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Week 1 - January 13–17, 2014

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.

This Week in Review

Session Convenes

On Monday, January 13, the Washington State Legislature convened its second year of the 63rd Biennial Session. (For a preview of the 2014 Session, please see the [TWIO Pre-Session Update, January 10, 2014](#).)

Following some traditional session opening ceremonies, including the swearing in of a number of new members, legislators wasted no time in taking action. The House quickly pulled one of its priority bills, [HB 1817](#), to the floor for debate and adoption. HB 1817 would enact a state-level DREAM Act, allowing certain undocumented students to be eligible for higher education financial aid. Last session, the bill was adopted by the House with a strong bipartisan vote of 77-20, but failed to move in the Senate. Even though it appeared there were a majority of senators in favor of the bill, it only received a perfunctory hearing in the Senate Higher Education Committee, and was never brought up for executive action. House leadership continued to push the issue through the end of session and attempted to use the bill as a bargaining chip in the final budget negotiations. Ultimately, the bill died in the Senate lacking action and was (like all unadopted bills) returned to the House at the end of the session.

When the HB 1817 was brought up on Monday, the House again adopted the bill with a strong, bipartisan vote of 71-23. While the necessary votes for adoption appear to still be present in the Senate, leadership has already stated the bill is unlikely to move. Understanding the Senate's resistance to the issue, Representatives in support of the legislation are aggressively pushing the bill and are seeking support from outside the Legislature. Many superintendents across the state received a letter requesting support for the bill just prior to the start of the session. If your district is in favor of the legislation, you are encouraged to contact your senators and express support. Be aware, however, that the issue continues to be highly controversial in some areas of the state. And more importantly, you need to be aware House members appear prepared to use this as an election issue, should the bill fail to be acted upon by the Senate.

Join us at the 2014 WASA/WSSDA/
WASBO Legislative Conference,
January 26–27. Register now at www.wasa-oly.org/Leg14

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Inslee's State of the State

On Tuesday, Governor Inslee presented his first **State of the State Address** (last year's speech was his Inaugural Address) to a Joint Session of the Legislature. The speech was anticipated to be standard fare, but the governor unveiled an unexpected surprise. Inslee's required **2014 Supplemental Operating Budget request**, released in December, was proclaimed to be a "hold steady" proposal that included only maintenance level increases and selected minor policy additions. The governor was prepared to support his own modest proposal, but started his Address with a focus on a forthcoming K–12 funding package.

He stated that the **Supreme Court's recent McCleary order**, released on January 9, had forced him to rethink his "hold steady" budget approach. He said, "The Supreme Court has forced us all to look anew at funding our education system this year," noting that the Court has said "we aren't moving fast enough." The governor said he would soon propose "a plan to make an investment of \$200 million in our schools this session." Although no specific details were provided, it appears approximately \$60 million of the package will be for a "long overdue" Cost of Living Adjustment for educators, with the remaining approximately \$140 million being funneled to local school districts as an enhancement to Maintenance, Supplies and Operating Costs (MSOC).

In support of this plan, Inslee emphasized that "we need to stop downplaying the significance of this Court action," reminding the gathered policymakers the Court has said the *McCleary* case "remains fully subject to judicial enforcement." The governor strongly stated, "We must not let that happen."

Committee Action

The remainder of the week was less eventful, but no less busy. Legislative committees jumped right into lengthy agendas, holding a series of work sessions, as well as hearing new and returning bills and quickly acting on some of them. On Monday, the House Education Committee held a work session on four issues:

Educational Interpreters for the Deaf—The Professional Educator Standards Board (PESB) provided two reports to the Committee. The first was a required report of how to appropriately use the **National Interpreter Certification (NIC)** and the education interpreter performance assessment for educational interpreters in Washington public schools. The ultimate recommendation was that NO additional requirements to the existing standard related to the NIC be added at this time. The work group, however, did provide additional recommendations that:

1. PESB review the status of implementation of the current standard within 5 years and reconsider how the standard could be enhanced, either with the NIC or other requirements; and
2. A state agency knowledgeable in deaf education that provides statewide services be given the responsibility for implementing, coordinating, and managing the educational interpreter standards.

