

TWIO

This Week In Olympia

WEEK 1—IN THIS ISSUE:

January 13, 2023



- This Week in Review
- Engaging in the 2023 Session
- WAMOA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

About TWIO

This Week in Olympia (TWIO) is published by WASA in support of our members and members of our partners in WASBO, WSPA, and AEA.

TWIO is emailed each Friday during the Legislative Session and archived on WASA's website at <https://wasa-oly.org/WASA/TWIO>.



This Week in Review

On Monday, January 9, the 68th Washington State Legislature convened its 2023 Regular Session. This first year of a two-year biennial session is known as the “long” session and is limited to 105 days. As discussed earlier this week in the TWIO “[Opening Day Special Edition](#),” the main focus for legislators will be to adopt a 2023–25 Operating Budget, along with a 2023–25 Capital Construction Budget, and a 2023–25 Transportation Budget.

Of course, there will be a plethora of policy bills to address as well. The number of bills introduced this session is expected to far exceed the number of bills introduced in 2021, when legislative leaders urged their members to restrain themselves. House Democratic Leaders went so far as to request each of their members to introduce no more than seven bills. Further, they clarified that legislation should only be introduced if: it was “urgent” and needed to be adopted in 2021; and it addressed a limited set of issues (specifically: racial equity/social justice; COVID-19 response; economic recovery/tax reform; or global climate crisis). By way of comparison, about 1,100 bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced in 2021, while legislators this year have already introduced, after five days into this session, a total of 700 pieces of legislation.

Traditionally, the first week of a new session is full of ceremony and most legislative committees spend their time getting grounded on the issues before them. Work sessions fill most committee agendas and very little “real” action takes place in the early days of session. Well, given the number of issues that are expected to be acted upon this session, most legislative committees dove right into public hearings this week, including some important K–12 bills (discussed below).

While most legislative committees hit the ground running, there were a series of ceremonial events that took place this week as well. On Monday, both houses officially elected officers for the two bodies. Although both Majority parties (House and Senate) held elections for presiding officers a few months ago, those appointments are not official, as the full House or Senate must elect the presiding officers, with the exception of the Lt. Governor—who acts the President of the Senate but is a publicly elected official. In recent memory, there has not been a presiding officer-elect who has been defeated during the official election in either house, so the action is usually strictly ceremonial (and certainly not as dramatic as the recent election of the Speaker in the US House of Representatives). The House of Representatives elects its Speaker, Speaker Pro Tempore, Chief Clerk,

This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023

Continued

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and Sergeant at Arms; the Senate elects the President Pro Tempore, Vice President Pro Tempore, Secretary of the Senate, and Sergeant at Arms.

Another major ceremonial event that occurs at the start of each session is an annual State of the State Address from the governor. In 2021, Governor Inslee had a recorded message that played in a nearly empty House Chamber. In 2022, Governor Inslee presented a live address, but was not in the House Chamber for the sparsely attended Joint Session. On Tuesday afternoon, Governor Inslee provided his comments, in-person, to Senators and Representatives assembled, in-person, in a Joint Session. Every year, the governor’s major opportunity to drive the Legislature’s agenda comes with the release of budget proposals and the presentation of a State of the State speech. He has no vote in the Legislature (although he has the power to veto bills), but he can use his “bully pulpit” to push legislators to action. In this year’s address, Inslee laid out a bold vision to invest in “a stronger Washington.” He started his remarks by recounting the Legislature’s (and his) successes in recent years, using that as a backdrop to discuss his requested actions for the 2023 Session. As expected, [his comments](#) (video link beginning at 49:40) reflected the spending and policy actions embedded in his [2023–25 budget proposal](#) released in December. And like his budget, there was very little focus on K–12 education.

In the governor’s [thirteen-page speech](#) (transcript), K–12 education occupied only a few short paragraphs. Rather than attempt to explain his comments, we will include the 156 words (out of 3,234) he used to talk about his education priorities:

And while we do these things, we’re also continuing our efforts in education.

Meeting the social and emotional needs of our students has been an important effort, and I commend this Legislature for making historic investments last year to increase funding for schools so they can hire more nurses, counselors, psychologists, and social workers.

My budget continues these additional investments.

I’m also hopeful we can increase funding for special education. I’ve proposed more than \$120 million to better support school districts as they meet the needs of every student they serve, no matter how complex the needs.

All told, my budget proposal increases K–12 spending by \$3 billion.

We know that circumstances have been difficult for students, educators, paraeducators, school bus drivers and others who work in our schools. Please join me in a moment of recognition for all those people who have been so instrumental in helping students navigate the challenges of COVID-19 and beyond.

A few notes about the governor’s education comments:

- Last year (after more than ten years of inaction), the Legislature provided for a three-year phase-in of increased staffing allocations for nurses, counselors, psychologists, and social workers. Inslee stated, “My budget continues these additional investments.” That is positive; however, those “additional investments” are embedded in statute and are required to be made. He should not try to take credit for something that has already been done. We would have applauded the governor if he maintained the already-adopted, required investments and also requested funding to further enhance staffing allocations in the Prototypical School Funding Model. He didn’t. [WASA’s Legislative Platform](#) (and the [School Funding Coalition priorities](#)) urges the 2023 Legislature to complete Phase I of the [Staffing Enrichment Workgroup](#) (2019) recommendations. Specifically: increasing staffing allocations for school principals; providing additional

