availability of special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	H Govt Operations	Klippert

<u>HB 1765</u>	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	H Education	Bergquist
<u>HB 1788</u>	Allowing public school districts and private schools to adopt a policy authorizing permanent employees to possess firearms on school grounds under certain conditions.	H Judiciary	Pike
<u>HB 1790</u>	Concerning the use of traffic school fees.	H 2nd Reading	Parker
<u>HB 1811</u>	Requiring additional safety features in school construction and remodeling.	H Education	Zeiger
<u>SHB 1812</u>	Extending the time frame for making expenditures under the urban school turnaround initiative.	S EL/K-12	Haigh
<u>HB 1815</u>	Assuring that education-related information is appropriately provided to parents with diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds.	H Education	Moscoco
<u>HB 1848</u>	Permitting school siting outside of urban growth areas.	H Local Govt	Springer
<u>HB 1850</u>	Authorizing school districts to take actions related to certificated school employees charged with certain felony crimes.	H Education	Klippert
<u>HB 1851</u>	Concerning compensation for certificated employees in the event of notice of probable cause for discharge.	H Education	Klippert
<u>HB 1869</u>	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	H Education	Liias
<u>2SHB 1872</u>	Establishing a comprehensive initiative to increase learning opportunities and improve educational outcomes in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics through multiple strategies and statewide partnerships.	H 2nd Reading	Maxwell
<u>HB 1900</u>	Specifying “caseload” for purposes of caseload forecasts of common school students.	H Rules R	Stonier
<u>HB 1908</u>	Providing exceptions for firearms on school property provisions.	H Judiciary	Scott
<u>HB 1913</u>	Addressing service credit for certain school employee service workers.	H Approps	Ormsby
<u>HB 1920</u>	Preserving funding deposited into the education legacy trust account used to support common schools and access to higher education by restoring the application of the Washington estate and transfer tax to certain property transfers.	H Finance	Ormsby
<u>HJR 4201</u>	Requiring a two-thirds majority vote for approval of tax increase legislation.	H Finance	Haler
<u>HJR 4202</u>	Requiring a balanced budget.	H Approps	Haler
<u>HJR 4209</u>	Amending the state Constitution to allow a reasonable suspicion standard in certain searches of students on school grounds.	H Judiciary	O’Ban
<u>SB 5018</u>	Eliminating the requirement to purchase public art with appropriations made for construction of public buildings.	S Ways & Means	Benton
<u>SB 5026</u>	Creating a peer mentoring program to encourage elementary school students to attend college.	S Higher Ed	Hasegawa
<u>SB 5033</u>	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5034</u>	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5035</u>	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
<u>SB 5036</u>	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
<u>SB 5038</u>	Enhancing the basic education allocation formula for principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level administrators to support the teacher evaluation program requirements of RCW 28A.405.100.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe

SB 5039	Increasing revenues dedicated to basic education purposes.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5094	Requiring notification of sex offenders attending schools.	S EL/K-12	Pearson
ESB 5104	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	H Education	Mullet
SB 5114	Regarding access to K-12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	H Education	Bailey
SB 5117	Regarding family involvement coordinators in public schools.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5132	Concerning the disclosure of estimated debt service costs.	S Rules 2	Honeyford
SSB 5138	Creating a council on state debt.	S 2nd Reading	Parlette
SSB 5146	Creating a competitive grant program for informal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5155	Regarding long-term suspension or expulsion from school.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SSB 5169	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	S Rules 2	Roach
SB 5172	Enacting the Ike act.	S EL/K-12	Tom
SB 5173	Excusing work and school absences for a reason of faith or conscience.	S Commerce and L	Hasegawa
SSB 5180	Improving access to higher education for students with disabilities.	H Hi Ed	Shin
SB 5194	Reducing educational employee cost-of-living adjustments and bonuses.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
2SSB 5197	Requiring additional safety features in school construction and remodeling.	H Education	Dammeier
SB 5198	Exempting personal information relating to children from public inspection and copying.	H Govt Operations	Darneille
SB 5232	Requiring the establishment of a medical emergency response and automated external defibrillator program for high schools.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
E2SSB 5237	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	S Passed 3rd	Dammeier
SSB 5242	Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.	S Passed 3rd	Litzow
E2SSB 5243	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	S Passed 3rd	Litzow
E2SSB 5244	Regarding school suspensions and expulsions.	S Passed 3rd	Litzow
SB 5245	Regarding the collection of student suspension and expulsion data.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 5246	Clarifying the teacher and principal evaluation process with the intent of strengthening the process.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 5278	Providing a salary bonus for teachers in high market demand subjects.	S EL/K-12	Carrell
SB 5301	Regarding student suspension and expulsion.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5314	Identifying public schools as essential public facilities for the purposes of the growth management act.	S Govt Ops	Becker
ESSB 5328	Creating a school-grading program that relies on the accountability index.	S Passed 3rd	Litzow
2SSB 5329	Creating the state superintendent school district.	S 2nd Reading	Litzow
E2SSB 5330	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	S Passed 3rd	Hargrove
SSB 5365	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	S 2nd Reading	Rolfes