PESB was also directed to develop and publish standards for educational interpreters. The second report provided those **Educational Interpreter Standards Recommendations**. The PESB's work group recommendations for the assessments and performance standard are:

1. Educational Interpreter Performance Assessment (EIPA) with a minimum score of 3.5 AND Educational Interpreter Performance Assessment (EIPA) - Written Test – passing score; OR
2. Interpreting Certificate (NIC) with RID certification AND Educational Interpreter Performance Assessment (EIPA) - Written Test – passing score

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Indicators of Educational System Health—Ben Rarick, State Board of Education Executive Director, **provided an overview** of the SBE’s required establishment of goals for improvement of **statewide indicators of educational system health**. Specifically, SBE was tasked with outlining “the status of each indicator,” and establishing “baseline values and initial goals” for the system. In addition to establishing the required recommendations, the SBE also suggested a series of refinements. The SBE also asked for additional time to work on target-setting to the new improved goals.

Quality Education Council—Representatives Kristine Lytton (D-Anacortes) and Cathy Dahlquist (R-Enumclaw), members of the Quality Education Council, **presented a review** of the **QEC’s 2014 Report to the Legislature**. The QEC provided four specific recommendations for consideration by the 2014 Legislature related to:

1. Education system goals and metrics
2. 24 credit graduation requirement framework
3. Summer learning loss; and
4. Ongoing work of the QEC

Economy and Efficiency Waivers—Ben Rarick, SBE Executive Director, **reviewed the SBE’s required report** examining **Economy and Efficiency Waivers**, a limited pilot program that is set to expire August 31, 2014. Ultimately, the SBE found the data to be inconclusive in regards to the specific question about whether or not the alternative program led to measurable growth in student achievement. The Board also found, however, that there was no measurable decline in achievement and that other benefits were identified. Given that, the SBE recommended that the waivers be continued for an interim period. Note: **HB 1492**, which would remove the expiration date for these waivers, has been scheduled for public hearing in the House Education Committee on Monday, January 20.

On Wednesday, the House Education Committee shifted to public hearings and took testimony on five bills:

- **HB 2017**, a returning bill from last session, would change the current (May 15) deadline for notices of nonrenewal of contracts for certificated school employees. The bill would provide that if the state Operating Budget has not passed the Legislature by the end of the regular legislative session, school districts and ESDs would have until June 15 to send contract nonrenewal notices.
- **HB 2133** intends to maintain the privacy of student educational records. The bill would require the Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee (JLARC) to determine the extent to which the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) permit sharing of personally identifiable student data or student-level data under documents and agreements related to collection, sharing, storage, security, dissemination, and access to personally identifiable student data or student-level data. While this review is potentially appropriate, language in the bill specifically states “if the analysis indicates any possibility of [a privacy] violation, it is the Legislature’s intent to withdraw from membership of and participation in any multistate assessment consortium” that disseminates student data to the federal government. While not spelled out, it is clear this is the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium. The concern is that this could be a back-door attempt to eliminate Washington’s participation in SBAC, in the guise of protecting student privacy. We will continue to watch this issue closely.
- **HB 1709**, a returning bill from last year, would direct the Office of the Education Ombudsman to conduct a feasibility study for development of a foreign language education interpreter training program.

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- **HB 1815**, a returning bill from last year, would direct WSSDA to develop a model policy—and require school districts to adopt the policy—assuring that education-related information is appropriately provided to parents with diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds.
- **HB 2200**, a new bill regarding an on-going issue, would allow school directors in school districts that enroll 20,000 or more students to be compensated in an amount authorized by the school board, not to exceed the annual salary provided to legislators.

The House Education Committee continued hearing bills on Thursday. They heard testimony on two bills dealing with dropout prevention intervention and re-engagement, providing families, schools and communities with tools needed to increase the number of on-time graduations. Both bills are sponsored by Rep. Kathy Haigh (D-Shelton). **HB 1424**, returning from last session, would provide definitions of a K–12 dropout prevention, intervention and reengagement system and direct OSPI to develop an assessment tool for the system. A program would be created to allocate funds for graduation coaches for struggling schools and school success coaches for elementary and middle schools. Approved dropout reengagement programs would be funded at a rate of 1.22 per FTE student. Finally, the bill would add dropout prevention, intervention and reengagement services to the basic core services to be provided by ESDs and create an intervention specialist corps at ESDs, if funded. The second bill, **HB 2158**, would also add dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement services to the basic core services to be provided by ESDs, but also authorize ESDs that operate approved dropout reengagement programs to grant high school credits and issue transcripts to students.