This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023

Continued

- professional development; and adding continuous improvement coaches to the Model.
- Inslee stated “I’m also hopeful we can increase funding for special education.” Great, we hope the same (and have some optimism about it). Unfortunately, the governor’s “bold actions for building a stronger Washington” entails providing \$120.0 million (actually \$121.6 million) for special education. Better than nothing? I suppose, but not much better. \$74.7 million of his total request would fund an increase of the current, arbitrary special education funding cap from 13.5 percent to 15.0 percent. By maintaining a funding cap, whether it is increased or not, is really an acknowledgement that the state will NOT fully fund special education. Definitely not something to be proud about. \$7.1 million of the investment would fund pre-K students—positive, but does little to address the current, massive underfunding of special education. \$31.0 million would provide additional support for the special education safety net. Fine. But full funding of special education would lessen the need for a safety net. Finally, \$10.0 million would be provided to sustain funding for the Inclusionary Practices Project (IPP). We completely agree with this investment. IPP has already had proven success and continued funding is needed to allow more districts to participate. So, the governor would fund several components under his \$121.6 million request; however, he has requested ZERO dollars to provide for a necessary increase in the current special education tiered multiplier to fully cover the cost of special education services. A disappointing missed opportunity.
 - The governor boasted, “All told, my budget proposal increases K–12 spending by \$3 billion.” A true statement. But where’s the context? What he fails to explain is that his requested \$3 billion increase includes almost \$2.8 billion in REQUIRED Maintenance Level funding. Like the staffing allocation discussion above, why does the governor feel compelled to seek credit for providing MANDATORY spending? With \$2.8 billion in Maintenance Level funding, where does that leave his discretionary Policy Level spending? He requests less than \$280 million (\$276.9 million) to support new or enhanced program funding. For the state’s only constitutional paramount duty, the governor requests an increase of less than one percent above the current funding level.

All in all, Governor Inslee’s 2023–25 Operating Budget request for K–12 education looks like an afterthought. Because his State of the State address echoed his budget request, it is not surprising that his few comments on K–12 education also felt like an afterthought.

Committee Action

As normally occurs, the first set of hearings focused on the governor’s 2023–25 Operating and Capital Budget proposals. On Tuesday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee held a public hearing on the governor’s 2023–25 Operating Budget, numbered as [SB 5187](#). Additionally, the Committee heard the governor’s proposed 2023 Supplemental Operating Budget, numbered as [SB 5188](#), which would make necessary adjustments to the current 2021–23 Operating Budget that closes out on June 30. On Wednesday, the House Appropriations Committee heard the House-introduced versions of the same proposals, numbered as [HB 1140](#) (2023–25) and [HB 1141](#) (2023 Supplemental).

In both budget hearings, David Schumacher, Director of the governor’s budget office—the Office of Financial Management (OFM)—provided an [overview](#) of Governor Inslee’s proposals. Schumacher noted K–12 education as one of the budget’s “investment highlights.” His presentation clearly showed the \$3.05 billion proposed increase in K–12 education, but like his boss, he failed to distinguish the REQUIRED Maintenance Level funding (\$2.77 billion) from the governor’s discretionary Policy Level choices (\$276.9 million).

This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023

Continued

For additional details on the governor’s 2023–25 Operating Budget proposal, complete details are available on the [OFM website](#). A summary of the K–12 proposals is also available in the [December 16 Special Edition of TWIO](#).

On Thursday, the House Capital Budget Committee held a public hearing on the governor’s 2023–25 Capital Construction Budget, numbered as [HB 1147](#). Unlike the Operating Budget, the 2023 Supplemental Capital Budget is embedded in the new two-year proposal. The Committee also heard [HB 1148](#), the necessary bond bill to fund the Capital Budget. Prior to the public hearing, David Schumacher, OFM Director, provided an [overview](#) of Inslee’s Capital proposals.

Also on Thursday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee (which addresses both operating and capital issues) heard the Senate-introduced versions of the same proposals, numbered as [SB 5200](#) (budget) and [SB 5201](#) (bonds).

The governor’s budget proposals are introduced in both houses to jumpstart the conversation on the budget. When legislative budget-writers introduce their budget proposals later in the session, they will introduce Proposed Substitutes to the governor’s bills (if long-time tradition holds), so the numbers referenced above will like continue to move throughout the session. It should also be noted, each biennium, the House and Senate alternate as the first body to initiate the legislative budget process. During the 68th Biennial Session, it is the House’s “turn” to release budgets first. In the last few years, however, both houses have released their budgets almost concurrently—and in a couple of cases the second house jumped in front of the first house to introduce budgets. It is too early to predict what may happen this year, but be on the lookout for legislative budget proposals in mid-March, following the Economic & Revenue Forecast Council’s release of its first quarter Revenue Forecast.

Several education issues were on the schedule this week—including priority issues and concerning issues. Funding Special Education is one of the top priorities of WASA—and the rest of the education community. Already this session it is getting a lot of attention. Superintendent Reykdal’s request, which would eliminate the special education funding cap; increase the tiered multiplier to fully cover the cost of special education services; and maintain funding for the Inclusionary Practices Project (IPP), has not yet been introduced as a bill, but is expected soon. Several other bills, however, have been introduced and are starting to be acted upon already:

- [SB 5311](#), which is the governor’s request, would: increase the multiplier for three- and four-year old students; and increase the current funding cap from 13.5 percent to 15.0 percent. The bill is scheduled to be heard on January 19, 1:30 p.m., in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. The bill’s House companion, [HB 1211](#), has not yet been scheduled.
- [SB 5031](#) would provide for safety net award distributions for students receiving special education services outside of the state of Washington. The bill is scheduled to be heard on January 19, 1:30 p.m., in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee.
- [SB 5315](#), an OSPI request bill, addresses nonpublic (both private and out-of-state) agencies operating special education programs for students with disabilities. The bill is scheduled to be heard on January 19, 1:30 p.m., in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee.
- [SB 5064](#) would increase the special education funding cap from the current 13.5 percent to 14.5 percent. The bill has not yet been scheduled, likely in deference to the governor’s SB 5311.
- [HB 1109](#) would provide funding for school districts to conduct extraordinary numbers of special education eligibility determinations and to develop individualized education programs for the eligible students. The bill is scheduled to be heard on January 17, 4:00 p.m., in the House Education Committee.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023

Continued

Pupil Transportation, another priority issue is also gaining some traction. Yesterday afternoon, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing on [SB 5174](#) (a [Substitute version](#) of the original bill). Originally requested by Superintendent Reykdal, the Substitute bill is intended to provide for adequate and predictable pupil transportation. (It should be noted the Substitute version of the bill heard yesterday did not include wholesale changes. There were a number of language adjustments to address legal issues, but there were no substantive changes in the underlying policy contained in the original bill.) Specifically, the bill would:

