



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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March 24, 2023



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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 WAMOA.

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



Budget Week

NOTE: With the heavy focus on the release of the Senate's [2023–25 Operating Budget](#) and [2023–25 Capital Budget](#) today—see our [Special Edition Report](#)—today's TWIO includes the weekly WAMOA Report and the weekly review of Pension & Health Benefit issues. A follow-up with the week's happenings will be sent out on Monday. At the same time, be on the lookout for another Special Edition on Tuesday, regarding the House's Operating and Capital Budgets, scheduled to be released on Monday.

A quick reminder of the budget “schedule”:

Senate 2023–25 Operating Budget:

- Thursday, March 23: Senate released 2023–25 Operating Budget (Proposed Substitute SB 5187)
- Friday, March 24: Senate Ways & Means Committee hears PSSB 5187
- Monday, March 27: Senate Ways & Means Committee scheduled to take executive action on PSSB 5187
- Wednesday, March 29 (tentative): Full Senate expected to take final action on SSB 5187

Senate 2023–25 Capital Budget:

- Monday, March 20: Senate released 2023–25 Capital Budget proposal (Proposed Substitute SB 5200) and a bond proposal (Proposed Substitute SB 5201)
- Monday, March 20: Senate Ways & Means Committee hears PSSB 5200 and PSSB 5201
- Wednesday, March 20: Senate Ways & Means Committee adopts SSB 5200 and SSB 5201
- Friday, March 24: Full Senate adopts SSB 5200 (unanimous vote)
 - o Note that the Senate has not yet adopted its bond bill, SSB 5201. They will take final action on the bond bill, after they complete negotiations with the House on a final, compromise Capital Budget.

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



The Podcast will be available on a regular basis on the [WASA website](#), or [subscribe to the Report](#) via multiple podcast apps.

House 2023–25 Operating Budget:

- Monday, March 27: House scheduled to release 2023–25 Operating Budget (Proposed Substitute HB 1140)
- Monday, March 27: House Appropriations Committee scheduled to hear PSHB 1140
- Wednesday, March 29: House Appropriations Committee scheduled to adopt SHB 1140
 - Note: The House has not yet discussed adopting their Operating Budget from the full House. They will likely move the bill to the House Floor by the end of the week—unless they hold the bill until they negotiate a final, compromise Budget with the Senate. (See discussion below.)

House 2023–25 Capital Budget:

- Monday, March 27: House scheduled to release 2023–25 Capital Budget proposal (Proposed Substitute HB 1147) and bond bill (Proposed Substitute HB 1148)
- Wednesday, March 29: House Capital Budget Committee scheduled to hear PSHB 1147 (like the Senate, the Committee is not scheduled to take testimony on the bond bill)
- Thursday, March 30: House Capital Budget Committee scheduled to adopt SHB 1147 and SHB 1148

The Reconciliation Process

With all the budget activity swirling around, it feels like the Circus really is in town. Budget action does not stop all of the other legislative action, however. Legislative committee continue to plow through bills in an effort to adopt priority bills before the Legislature’s next self-imposed [cutoff](#). All bills must be out of their opposite house policy committee by next Wednesday, March 29, to remain alive. Bills with budget-impacts then have six days to be adopted by their opposite fiscal committee to continue. At this point, legislators will return to their respective Chambers and Caucuses for a week’s worth of intensive Floor action, with a deadline of Wednesday, April 12, 5:00 p.m.

After this penultimate cutoff (the ultimate cutoff is Sine Die, the last day of session, April 23), what happens? After April 12, legislators have ten days to: reconcile differences in bills (including the 2023–25 Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets) between the two houses; and adopt necessary budget-related legislation (bills that are “Necessary to Implement the Budget”). As the Legislature moves to the final, “reconciliation” phase of this session, remember, in order for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form by both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor)—this includes each of the biennial budgets.

If a bill is amended by the opposite house, it must be sent back to the first house for “concurrence.” If the original house accepts the amendments, they will take final action on the amended bill and send it to the governor for action. Often, however, the original house will reject the amendments and “refuse to concur.” The bill is then considered to be “in dispute.” The original house can send the bill back to the opposite house and request the body “recede” from its amendments. The opposite house, then, has basically three options: (1) The opposite house can drop its amendments, repass the bill as adopted by the original house, and send it directly to the governor; (2) The opposite house can “insist on its position” and, again, send it back to the original house for action; or (3) The opposite house can adopt new amendments and send the new bill back to the original house for action.

Some bills can ping-pong back and forth between the houses multiple times in an effort to craft an agreed upon compromise. This can be dangerous for a bill’s survival given the imminent closing of the session. Many of these bills will get lost in the shuffle and die due to a lack of agreement. At any point in this process, if it appears

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an agreement cannot be hammered out, either house may request a “Conference Committee” to formally negotiate on a compromise. Conference Committees are comprised of two majority party members and one minority party member of the Senate, and two majority party members and one minority party member of the House. To adopt a “Conference Report” on a new, negotiated compromise bill, at least two conferees from each house must agree. After conferees sign the report, the bill cannot be further amended and the Conference Report is voted on “up or down” by the full House and Senate. If both houses accept the Conference Report—by a majority vote—the new bill is adopted and sent to the governor for action.

Conference Committees used to be referred to as “Free Conference Committees” because the members are “free” to make whatever changes they feel are necessary to resolve their differences. Members can make minor adjustments or make wholesale changes to a bill—or they can start from scratch. The only real limitation: the new language must still fit within the title (or “scope”) of the original bill.