Dr. Michael Dunn, ESD 101 Superintendent, and Dr. Dana Anderson, ESD 113 Superintendent, were both on-hand to offer support for the bills. They did mention a concern about ESDs granting high school credits, suggesting that perhaps they could issue credits in cooperation with local school districts, if requested. The original HB 1424 included similar ESD credit-granting language, but it was eliminated as it moved through the legislative process last year, so the language in HB 2158 would likely also be removed if the bill is acted upon.

Also on Wednesday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee held a work session on Capital Budget and Debt Limit issues. The focus was broad, touching on the governor's Supplemental Capital Budget request and the overall Capital Budget, but there was also a heavy focus on **K–12 construction**, a continued, stated capital priority of key legislative leaders. Committee staff also provided a **historical review of K–12 Capital Budget** appropriations. Even though K–12 construction remains a legislative priority, legislators continue ask troubling questions. For example, questions were again raised about how to link K–12 policy objectives and student outcomes to capital decisions. Additionally, questions were raised about local control of school construction designs. OSPI's capacity report was also discussed and heavy criticism was levied on districts for a lack of participation. One legislator commented, "I guess they don't want the money."

TPEP/Federal Waiver Legislation

Last year, the US Department of Education designated Washington's No Child Left Behind waiver as "high risk" and directed Washington to require the use of federally required state test scores as one of the measures of student growth in Washington's teacher and principal evaluation. While it appeared many of the education "reform" issues from last session would be set aside this year, it was clear that amendments to the Teacher/Principal Evaluation Project were going to be a major issue that would be addressed. On Wednesday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing on **three separate waiver-related bills**. Each bill would make a change in TPEP to ensure Washington will not lose its federal NCLB waiver. Each bill takes a different approach, however.

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SB 5246, introduced last session, would require “one of the multiple measures of student growth must be student results on the relevant assessment” (reading/language arts or mathematics). The bill would also dictate that any rules adopted by OSPI regarding student growth goals “must assume a goal that students will achieve one year of student growth in a given academic year.” The bill further specifies that: (1) student growth data “must be weighted such that it consists of 50 percent of the summative performance” of teachers and principals for at least three of the evaluation criteria; and (2) “seniority must not be weighted more than 10 percent” when making human resource or personnel decisions.

SB 5960 only includes necessary waiver language and does not address the student growth weighting issue or the seniority limitation. The bill includes similar language to SB 5246, requiring that “one of the multiple measures of student growth must be the student results on the relevant assessment” (reading/language arts or mathematics). Additionally, OSPI is directed to provide school districts with relevant state-level assessment information to determine student growth.

The third bill, **SB 6055** is request legislation from Superintendent Dorn. Its waiver language is significantly less stringent, stating “student growth data elements must include state-based tools” when relevant. No language regarding the student growth weighting or seniority limitations is included. The OSPI bill, however, includes an implementation delay. It states, “evaluation results must be used as one of multiple factors in making human resource or personnel decisions,” but delays that requirement from the 2015–16 school year until the 2016–17 school year.

WEA strongly opposed all three bills on Wednesday, while the “education reform” groups (League of Education Voters, Stand for Children and Partnership for Learning) strongly supported all three bills. WASA, along with AWSP and WSSDA stated no position.

While this is an important issue, it is clear from talking with administrators across the state, our Association is split on the issue of the federal waiver. This will be an important topic of conversation in WASA’s Legislation & Finance Committee next week and in WASA’s Board of Directors meeting the following week, but staff felt it was prudent to not pre-suppose those decisions. Instead of stating a specific position on the bills, we indicated our support for the implementation delay contained in SB 6055 and expressed generic support for maintaining as much local decision-making flexibility as possible, noting that SB 6055 seemed to offer that level of flexibility. We also expressed specific concerns with establishing a required percentage weight to student growth factors or establishing a percentage limitation on the use of seniority.