- Revise the definition of “to and from school” to include: the transportation of students participating in career connected and work-based learning opportunities; and the transportation of students in distinct passenger categories, including: students with an approved IEP who require special transportation services; homeless students under the McKinney-Vento Act; foster care students; and students attending Skills Centers
- Modify the student transportation allocation formula:
 - by removing average distance to school, and number of locations served, and replacing the language with the total sum of miles driven, and factors necessary to address transportation challenges faced by rural and high population density urban school districts.
 - by requiring school districts to receive the STARS formula result, rather than the lesser of the STARS formula result or the district’s allowable transportation expenditures from the prior year
- Require OSPI, beginning in the 2024–25 school year, to reimburse school districts on a monthly basis for 100 percent of the transportation expenditures attributable to serving students in distinct passenger categories (as noted above). School districts would be required to report allowable transportation expenditures for students in the distinct passenger category on a quarterly basis. The data submitted in the 2024–25 school year would be used to determine the allocation model for the 2025–26 school year. OSPI is allowed to streamline reporting requirements for small school districts to account for their unique needs (we would work to ensure OSPI DOES streamline these reporting requirements).

The bill also includes “hold harmless” language to ensure, between the 2023–24 school year through the 2026–27 school year, no school district would receive a student transportation allocation less than its total student transportation allocation as calculated during the 2021–22 school year. While the intent is positive, the language should be proportionate, rather than a flat dollar amount, because if expenditures continue to outpace revenue, districts will lose ground during the hold harmless period. Additionally, using 2021–22 as a base year is problematic. For some districts, 2021–22 may not have been a full year, or a representation of actual expenditures based on reduced staffing or enrollment due to the pandemic. At the time districts were also able to claim transit passes, which are now paid for outside of the K–12 system, but will impact ongoing program net costs.

Beginning in the 2024–25 school year and each year thereafter, the bill also requires the State Auditor to conduct a review of a school district’s transportation expenditures to ensure they are necessary and reasonable if the school district’s transportation expenditures exceed 105 percent of the average per-student expenditure amount in similar school districts. The review would be included in the State Auditor’s regular audits of the school district. While an accountability mechanism is likely required to secure support for this bill, the 105 percent “trigger” is too low; we will be asking that be raised to at least 110 percent.

Finally, OSPI would be required to provide an analysis of school district transportation costs and allocations to the Legislature by June 1, 2026.

This bill is far from perfect. In addition to the comments above, the bill does not address funding for other less costly modes of transportation other than a district

***This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023***

Continued

vehicle (taxi, for example). And there are likely additional issues to address. The interest by key legislators in continuing to pursue a constructive resolution to the current pupil transportation conundrum, however, is positive and encouraging.

In addition to SB 5174, a separate bill, [HB 1248](#), was introduced yesterday. We will delve into the details when HB 1248 gets a hearing; however, there are a few key differences worth noting here. The Senate bill contemplates and allows for future revisions of the current STARS model, but the House bill repeals STARS outright. While the Senate bill includes a hold harmless provision, the House bill includes a hold harmless with an inflationary adjustment. The House bill also includes concerning provisions similar to a bill introduced in 2021 ([SB 5326](#)), which would require transportation contractors to provide their employees with benefits comparable to the SEBB program and the school employees' retirement system.

Issues of Concern

Bills in which school administrators have concerns are also in play already. We will just address a few today.

Prejudgment Insurance. An issue dealt with the last two sessions, which is not technically an “education” issue, but could have dramatic negative impacts on school districts has raised its ugly head again: prejudgment insurance. What’s the issue? Under current law, if public agencies (including school districts), individuals, or entities are sued for tortious conduct and lose, interest on judgments begin to run on the date of judgment entry. [SB 5155](#) introduced in 2021 and [HB 1754](#) introduced in 2022 would have altered this current practice. The bills would have provided for interest on judgments against public agencies (including school districts), individuals, or entities to begin running from the date on which the cause of action accrues. If either of the bills passed, interest would have begun accruing at the time the event is believed to have first occurred, which would mean that interest on a claim would begin to accrue before a public agency became aware of the claim and long before any investigation into the validity of the claim. Because claims could be brought forward many years after an injury occurred, school districts could be on the hook for huge and potentially crippling damages for injuries they were never made aware of.

The issue has resurfaced as [SB 5059](#). Last year, WASA worked closely with the Washington Schools Risk Management Pool and Clear Risk Solutions, along with WSSDA, all of the school district lobbyists, and other local governments. We have already begun coordinating on this new bill and are prepared to make a concerted effort to stop this bill.

In the last few days, superintendents should have received an email from Deborah Callahan, Executive Director of Washington Schools Risk Management Pool (WSRMP). In her email, she requested that district superintendents agree to support a letter WSRMP will be sending to the bill’s prime sponsor—and legislative leadership—next week. A copy of the letter superintendents are being requested to support and “sign on” is [linked here](#). **We encourage superintendents to sign onto the letter.** This could be one of those issues where numbers count—if we can show enough opposition, it is possible this issue could be set down. Even if not, it will be a sign to other legislators that there is stiff opposition to the issue. **If you (superintendents) are willing support the letter, please respond to Deborah’s email—or contact her directly at: communications@wsrmp.com.** You are requested to submit your name, title, and school district by January 17 to indicate your support.

School Principals. Building principals are one of the most important pieces of the education puzzle when it comes to student success. In recent years, the job has become much more difficult and pressure-packed with increased workloads and more complex responsibilities. As a result, it has become much harder to recruit and retain principals. AWSP requested two bills, [SB 5085](#) and [SB 5175](#), to address

This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023

Continued

these concerns. While we are sympathetic to the concerns, and are prepared to support principals, we do not believe the proposed solutions are appropriate.