<u>SB 5366</u>	Requiring the office of the superintendent of public instruction to assist school districts in disclosing information about required assessments.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
<u>SB 5428</u>	Creating initiatives in high schools to save lives in the event of cardiac arrest.	S EL/K-12	Schlicher
<u>SSB 5445</u>	Funding capital projects.	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
<u>SB 5451</u>	Supporting music education for young children in public schools.	S EL/K-12	Shin
<u>SB 5473</u>	Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2013.	S Govt Operations	Nelson
<u>SB 5477</u>	Delineating standard diplomas and applied diplomas.	S EL/K-12	Roach
<u>SB 5483</u>	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
<u>ESSB 5491</u>	Establishing statewide indicators of educational health.	S Passed 3rd	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5496</u>	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	S 2nd Reading	Braun
<u>SB 5497</u>	Concerning assault in the third degree against a school employee.	S EL/K-12	Fain
<u>SB 5501</u>	Reducing certain requirements affecting school districts.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
<u>SB 5506</u>	Concerning funding for the safe routes to school program.	S Transportation	Billig
<u>SSB 5508</u>	Restricting prevailing wages on certain rural school district projects.	S Rules 2	Hatfield
<u>SB 5529</u>	Creating a sales tax holiday for back-to-school clothing and supplies.	S Ways & Means	Rivers
<u>SB 5557</u>	Encouraging educating students on the content and importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	S EL/K-12	Chase
<u>ESSB 5563</u>	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	H Education	Kohl-Welles
<u>SB 5569</u>	Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5570</u>	Concerning school funding.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5571</u>	Increasing public awareness of mental illness and its consequences.	S HumServ/Corr	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5573</u>	Implementing the first biennium spending plan recommendations of the joint task force on education funding.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<u>SB 5581</u>	Regarding the allocation of one-half of one percent of original public school construction for equipment and technology purposes.	S EL/K-12	Delvin
<u>ESSB 5587</u>	Concerning student assessments.	S Passed 3rd	Litzow
<u>SSB 5588</u>	Changing the definition of "school day."	S Ways & Means	Litzow
<u>SB 5589</u>	Providing for a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district bonds.	S Govt Operations	Mullet
<u>SB 5618</u>	Including searches by school resource officers and local police school liaison officers within the warrantless school search exception.	H Judiciary	Carrell
<u>ESB 5620</u>	Changing school safety-related drills.	H Education	King
<u>2SSB 5624</u>	Aligning high-demand secondary STEM or career and technical education programs with applied baccalaureate programs.	S Rules 2	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5642</u>	Raising the minimum state funding assistance percentage for the school construction assistance program.	S Ways & Means	Frocht
<u>SB 5649</u>	Using the collaborative schools process for required action districts that continue to struggle to improve student academic achievement.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes

SB 5660	Regarding firearms safety education programs.	S EL/K-12	Chase
SB 5667	Providing for a single set of laws and procedures governing online learning.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 5671	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
2ESB 5701	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	H Education	Brown
SSB 5706	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SSB 5709	Concerning a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility of using densified biomass to heat public schools.	S 2nd Reading	Smith
SSB 5724	Modifying school district bidding requirements for improvement and repair projects.	S Rules 2	Honeyford
SB 5738	Providing a funding source to improve education.	S Ways & Means	Murray
SB 5743	Modifying the use of revenue from automated school bus safety camera infractions.	S Rules 2	Hobbs
SSB 5753	Providing flexibility in the education system.	S 2nd Reading	Hobbs
SSB 5754	Concerning integrated career learning opportunities and employment training for at-risk youth.	S 2nd Reading	Litzow
SSB 5755	Establishing a comprehensive initiative to increase learning opportunities and improve educational outcomes in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics through multiple strategies and statewide partnerships.	S Rules 2	Litzow
SB 5790	Expanding participation in innovation academy cooperatives.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
2SSB 5794	Concerning alternative learning experience courses.	S Passed 3rd	Dammeier
SB 5818	Supporting K-12 career education, exploration, and planning.	S EL/K-12	Rivers
SB 5822	Concerning notification to school districts of substantiated concerns of child abuse or neglect.	S HumServ/Corr	Pearson
SB 5827	Addressing service credit for certain school employee service workers.	S Ways & Means	Chase
SB 5837	Implementing career and college ready graduation requirements.	S EL/K-12	Frocht
SB 5852	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
SB 5863	Providing a business and occupation tax exemption for charter schools and nonprofit education service providers.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
SB 5867	Modifying the number of judges on the state supreme court.	S Law & Justice	Baumgartner
SJM 8006	Eddie Eagle GunSafe Program	S 2nd Reading	Chase
SJR 8203	Amending the state Constitution to allow a reasonable suspicion standard in certain searches of students on school grounds.	S Law & Justice	Carrell
SJR 8208	Amending the Constitution to allow a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district bonds.	S Govt Operations	Mullet
SJR 8209	Amending the Constitution to make higher education the state's second highest priority.	S Ways & Means	Baumgartner