At the end of the hearing, the Chair noted the Committee would be adopting “one of these bills” on Friday. No executive action was taken in Friday’s meeting; however, the Chair indicated that SB 5246 would be acted upon on Monday.

1,080 Instructional Hours Update

Since August of last year, WASA has been working with OSPI and SBE in an effort to assist districts in complying with the 2013 Legislature’s mandate to increase instructional hours beginning in the 2014–15 school year. School districts must increase instructional hours in grades 7–12 from 1,000 average hours to 1,080 actual hours in each grade level and increase instructional hours in grades 1–6 from an average of 1,000 hours to 1,000 actual hours in each grade level. State-funded all-day kindergarten classes must also have 1,000 instructional hours. We have been wrestling with solutions, but continued to run into brick walls. OSPI was unable to help, as this is a compliance issue overseen by SBE. SBE, in large part, was unwilling to help, although they finally did update and expand their **FAQs** on the issue, attempting to address some of the more thorny issues involved. Unfortunately, the “guidance” prompted almost as many questions as answers. It also appeared from discussions with legislators that they would be unlikely to assist by providing any legislative

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“fix.” Key legislators noted that the increase in instruction hours—and the soon-to-follow 24 hour high school credit requirement—was a priority issue and rejected any notion that the level of funding was inappropriate or inadequate. We had finally concluded that no relief would be forthcoming and encouraged districts to meet with local education association leaders and begin to move forward on decision-making regarding the implementation of increased instructional hours.

There is still an uphill battle before us; however, in the first few days of this session, a bit of momentum has been built behind potential changes. The first comes from Superintendent Dorn. After traveling the state and being hammered by numerous school district leaders, he has decided to introduce request legislation. The bill, which has not yet been dropped, would provide a fix to the 5-day senior issue and also includes a one-year delay to the implementation of the requirement. Additionally, legislation from Sen. Jim Hargrove (D-Hoquaim), **SB 6189**, would delay implementation of the requirement until the 2016–17 school year.

A second potential solution comes from ESD 105 (Yakima), spearheaded by Kevin Chase, Grandview Superintendent. In an **open message** to legislators, Chase discusses the need for regular, frequent collaboration time among educators, noting that the new 1,080 instructional hour requirement may force many districts to limit—or eliminate—current collaboration time. His suggested fix—supported by his superintendent colleagues in ESD 105—is to enact legislation adding additional instructional time within the 30 minutes before and 30 minutes after school (the previously required “WAC time” which required teachers to be available for parent and/or student meetings). He notes this time is already available; however, many districts bargained away the time. A part of the proposed solution would be to give the local school board the right to control this time, making it not subject to bargaining. Superintendents in the region have been meeting with local legislators, but no specific bill has yet been introduced.

A third potential change has been brewing in the Puget Sound region—and in the last few days appears to have gained traction with at least a few key legislators and of the three discussed changes, this appears to have the most momentum. Legislators have stated that the 1,080 instructional hour requirement is a precursor and first step to their real objective (and priority): the 24 credit graduation requirement. Rather than attempting to delay or kill the 1,080 requirement, a better approach may be to advocate for a “shift” of the Legislature’s \$97 million instructional hour appropriation to the 24-credit phase-in, as recently adopted by the State Board of Education. Given the current instructional hour appropriation, many districts may simply add a few minutes to each period throughout the day, meaning the letter of the law may be fulfilled; however, it is unlikely that it will have any real impact on student achievement. Allowing school districts to use the same appropriation to hire more teachers and begin preparations for 24 credits would certainly be a “bigger bang for the buck” as many legislators continue to demand.

To help with a consistent message, Puget Sound ESD superintendents have provided a **sample letter** that can be modified/customized for your district. OSPI has posted a **pivot table** which projects individual allocations for 1,080 (note the district dropdown in box B1), which you can put in your letter. Additionally, Larry Francois, Northshore Superintendent, forwarded us a copy of the **letter** he submitted to his legislators, which will give you a feel for what a “final” letter may look like. Certainly, many districts continue to be concerned (or outright opposed) to the 24-credit requirement; however, it is clear the requirement is coming. Rather than simply waving our fists at an oncoming train, it may be more productive to attempt to redirect that train. We encourage you to add your voice to the conversation.