SB 5085 includes multiple provisions:

- The bill provides principals and assist principals with the ability to bargain working conditions. Principals are allowed to join together and collectively bargain. That is not a concern; however, expanding what can be bargained to include “working conditions” is a major concern—which we will strongly OPPOSE. Principals are professional, salaried employees and bargaining working conditions is inappropriate. The concern that is trying to be addressed is the increased workload and additional responsibilities of principals. Again, we are sympathetic; however, the proposed solution is unworkable. More viable solutions that we strongly support include enhancing the staffing ratios for principals in the Prototypical School Funding Model. Increasing the number of principals to spread the workload is much more practical and worthwhile than providing an inappropriate and divisive ability to jettison their responsibilities.
- The bill would require years of administrator experience to count towards total years in future positions when a principal or assistant principal is transferred to a nonadministrative subordinate position. This seems appropriate and we support this provision.
- The bill extends employment provisions related to principals to assistant principals as well. The effort is to ensure assistant principals are valued as equally important and protected similar to principal jobs. This is another area that seems valid and we support the provision.
- The bill would alter employee applications. Current law prohibits a school district employment application (for any position, not just principals) from including a question asking whether the applicant has ever been placed on administrative leave. The bill would add further prohibited questions—specifically, if the applicant: has ever been on a plan of improvement; has ever been under an investigation; or has ever resigned in lieu of termination. We support the prohibition of asking whether an applicant has even been under an investigation. Anyone can file a claim and school districts will do their due diligence and start an investigation. Often, the investigation results in no findings and the fact there was an investigation should not negatively impact an applicant. Our members had a mixed opinion on questions regarding being on a plan of improvement and resigning in lieu of termination.
- Finally, the bill requires evaluators of principals and assistant principals to receive training in evaluation procedures. This provision is appropriate and we would support.

AWSP clearly intends to provide needed support for school principals. We applaud them for that—principals are one of the keys to setting the culture for learning and keeping our students safe. We believe, however, there are better solutions than this bill: we support enhanced funding to hire additional principals; we support the provision of additional professional development; we support enhanced funding for principal interns. While we do support some of the provisions in SB 5085, the expansion of collective bargaining brings so much negative weight to the bill that we must oppose it. One of the intentions is to encourage conversations and build relationships between principals and superintendent. SB 5085, however, would be divisive.

SB 5175 is a much simpler bill—but no less controversial or troublesome. The bill would allow—but not require—school districts to offer up to three-year contracts to principals and assistant principals. The purpose of the bill is to help ensure consistency in building leadership. The intent is valid; the response is not. WASA opposes this bill. The first argument is that superintendents have three-year contracts—so building leaders should also have three-year contracts. Unfortunately,

This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023

Continued

this is an apples-to-oranges comparison. Superintendents, the district's CEO, have no specific employment protections and no job security. All it takes is three board members to determine they want a new superintendent and he or she is done, with no recourse. Principals, however, have tenure and due process rights which prevent superintendents from making an arbitrary decision to fire a principal.

There is also an argument that this bill is not such a big deal because the bill is permissive—districts are not required to offer two- or three-year contracts. They are simply allowed to offer longer contracts. Fine. But what kind of pressure can a principal bring to bear if there is an allowance for a three-year contract and you are not willing to offer it? How does this situation enhance the relationship between a building leader and a district leader?

Both SB 5085 and SB 5175 were heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee yesterday.

Engaging in the 2023 Session

WASA continues to encourage an increased involvement of our members in advocacy—that is, ALL of our members, including our non-superintendent members. Just read above why it is important for you to be engaged. Speak up to enhance your district's voice—and WASA's impact—by getting more involved in telling your district's "story."

For the first time in two years, the Legislature is back to meeting in-person. Both the [House](#) and [Senate](#) adopted operating plans for the 2023 post-pandemic, but still potentially risky session. The linked plans mostly address legislators and legislative staff; however, there are provisions for the general public. The Legislative building and the House and Senate Chamber galleries are open to the public. The legislative office buildings are also open; however, beyond the first floor (where the committee rooms are located), access is restricted and closely monitored. Legislators are allowed to meet constituents and lobbyists; however, they have the option of meeting in-person or virtually.

Although the Legislature is meeting in-person, legislative committees will be in a hybrid mode, with most legislators meeting in-person. The public and lobbyists, however, can choose to participate in-person or remotely. This continued opportunity to meet remotely provides even more—and easier—opportunities for engagement. This is especially true for administrators representing school districts which are far from Olympia. Rather than taking a full day for travel (sometimes in bad winter weather) to meet with your legislators or provide testimony on a bill, you can participate from your office desk or kitchen table.

During the interim, the Legislature upgraded their systems to allow for continued remote participation in legislative Committee hearings. As they have been for several years, all hearings (and Floor sessions) will be streamed on [TVW](#). Most of the activities will be live and all legislative activities will be archived to watch later.

Additionally, most Committee hearings will continue to allow remote testimony, along with in-person testimony, written testimony, and an option to simply note for the record your position (support or oppose) on legislation. In order to participate in a particular hearing, you must first register for the meeting.

The process to register is similar in both the House and Senate, however, there are two separate registrations. If you wish to participate in a House hearing use the [House Committee Sign-in](#). If you wish to participate in a Senate hearing, use the [Senate Committee Sign-in](#). The process is fully explained on these pages, but in short, simply click on the Committee, the hearing, and the bill on which you would like to provide comments. At this point, you have the option to provide live testimony (in-person or remote), submit written comments, or state your position for the record. The pages also have detailed instructions on how to connect to the meetings: [House instructions](#) and [Senate instructions](#).

***This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023***

Continued

There are some guidelines that you should be aware of. To provide live testimony, you must register at least one hour before the hearing begins. You will then be e-mailed a Zoom link with instructions how to connect to the meeting. It is important to remember that your testimony time will likely be very limited (potentially as little as one or two minutes)—and registering does not guarantee that you will be allowed to testify. There are also time limits for written testimony; the window for written testimony will close 24 hours after the start time of the hearing.

In addition to the direct links above, you can also visit the Legislature’s [“Participating in the Process”](#) page. This page includes links to the registration sites noted above, as well as two additional links. The [first link](#) takes you to a list of legislators that you can email. Find the legislator you would like to communicate with and click on their name. A form will pop up for you to fill out with your message, which will be emailed directly to that legislator. Sending an email from your own account probably is more likely to catch a legislator’s attention; however, this is a quick and easy option to connect. If you do not know who your legislators are, the Legislature’s website provides a [“district finder.”](#) When you fill in your address, the site will display your three legislators, with links to their webpage. If you use the district finder, you will have to determine if you should use your home address or the address of your school district. Remember that your school district may be represented by multiple legislative districts; however, the district finder will only display legislators that represent the specific address you provide.