There are cautions, unfortunately. One is a bill, set to be heard next week, regarding the 24-credit requirement. **HB 2181**, in addition to formally authorizing the implementation of the 24-credit graduation requirement (beginning in 2019), would codify the Legislature’s increased instructional hour requirement. This would put us in a position of increasing instructional hours AND at the same time moving towards 24 credits. There is significant

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debate about whether the \$97 million appropriated is sufficient to cover district costs of increasing instructional hours, but it certainly would not cover BOTH the costs of 1,080 hours AND moving to 24 credits.

Adding some complexity to the debate is the ongoing discussion about districts' use of instructional time. Next week, public hearings have been scheduled for **SB 5982** and **SB 6064**. SB 5982 would limit early release days or late arrivals to no more than seven occurrences in a school year. Positively, it does include provisions for “unforeseen events” such as weather delays. SB 6064 would direct the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to conduct an analysis of how school districts use school days.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

WSNA has been working with Rep. Marcus Riccelli (D-Spokane) for the last two months on a bill introduced this week. **HB 2410** would create a competitive equipment assistance program to enhance student nutrition. Administered by OSPI, this bill would give school districts the opportunity to purchase new equipment for their kitchens which could result in the production of more healthy foods, so that their students' nutritional opportunities are enhanced.

WSNA also recognized three retiring legislators the last several weeks. A champion for school meals in the House Democratic Caucus was Rep. Marcie Maxwell (D-Renton), now serving as the Governor's senior education advisor. Leeda Beha, nutrition services director, Bethel SD, and WSNA federal legislative chair, and I presented Maxwell a glass apple in appreciation for her support. Alicia Neal, nutrition services director, North Thurston Public Schools, and I similarly expressed our appreciation to Rep. Gary Alexander (R-Olympia) as a champion in the House Republican Caucus. Finally, Chris Neal, nutrition services director, Highline Public Schools, and WSNA president, and I similarly recognized new Mayor Ed Murray, formerly Democratic Senator from Seattle, for his great support as member and chair of Senate Ways & Means, and a champion for our kids in the Senate Democratic Caucus.

WAMOA has been following the track record of the Legislature in increasing the funding for MSOC, as last year's Legislature recognized the need for increased funding in this area. WAMOA is also pleased that Gov. Inslee, based on the January 9, Washington Supreme Court order, announced on January 14, that he would be advocating strongly for an additional increase in MSOC this session.

WASBO is watching several interim issues in addition to the legislature's failure to meet the Court's *McCleary* expectations for 2013, including the collection of data from health benefit plans. We still maintain that the collection of claims data must be done, as earlier this month JLARC chided the Office of Insurance Commissioner (OIC) for not having completed this task. Perhaps some additional clarifying language will be forthcoming during the current session.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey/Scott Nelson – The Nexus Group

This week has been one of hearings on the status of and proposed tweaks to the state's Health Benefit Exchange. The Exchange and ACA are still very much in flux. Over forty amendments, numerous waiver requests, and the delay in processing applications have added to the confusion. Past suggestions to move state employees into the Exchange are on the back burners until this all settles.

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The press reported that Senator Ericksen, from Snohomish County, has a proposal to move PERS employees into a defined contribution plan. But this bill has not been introduced as yet. But, leaders of both parties have indicated that a pension discussion and proposals are still active. As a sign of the seriousness of the issue, the Senate Democratic leadership will be having a caucus whose sole agenda is a discussion on pensions.

Of importance to Plan 3 members, legislation has been proposed to change the present system. **HB 2408** sponsored by Reps. Ormsby, Chandler and Sullivan has been introduced at the request of the Select Committee on Pension policy. HB 2408 removes the statutory provision that allows members of plan 3 of the public employees' retirement system, school employees' retirement system, and teachers' retirement system to select a new contribution rate option each year.

Currently, each year a member can choose a contribution rate to direct dollars to that portion of their pension that is their defined contribution plan (similar to a 401-K). An employee could previously change once a year what percentage to deduct. Under this proposal, mandated by a recent ruling by IRS, the employee chooses once, and unless changing employers, can not select a different percentage. Generally, it is assumed that in the past, an employee as he/she earned more would contribute a greater percentage. This will no longer be the case.

It's also important to remember that the state also subsidizes health insurance for retirees that use the PEBB plans. It pays \$150 month toward the premiums. And while additional cuts to the pensions would not create significant savings to the state, any cut in benefit dollars for health care benefits would create substantial savings for the state. This would generate needed dollars for other areas in the general fund. The current cost to the state of providing health benefits to school districts is \$1 billion dollars/year. The cost to providing the retiree health care subsidy is \$87 million/year.

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 13, 2014
First Day of Session.

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

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

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

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

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

March 7, 2014*
Last day to consider opposite house bills (5 p.m.) (except initiatives and alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session).

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

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

Bill Watch

TWIO tracks critical education bills each week as they are introduced. Detailed bill information can be accessed by clicking on the bill number. The following is a list of the bills of highest interest to school administrators. A more comprehensive bill watch list is located on the [WASA website](#).

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
ESHB 1057	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 1058	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
SHB 1088	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
ESHB 1089	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 1173	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	H Rules 3C	Santos
ESHB 1252	Establishing the Washington K–12 online professional development project.	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1298	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	H Govt Operations	Springer
SHB 1418	Regarding hours of availability of cities, towns, and special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	H Rules 3C	Hunt
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.	H Finance	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 Rules 3C	Pedersen
ESHB 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
EHB 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
ESHB 2038	Investing in the education legacy trust account for K–12 basic education and higher education by narrowing or eliminating tax preferences and extending taxes set to expire.	H Finance	Carlyle
HB 2039	Relating to funding capital projects.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee

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 2063	Establishing an education investment tax credit.	H Education	Pike
SHB 2064	Preserving funding deposited into the education legacy trust account used to support common schools and access to higher education by restoring the application of the Washington estate and transfer tax to certain property transfers.	H Finance	Ormsby
HB 2094	Allocating state sales and use tax revenue derived from the state department of transportation expenditures to the motor vehicle account.	H Approps	Shea
HB 2105	Promoting transparency in government by requiring public agencies with governing bodies to post their agendas online in advance of meetings.	H Govt Operation	Hawkins
HB 2118	Concerning student parking fees collected by school districts.	H Finance	Wilcox
HB 2121	Concerning training public officials and employees regarding public records, records management, and open public meetings requirements.	H Govt Operation	Pollet
HB 2132	Concerning architectural plans for school construction.	H Cap Budget	Manweller
HB 2133	Maintaining privacy of student educational records.	H Education	Scott
HB 2158	Concerning dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement activities by educational service districts.	H Education	Haigh
HB 2166	Providing for educational data on students from military families.	H Education	Lytton
HB 2167	Changing the date by which challenged schools are identified.	H Education	Lytton
HB 2181	Authorizing and supporting career and college ready graduation requirements adopted by the state board of education.	H Education	Lytton
HB 2242	Implementing selected education reforms using recommendations from the quality education council's 2014 report to the legislature.	H Education	Lytton
HB 2244	Restoring resources to the capital budget.	H Cap Budget	Stanford
HB 2252	Addressing the fiscal impacts of bills and budgets.	H Approps	Sullivan
HB 2268	Concerning the transfer of federal land to the state.	H Judiciary	Taylor
HB 2270	Exempting school districts from the state portion of sales and use taxes on school construction.	H Finance	Taylor
HB 2276	Concerning the operation by educational service districts of educational programs for residents of residential schools.	H Education	Robinson
HB 2284	Regarding state-funded learning improvement days.	H Approps	Stonier
HB 2285	Requiring a review of institution of higher education policies related to dual credit coursework.	H Hi Ed	Orwall
HB 2291	Concerning the transfer of school district territory initiated by school district boards of directors.	H Education	Pike
HB 2313	Requiring state funding to support professional development for K-12 educators.	H Approps	Bergquist