The [second additional link](#) sends you to the “Bill Information” page. Enter a bill number in the box at the top and on the bill’s webpage, hit the green “Comment on this bill” button. This will send you to the same form as the “Send an email” link above; however, the bill on which you wish to provide comments is already input. Again, it is more personal and impactful to send an email from your own account; however, this is a quick and easy way to submit comments.

To keep track of when bills of interest will be heard, you can follow the Legislature’s [Committee schedule](#) page. You can check schedules by each day, or a week, or longer. (Note, however, that Committee weekly hearing schedules become available the previous Thursday. In other words, if you look too far ahead, you will likely receive a notice saying, “No Meetings Found.”) These *TWIO* newsletters will also provide scheduling information for many of the key bills that need to be addressed by administrators. To see the full list of bills of interest to administrators, see the end of this and every *TWIO* newsletter—or visit WASA’s [Bill Watch page](#) on the WASA website.

The Committee schedule page also includes agendas and Committee documents (including bill language, bill reports, amendments and staff or agency presentations) which may be of interest. The posted documents, however, are usually not available to the public until the hearing has started.

Virtual participation is a simple process and the Legislature’s webpage provides easy to follow instructions. Of course, if you run into trouble or cannot find a particular bill, please contact us and we can provide assistance. Your engagement is crucial to our success and we want to make it as easy and comfortable for you as possible. To support your advocacy efforts, WASA will continue to provide resources and assistance, including our [2023 Legislative Platform](#); these *TWIO* newsletters (published Fridays); and our legislative [podcast](#) (available Monday or Tuesday each week).

To ease you into your advocacy role, especially if you have not engaged in the process before, we encourage you to check out WASA’s two-part “Finding Your Voice” Lunch & Learn webinar. Part I of the webinar is a comprehensive overview of WASA’s 2023 Legislative Platform. The presentation slides and recording of the webinar is available [online](#). While you are at it, you are also encouraged to review Part II of the webinar, which focuses on how to effectively engage with your legislators. All administrators need to be active in the legislative process if we

This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023

Continued

expect to be successful. “Finding Your Voice” Part II is a reminder that advocacy does not have to be hard, time-consuming, or intimidating. The presentation slides and recording of the webinar, Part II, is also available [online](#).

WAMOA

By Mitch Denning

The 68th Legislature opened its long session this past Monday. WAMOA has had a busy first week. On Tuesday, in the Senate Ways & Means Committee we testified OTHER on [SB 5187](#), **Governor’s 2023–25 Operating Budget**. In considering WAMOA’s 2023 priorities, we thanked the Governor for fully funding the Community Eligibility Program (CEP) with \$60 million. Begun last year with the passage of HB 1878, the CEP program which enables qualifying schools to feed low-income students for free.

We then addressed several concerns as his budget doesn’t adequately address WAMOA’s priorities: (1) his budget doesn’t fund the continued implementation of Phase I of the Prototypical School Funding Model (PSFM), which the 2022 Legislature began with a three-year phase in of funding for additional social and emotional health staff; (2) the \$121 million for special education doesn’t fully fund this basic education categorical program. As a result, districts would have to continue using levy dollars to fund this program; (3) there is no funding to fix the broken pupil transportation funding model; and (4) the OSPI-proposed universal free schools’ program is not funded.

On Wednesday, we submitted similar written testimony to members of the House Appropriations Committee, as they heard SB 5187’s companion bill, HB 1140.

On Thursday, WAMOA submitted written testimony to the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee, which heard [SB 5174](#), **providing adequate and predictable student transportation. WAMOA supports this bill, as it’s another of our 2023 priorities. This bill would** create a less complex and more transparent funding system as it’s based on riders transported and the number of miles. It would be easier for the Legislature, OSPI and the districts to predict future transportation costs. Finally, a hold harmless provision is added in the transition to the new formula.

Also on Thursday, in the House Capital Budget Committee, WAMOA testified PRO on [HB 1147](#), **Governor’s 2023–25 Capital Budget**, and its companion, [SB 5200](#) in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. WAMOA requested both committees to fully fund three OSPI grants on which WAMOA members serve on the selection committees: (1) Healthy-Kids/Healthy Schools Grant, funds physical education, nutrition, T-12 lighting and remediation of lead in the water; (2) Small District and Tribal Compact Modernization Grant, for small school districts and tribal compact schools under 1,000 FTE who aren’t able to upgrade their facilities due to funding challenges; and (3) Urgent Small Repair Grant for non-recurring urgent maintenance needs, such as roofs and HVAC equipment.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023

Continued

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“Keep calm and let the games begin....”

Anonymous

The 68th Washington State Legislature has begun. Numerous bills have been and will continue to be introduced. Hearings have started on a select few. A caveat: There are always more bills proposed than will survive the entire process. (Thank goodness!) With that in mind, below is a brief report and comments on selected bills that may or may not remain as the session unfolds.

It is too early to tell if and/or when any of them will move into committee hearings. More proposals will continue to be introduced daily.

Retirement Related Proposals

General Comment: The last adopted budget allocated \$800 Million dollars to accelerate/retire the unfunded pension liability (UAAL) in the TRS Plan 1. That plan remains. The Governor, in this latest budget, accelerates the UAAL in PERS 1. The combination results in a \$300 + million-dollar savings to the state. School districts are currently paying pension surcharges in addition to the regular pension contributions. These surcharges will go away under a timeline proposed by OFM and proposed legislation, saving the districts dollars they must allocate particularly for excess staff not funded by the state. (See HB 1201/SB 5294 below.)

HB 1007/SB 5296: Concerning interruptive military service credit for members of the state retirement systems.

Sponsors: Paul, Stokesbary, Bergquist, Leavitt, Simmons, Griffey, Callan, Doglio, Timmons, Reeves, Bronoske, Shavers, Riccelli, Ormsby.

By Request: LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board, Select Committee on Pension Policy

Comment: Retirement credit can be awarded if in any armed conflicts, if the participant was awarded the respective campaign or expeditionary badge or medal.... the ‘expeditionary badge qualifier was added.

HB 1008: Concerning participating in insurance plans and contracts by separate Plan 2 members of certain retirement systems.

Sponsors: Bronoske, Simmons, Goodman, Leavitt, Bateman, Lekanoff, Callan, Kloba, Santos, Ormsby, Fosse.

Comment: This bill would simply make retiree insurance provisions uniform and equitable for Plan 2 and 3 members. Currently, a Plan 2 member who separates from service but does not yet collect retirement cannot defer his/her enrollment in any of the state PEBB health plans. He/she may, for example, have no need of insurance upon retirement because the spouse may still be working and have coverage. Because of the inability to defer and save his rights to buy a PEBB policy in the future, he/she loses any rights to future PEBB plans. Plan 3 members, however, can defer and yet not collect retirement and continue to save their right to enter PEBB when they begin to collect retirement. This bill just makes both plans the same.

HB 1056: Repealing some postretirement employment restrictions.

Sponsors: Stokesbary, Fitzgibbon, Leavitt, Simmons, Lekanoff, Rule, Griffey, Macri, Bergquist, Wylie, Ormsby.

By Request: Select Committee on Pension Policy

Comment: Beginning January 1, 2024, any current or future retiree under the provisions of early retirement may utilize the 32 postretirement employment provisions of RCW 41.32.802(2) for up to 867 hours per year. This includes administrators. DRS wanted this in order to simplify the current system, particularly when it came to using retired contract services.

***This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023***

Continued

[HB 1057/SB 5350](#): Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 1 and the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1.

Sponsors: Stokesbary, Fitzgibbon, Leavitt, Simmons, Rude, Bateman, Pollet, Street, Goodman, Robertson, Macri, Donaghy, Bronoske, Paul, Bergquist, Wylie, Kloba, Ormsby.

By Request: Select Committee on Pension Policy (SCPP)

Comment: This bill would provide a three percent increase not to exceed \$110/month for TRS1/PERS1 Plan retirees. The Governor included this one-time increase in his released supplemental budget. Same COLA as granted last session. However, there is an addition: During the 2023–25 fiscal biennium, the SCPP will study and recommend a permanent ongoing cost-of-living adjustment for beneficiaries of the Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 1 and the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1.

[HB 1119/SB 5121](#): Extending the expiration date of the joint select committee on health care oversight.

Sponsors: Riccelli, Bateman, Macri, Kloba.

Comment: The expiration date of this committee is to be extended. Its goal must be to ensure that these multiple health and insurance regulatory agencies are not duplicating their efforts and are working toward a goal of increased quality of services leading to reduced costs to the health care consumer.

****[HB 1201/SB 5294](#): Concerning actuarial funding of state retirement systems.**

Sponsors: Ormsby, Macri, Morgan.

By Request: Office of Financial Management

Comment: This bill deals with eliminating the unfunded liability (UAAL) of TRS/PERS Plans 1. The intent is that by so doing, the employer surcharge currently being paid to decrease the UAAL, will be reduced to a zero (0 percent) added charge: PERS on 6/30/25; SERS on 8/31/25 and TRS on 8/31/24. This will save the state in excess of \$4 billion and school districts whose staffing exceeds state reimbursement will also save dollars. Cities and counties will also save money.

[HB 1294](#): Concerning cost-of-living adjustments for Plan 1 retirees of the Teachers' Retirement System and Public Employees' Retirement System.

Sponsors: Steele.

Comment: This bill is an attempt to establish a permanent (3 percent maximum) COLA for TRS/PERS Plan 1 members.

[SB 5121/HB 1119](#): Extending the expiration date of the joint select committee on health care oversight.

Sponsors: Cleveland.

Comment: See HB 1119 above.

[SB 5169](#): Concerning health care plans administered by the health care authority that are available to Medicare eligible retirees.

Sponsors: Hunt, Wilson, C.

Comment: The Public Employees' Benefits Board must allow Medicare eligible nine retirees access to the uniform medical plan classic (UMP) Medicare. This is in reaction to an earlier attempt by the Health Care Authority to remove UMP as a future offering due solely to the huge cost increase and differential compared to the newly added PEBB Advantage (United Health Care) plans. The outrage among school retirees forced the agency to back off that attempt. This is designed to ensure they don't do it in the future.

[SB 5294/HB 1201](#): Concerning actuarial funding of state retirement systems.

***This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023***

Continued

Sponsors: Rolfes, Van De Wege.

By Request: Office of Financial Management

Comment: See HB 101 above.

SB 5296/HB 1007: Concerning interruptive military service credit for members of the state retirement systems.

Sponsors: Nobles, Van De Wege, Billig, Boehnke, Braun, Cleveland, Conway, Fortunato, Holy, Hunt, Lovick, Rivers, Robinson, Stanford, Wagoner, Wellman, Wilson, C.

Comment: See HB 1007 above.

SB 5350/HB 1057: Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 1 and Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1.

Sponsors: Conway, Hasegawa, Lovick, Robinson, Wagoner, Pedersen, Keiser, Randall, Van De Wege, Lias.

By Request: Select Committee on Pension Policy

Comment: see HB 1057 above.

Other areas of potential fiscal (\$\$) impact and (often, unfunded) to districts:

HB 1011: Repealing the long-term services and supports trust program.

Sponsors: Abbarno, Corry, Dent, Barkis, Griffey, Ybarra, Walsh, Schmidt, Robertson, Couture, Stokesbary, Chambers, Hutchins, Eslick, Volz, Sandlin, Jacobsen, Klicker, Graham, Steele, McClintock, Connors, Christian, Rude, Dye, Caldier, Schmick, Orcutt, Springer, Barnard, Cheney.

Comment: Self-explanatory. The R's continue to fight this proposal. One objection, out of many, is the maximum benefits that a person may receive under the long-term services and supports trust program is \$36,500 which will be inadequate to meet the needs of most people needing care under the program. This will lead many people to think all their three long-term care needs will be paid for under the program and not plan for costs beyond the maximum \$36,500 benefit. This bill has some other areas to fix such as collecting if one lives/retires out of state. They tweaked it last session and will do so again.

HB 1068: Concerning injured workers' rights during compelled medical examinations.