HB 2317	Promoting expanded learning opportunities as a strategy to close the educational opportunity gap and prevent summer learning loss.	H Education	Haigh
HB 2319	Permitting school districts to publish certain legal notices using public web sites maintained by school districts as an alternative to publishing notice in newspapers.	H Education	Magendanz
HB 2350	Allowing valid portable background check clearance cards issued by the department of early learning to be used by certain educational employees and their contractors for purposes of their background check requirements.	H Education	Senn
HB 2358	Adopting a definition of professional learning.	H Education	Lytton
HB 2365	Concerning paraeducator development.	H Education	Bergquist
HB 2366	Concerning the delivery of medication and services by unlicensed school employees.	H Education	Morrell
HB 2373	Enacting provisions to improve educational outcomes for homeless students.	H Education	Parker
HB 2377	Improving quality in the early care and education system.	H Erly Lrn/H Svc	Hunter
HB 2383	Integrating career and college readiness standards into K–12 and higher education policies and practices.	H Hi Ed	Reykdal
HB 2392	Providing property tax relief.	H Finance	Overstreet
HB 2393	Reducing the state sales and use tax rate.	H Finance	Overstreet
HB 2395	Establishing a state seal of biliteracy for high school students.	H Education	Moscoso
HB 2396	Addressing barriers for students to participate in the running start program.	H Hi Ed	Orwall
HB 2400	Concerning mentoring and service learning opportunities in education.	H Hi Ed	Walkinshaw
HB 2402	Removing the culminating project as a state graduation requirement.	H Education	Overstreet
HB 2410	Creating a competitive equipment assistance grant program to enhance student nutrition in public schools.	H Cap Budget	Riccelli
HB 2422	Restoring the suspended inflationary increases in educational employee compensation.	H Approps	Dunshee
HB 2431	Recognizing military training for purposes of the state salary schedule for certificated instructional staff.	H Approps	Haler
HB 2441	Providing for a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district levies and bonds.	H Education	Haigh
HB 2465	Narrowing the extracted fuel tax exemption to provide funding for the education legacy trust account.	H Finance	Carlyle
HJM 4004	Urging the members of the United States congress to propose the parental rights amendment to the states for ratification.	H Judiciary	Shea
HJR 4216	Amending the Constitution to provide for a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district levies and bonds.	H Education	Haigh
SB 5033	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
2SSB 5034	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.		Hill
SB 5132	Concerning the disclosure of estimated debt service costs.	S Rules 3	Honeyford

SB 5194	Reducing educational employee cost-of-living adjustments and bonuses.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5198	Exempting personal information relating to children from public inspection and copying.	S Rules 3	Darneille
E2SSB 5237	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	S Rules 3	Dammeier
ESSB 5242	Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.	S Rules 3	Litzow
E2SSB 5243	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	S Rules 3	Litzow
E2SSB 5244	Regarding school suspensions and expulsions.	S Rules 3	Litzow
ESSB 5328	Creating a school-grading program that relies on the accountability index.	S Rules 3	Litzow
E2SSB 5330	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	S Rules 3	Hargrove
SSB 5445	Funding capital projects.	S Rules 3	Honeyford
ESSB 5587	Concerning student assessments.	S Rules 3	Litzow
ESSB 5753	Providing flexibility in the education system.	S Rules 3	Hobbs
SSB 5754	Concerning integrated career learning opportunities and employment training for at-risk youth.	S Rules 3	Litzow
2SSB 5794	Concerning alternative learning experience courses.	S Rules 3	Dammeier
SB 5852	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
SB 5870	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SSB 5871	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Rules 2	Hill
SB 5879	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5880	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5881	Relating to revenue.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5885	Concerning instruction in Spanish and Chinese languages.	S EL/K-12	Roach
2ESSB 5895	Funding education.	S Rules 3	Hill
SSB 5898	Increasing education funding, including adjusting school district levy and state levy equalization provisions.	S Rules 3	Hill
SSB 5901	Providing education reforms.	S Rules 2	Litzow
ESSB 5905	Establishing state employee eligibility for insurance benefits consistent with the employer shared responsibility provisions of the patient protection and affordable care act.	S Rules 3	Hill
SB 5909	Expanding STEM education to include the arts.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5910	Providing that a quarterly revenue forecast is due on February 20th during both a long and short legislative session year.	S Rules 2	Hill
SSB 5939	Concerning the estate tax.	S Rules 2	Hill
SB 5940	Adjusting the applicable exclusion and tax rates on estate tax.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5945	Concerning principal empowerment.	S EL/K-12	Litzow