Sponsors: Bronoske, Simmons, Ryu, Goodman, Berry, Bateman, Peterson, Taylor, Doglio, Gregerson, Wylie, Pollet, Davis, Santos, Ormsby, Fosse.

Comment: This allows an injured worker to make an audio and video recording of a compelled medical examination, and to have one person of the worker's choosing present during the examination.

HB 1099: Requiring certain wages in public works contracts to be at least the prevailing wage in effect when the work is performed.

Sponsors: Berry, Ormsby, Goodman, Bateman, Reed, Pollet, Doglio, Simmons, Bronoske, Gregerson, Kloba, Santos, Riccelli, Fosse.

Comment: Requires public works contracts to specify that wages paid to workers will not be less than the latest prevailing wage rate in effect at the time the work is performed.

HB 1106: Concerning qualifications for unemployment insurance when an individual voluntarily leaves work.

Sponsors: Fosse, Reeves, Reed, Berry, Doglio, Wylie, Kloba, Santos, Ormsby.

Comment: Expands access to unemployment insurance benefits by adding circumstances where a person may voluntarily quit for a good cause.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023

Continued

HB 1136: Requiring employers to reimburse employees for necessary expenditures and losses.

Sponsors: Reeves, Reed, Berry, Walen, Ramel, Pollet.

Comment: An employer shall reimburse an employee for all necessary expenditures and losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of the employee's duties. Reimbursement must be paid within 30 days of the employer's actual or constructive notice of the expenditure or loss.

HB 1187: Concerning privileged communication between employees and the unions that represent them.

Sponsors: Hackney, Berry, Bateman, Ramel, Doglio, Simmons, Lekanoff, Bronoske, Wylie, Stonier, Pollet, Ormsby.

Comment: To effectuate the public policy favoring effective collective bargaining, it is necessary to protect confidential union–employee communications in the course of union representation against disclosure.

****HB 1246: Concerning eligibility for health benefits from the School Employees' Benefits Board for school employees.**

Sponsors: Ortiz-Self.

Comment: School employees anticipated to work less than 630 hours in any single School Employees' Benefits Board organization may establish eligibility for benefits by working for more than one School Employees' Benefits Board organization if the combined hours the school employee is anticipated to work is at least 630 hours per school year. Employer contributions for an employee eligible under this subsection (6)(d)(ii) shall be prorated across the employee's School Employees' Benefits Board organizations based on data reported.

****SB 5059: Concerning prejudgment interest.**

Sponsors: Kuderer, Trudeau, Conway, Nobles, Pedersen, Stanford, Valdez, Wellman

Comment: This was proposed last session. Briefly stated, judgments founded on the tortious conduct of a "public agency" shall bear interest from the date (of entry) the cause of action accrued. So, if a district is found liable for neglecting to act in a child's best interest, years after the fact, it will pay a penalty and interest from the day the neglect/damage first occurred. And from the date the action is commenced or the date the minor attains the age of eighteen years, whichever is earlier.

SB 5061: Concerning access to personnel records.

Sponsors: Kuderer, Stanford, Conway, Frame, Hasegawa, Hunt, Keiser, Nobles, Valdez, Wellman, Wilson, C.

Comment: Requires an employer to furnish an employee with a complete, unredacted copy of their personnel file at no cost within 14 days of a request. Mandates an employer to furnish a former employee with a signed written statement with the effective date of discharge, whether the employer had a reason for the discharge, and if so, the reasons, within 14 days of the written request. Allows an employee to bring a private action for violations of certain rights regarding personnel files and discharge information and entitles the employee to equitable relief, graduated statutory damages up to \$1,000, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of each violation.

SB 5084: Creating a separate fund for the purposes of self-insured pensions and assessments.

Sponsors: Braun, Keiser, Mullet.

Comment: Creates a self-insurance reserve fund for payments from self-insured employers related to workers' compensation pensions and from the overpayment's reimbursement fund.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 1, Jan 9–13, 2023

Continued

SB 5123: Concerning the employment of individuals who lawfully consume cannabis.

Sponsors: Keiser, Frame, Hunt, Kuderer, Mullet, Nguyen, Randall, Stanford, Van De Wege, Wellman.

Comment: Prohibits employers, with some exceptions, from discriminating against a person in hiring if the discrimination is based on the person's use of cannabis outside of work or on certain employer-required drug screening tests.

SB 5212/ HB 1068: Concerning injured workers' rights during compelled medical examinations.

Sponsors: Stanford, Conway, Dhingra, Lovelett, Nguyen, Valdez.

Comment: See HB 1068 above.

SB 5237: Establishing complaint procedures to address noncompliance with certain state education laws.

Sponsors: Wilson, C., Wellman, Hunt

Comment: This is an act relating to establishing complaint procedures to address noncompliance with certain state education laws. Complaints are to be filed and investigated by OSPI. The PESB may hold the Superintendent responsible and act accordingly. School directors can also be removed from the office.

SB 5240: Concerning unemployment insurance benefits appeal procedures.

Sponsors: Braun, Keiser, Mullet.

Comment: A dispute of an individual's initial determination, determination of allowance or denial of allowance of benefits, or redetermination of allowance or denial of benefits, all matters covered by such initial determination, determination, redetermination shall be deemed to be in issue subject to appeal.

SB 5275: Expanding access to benefits provided by the School Employees' Benefits Board.

Sponsors: Robinson, Hunt, Keiser, Lovick, Nobles, Randall, Wellman, Wilson, C.

Comment: Pursuant to contractual agreement with the authority, access to health care benefits can be expanded to an "Employer group" for the School Employees' Benefits Board Program meaning an employee organization representing school employees, a school district for the purposes of covering a school board director, and a tribal school as defined in RCW 28A.715.010, obtaining employee benefits through a contractual agreement with the authority to participate in benefit plans developed by the Public Employees' Benefits Board.

SB 5286: Modifying the premium provisions of the Paid Family and Medical Leave Program.

Sponsors: Robinson, King, Keiser, Liias, Stanford, Wellman, Wilson, C.

Comment: Amends the premium rate calculation in the Paid Family and Medical Leave Program (PFML) to be based on a specified formula rather than the Family and Medical Leave Insurance Account balance ratio on September 30th of the previous year. Sets a maximum rate of 1.2 percent and removes the Employment Security Department's authority to assess a solvency surcharge if the Account balance ratio falls below a certain threshold.