SB 5958	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5959	Concerning professional educator learning days.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5960	Changing the requirements for the relevant multiple measures of student growth used in teacher and principal evaluations.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 5964	Concerning training public officials and employees regarding public records, records management, and open public meetings requirements.	S Govt Ops	Fain
SB 5982	Preserving K-12 instructional time.	S EL/K-12	Ericksen
SB 5986	Eliminating the reduction in state basic education funding that occurs in counties with federal forest lands.	S EL/K-12	Ericksen
SB 5994	Concerning a sales and use tax exemption provided to the state, public school districts, and public charter schools on school construction when the funds used were obtained from indebtedness.	S Ways & Means	Ericksen
SB 6002	Making 2014 supplemental operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 6013	Making a technical correction to school law governing the use of epinephrine autoinjectors (EPI pens).	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 6020	Concerning the 2013-2015 supplemental capital budget.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 6023	Including searches by school resource officers and local police school liaison officers within the warrantless school search exception.	S Law & Justice	O'Ban
SB 6044	Establishing career and technical course equivalencies in science and mathematics.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6055	Specifying that student growth data elements used in teacher and principal evaluations include state-based tools and delaying the use of the evaluation results in making human resources and personnel decisions until the 2016-17 school year.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6056	Changing due dates for certain requirements of the office of the superintendent of public instruction.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6059	Concerning charges for scanning public records.	S Govt Ops	Brown
SB 6061	Requiring adoption of high school academic acceleration policies.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6062	Requiring internet access to public school data and expenditure information.	S EL/K-12	Hill
SB 6063	Concerning closing and elimination the opportunity gap.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6064	Requiring an analysis of how school districts use school days.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6081	Creating a grant program to develop and modernize specialized STEM facilities.	S Ways & Means	Dammeier
SB 6082	Concerning K-12 instructional hours.	S EL/K-12	McCoy
SB 6083	Concerning precollege placement measures.	S Higher Ed	Kohl-Welles
SB 6092	Concerning credit requirements for high school graduation.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6102	Transferring certain state sales and use taxes collected on state highway projects to the connecting Washington account.	S Ways & Means	King
SB 6104	Establishing the interactive gaming in schools public-private partnership.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe

SB 6105	Concerning school library information and technology programs.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6106	Requiring charter schools to implement the four-level evaluation systems for classroom teachers and principals.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6107	Concerning implementation of the learning assistance program for students needing remediation.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6108	Implementing linear K-3 class size reductions.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6112	Requiring classroom instruction regarding harassment, intimidation, and bullying prevention policies and procedures.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
SB 6120	Concerning funding the public works assistance account.	S Ways & Means	Hobbs
SB 6121	Concerning the calculation and allocation of appropriations for alternative learning experience courses.	S EL/K-12	Dammeier
SB 6127	Improving quality in the early care and education system.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6128	Concerning the delivery of medication and services by unlicensed school employees.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6129	Concerning paraeducator development.	S EL/K-12	Hill
SB 6152	Changing explicit alternative routes to teacher certification program requirements to expectations for program outcomes.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6153	Requiring the collection of teacher attendance that matches student, course, and teacher.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
SB 6161	Requiring state funding to support professional development for K-12 educators.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
SB 6163	Creating the summer knowledge improvement pilot program.	S EL/K-12	Billig
SB 6183	Requiring public employee collective bargaining sessions to be open meetings.	S Govt Ops	Braun
SB 6189	Delaying the requirement for increased K-12 instructional hours.	S EL/K-12	Hargrove
SB 6221	Permitting school siting outside of urban growth areas.	S Govt Ops	Conway
SB 6230	Strengthening the tax structure, tax equity, and essential governmental services by a voter-approved tax.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 6235	Restoring the suspended inflationary increases in educational employee compensation.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
SB 6241	Requiring that reports be submitted to legislative education committees.	S EL/K-12	King
SB 6242	Concerning waivers from the one hundred eighty-day school year requirement.	S EL/K-12	King
SJR 8214	Amending the state Constitution to state that the Governor is subject to public records requests.	S Govt Ops	Roach