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

1:30–3:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Virtual

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Tuesdays

8–10 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Wednesdays

10:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Virtual

Thursdays

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Fridays

8–10 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Virtual

10–11 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

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 Cut-off Calendar

January 9, 2023

First Day of Session.

February 17, 2023

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

February 24, 2023

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

March 8, 2023

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

March 29, 2023

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

April 4, 2023

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

April 12, 2023*

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 23, 2023

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

* After 5:00 p.m. on the 94th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, matters that affect state revenue, 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
HB 1003	Dual credit program access	H Education	Stokesbary
HB 1008	Plan 2 members/insurance	H Appropriations	Bronoske
HB 1011	Long-term care/reepeal	H HC/Wellness	Abbarno
HB 1013	Regional apprenticeship prgs	H Education	Maycumber
HB 1015 (SB 5264)	Paraeducator requirements	H Education	Santos
HB 1020	State dinosaur	H State Govt & T	Morgan
HB 1044	Capital assistance/schools	H Cap Budget	McEntire
HB 1048 (SB 5047)	Voting rights act	H State Govt & T	Mena
HB 1056 (SB 5349)	Postretirement employment	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1057 (SB 5350)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1064	School safety capital grants	H Cap Budget	Jacobsen
HB 1071	School resource officers	H Education	Walsh
HB 1086	Community org. contracts	H Local Govt	Shavers
HB 1092	State property tax/valuation	H Finance	Walsh
HB 1093	K–12 scholarship program	H Education	Walsh
HB 1096	Amateur sports officials	H Community Safe	Low
HB 1105	Public comment notice	H State Govt & T	Kloba
HB 1109	Special education funding	H Education	Senn
HB 1113	Prof. educator reprimands	H Education	Harris
HB 1118	School bus safety	H Education	Mosbrucker
HB 1125 (SB 5162)	Transportation budget	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1126 (SB 5164)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1134	988 system	H HC/Wellness	Orwall
HB 1135	Impact fee use	H Local Govt	Slatter
HB 1140 (SB 5187)	Operating budget	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1141 (SB 5188)	Operating budget, supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1146	Dual credit program notice	H Education	Paul
HB 1147 (SB 5200)	Capital budget	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1148 (SB 5201)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger

HB 1187	Employee-union privilege	H Civil R & Judiciary	Hackney
HB 1200 (SB 5273)	Employee information/unions	H Labor & Workplace	Alvarado
HB 1201 (SB 5294)	Retirement system funding	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1207	Harassment/schools	H Education	Senn
HB 1210	School board recordings	H State Govt & Tr	Rude
HB 1211 (SB 5311)	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 1228	Dual & tribal language edu.	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1230	School websites/drug info.	H Education	Callan
HB 1238 (SB 5339)	Free school meals	H Education	Riccelli
HB 1239	Educator ethics & complaints	H Education	Santos
HB 1241	Harassment	H Community Safe	Leavitt
HB 1244	Enrichment levy authority	H Appropriations	Ramel
HB 1246	Health benefits/SEBB	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1248	Pupil transportation	H Education	Stonier
HB 1272		H State Govt & Tr	Bergquist
HB 1273 (SB 5243)	High school and beyond plans	H Education	Berg
HB 1277		H Education	Donaghy
SB 5000	Americans of Chinese descent	S State Govt & E	Wagoner
SB 5008	K–12 instr. materials/access	S EL/K–12	McCune
SB 5009	Sex ed./parent approval	S EL/K–12	McCune
SB 5017	Motor vehicles sales tax use	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5018	Sales tax/transp. projects	S Transportation	Fortunato
SB 5019	School safety staff	S EL/K–12	Wellman
SB 5020	Education at 6 years of age	S EL/K–12	Wellman
SB 5024	K–12 education/parent rights	S EL/K–12	Dozier
SB 5029	School district boards	S EL/K–12	Short
SB 5031	Special ed safety net awards	S EL/K–12	Wellman
SB 5038	K–12 empl. notice deadlines	S EL/K–12	Mullet
SB 5047 (HB 1048)	Voting rights act	S State Govt & E	Saldana
SB 5048	College in high school fees	S Higher Ed & Wo	Mullet
SB 5054	Prof. learning communities	S EL/K–12	Wellman
SB 5059	Prejudgment interest	S Law & Justice	Kuderer
SB 5064	Special ed. excess costs	S EL/K–12	Wellman

SB 5065	Bone marrow donation/schools	S EL/K-12	Short
SB 5068	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	MacEwen
SB 5071	Purple star award	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5072	Highly capable students	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5085	School principals/employment	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5102	School library info and tech	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5126	Common school trust revenue	S EL/K-12	Pedersen
SB 5127	Student information/PRA	S State Govt & E	Wilson
SB 5136	Sales and use tax exemptions	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5139	Vaccination refusal	S Health & Long	Fortunato
SB 5158	State & local taxation	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5162 (HB 1125)	Transportation budget	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5164 (HB 1126)	Transportation budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5174	Student transportation	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5175	School principal contracts	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5180	Teacher mobility compact	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5187 (HB 1140)	Operating budget	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5188 (HB 1141)	Operating budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5200 (HB 1147)	Capital budget	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5201 (HB 1148)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5225	Working conn. child care	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5237	Education law noncompliance	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5243 (HB 1273)	High school and beyond plans	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5246	Supreme court fiscal notes	S Law & Justice	Holy
SB 5248	Tutoring & extended learning	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5305	Office of career connect WA	S Higher Ed & Wo	Wellman
SB 5311 (HB 1211)	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5315		S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5327		S Labor & Comm	Keiser
SB 5332		S Loc Gov, Land U	King
SB 5339 (HB 1238)	Free school meals	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5343		S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5344	Public school revolving fund	S EL/K-12	Schoesler

SB 5345	Public school buildings	S Environment, En	Schoesler
SB 5346	School construction	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5349 (HB 1056)	Postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5350 (HB 1057)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Conway
SJR 8200	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
SJR 8203	Public school revolving fund	S EL/K-12	Schoesler