Historically, disputes over the three budgets—Operating, Capital, and Transportation—were routinely resolved by Conference Committees. In recent years, however, it has become rare to call for formal Conference Committees on the budgets because of a change in the [Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives](#) (specifically, **Rule 17**; see page 7) in the early 90’s. All Conference Committee meetings must provide notice of times and locations and those meetings must be open to the public (and on TVW). This rule change was made to open the process and make the Legislature more transparent. Unfortunately, all this has done is to drive the process further underground. Now, budget negotiators will meet informally, behind-the-scenes, to hammer out deals. When a compromise is reached, the new budget is usually sent straight to the House or Senate Floor as a Substitute Bill. Sometimes, just to keep up appearances, a Conference Committee will be established; however, the six members quickly meet to sign an already agreed-to compromise. Certainly, this follows the “letter of the law,” but it is a clear break from the spirit of the law.

This Conference Committee process is why it is unclear what legislators’ intent is regarding movement of the budgets, in particular the 2023–25 Operating Budget. The Senate has indicated it plans to adopt its budget next Wednesday, but the question is what the House will do. Likely, they will quickly adopt the Senate budget, with the House’s language laid on top of it (via a striking amendment), and send it back to the Senate. At this point, however, odds are it will sit dormant (at least publicly), while budget-writers hammer out a deal behind the scenes. When a deal is struck, they can call a perfunctory Conference Committee, sign an already agreed upon Committee Report and forward it to the Senate Floor for quick action and send it to the House for final approval.

The other option is for the House to just sit on the budget, without adopting a bill, and go straight to negotiations (again, behind the scenes). After a final bill has been agreed upon, the House would adopt the agreed upon compromise and send it back to the Senate for concurrence. This completely avoids the need for a Conference Committee. The concern, however, is that anyone can introduce amendments on the Floor, which could take valuable time, or stir controversy. And it is unlikely, but amendments could even get adopted, which would throw a wrench into a previously agreed upon budget. Special Session, anyone?

Regardless, the point is, the time to impact budget decisions—regarding Special Education; the Experience Factor; Regionalization; Pupil Transportation or wherever your concerns may lay—is running short.

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WAMOA

By Mitch Denning

Here is the latest update on WAMOA priority bills:

- [ESHB 1436](#), **funding special education**—was heard on March 15 in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee and is scheduled to move out of this committee on Monday, March 27. The bill increases the special ed multiplier over the next four years to 1.059 for special ed students who are in the regular classroom more than 80 percent of the time, and to 1.043 for those students who spend less than 80 percent of the time in the regular classroom. The enrollment limit for K–21 students would be gradually increased until it is removed in SY 2027–28. OSPI is required to review district data for disproportionate identification and to support district’s efforts in using inclusionary teaching practices. Beginning July 1, 2025, OSPI would be required to redirect up to 50 percent of the district’s special ed students’ basic ed allocations for special ed if the special ed expenditures exceed revenues in the previous school year. A null and void clause is added. The fiscal impact is estimated to be \$168 million.

Joint Legislature Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) and the State Auditor’s Office (SAO) are required to do a special ed performance audit. Both agencies can use a sample of school districts in their audit. Any state or local agency is required to provide records to both agencies upon request, and JLARC and SAO are authorized as representatives of state education agencies for the purpose of evaluation. The agencies are required to provide notice if record requests don’t comply with federal privacy laws.

WAMOA testified OTHER, as the PreK multiplier is eliminated, the funding cap isn’t removed until SY 2027–28, and OSPI’s redirection of special funds could result in levy funds going to fund special ed and less levy funds for school and district maintenance. WAMOA told the committee that instead of the OSPI redirection of funds, we prefer the language in SSB 5311 which directs OSPI and SAO to develop an allocation and cost accounting methodology for special ed.

- [E2SHB 1238](#), **providing free school meals for all students**—moved out of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee on Monday, and will be heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on March 28. The bill removes the language that would make it a part of the State’s program of basic education. In 2023–24, it requires districts in their schools which contain grades K–4, and in which 40 percent or more of the students meet federal eligibility for free or reduced-price lunches, to serve their K–4 students for free. In SY 2024–25, a qualifying K–4 school would become one in which 30 percent of the students meet federal eligibility for free or reduced school lunches.

It also specifies that schools who are participating in the federal Community Eligibility Provision program (CEP) and who have not completed the CEP four-year program would not be eligible for universal free meals under this bill. The threshold of 40 percent free and reduced-price lunch eligibility for the mandatory establishment of the school breakfast program is restored. Beginning in SY 2024–25, districts are required to implement school breakfast in schools that are required to provide meals to students at no charge. Also, the bill limits the applicability of LAP and National Board bonus provisions to qualifying schools that are required to provide meals to students at no charge.

Further, schools who are required to provide free meals in qualifying schools, but don’t participate in the federal meal program would be reimbursed at the whole amount of what USDA reimburses plus the difference

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between that rate and the free rate. Thus, these schools, since they have to serve all free meals if they are at 30–40 percent F/R, would be able to do so without having to comply with federal meal program requirements. Also, public schools are encouraged to provide school meals to students by serving WA produced food whenever practicable and the cost is comparable on non-WA produced food. A fiscal note for this version of the bill has yet to be released.

The March 20 amendments (1) provides that the requirements related to certain schools service grades K–4 to provide breakfast and lunch at no charge to any requesting student will lapse if federal reimbursement for any school breakfasts or lunches is eliminated; and (2) removes subject to appropriations language as it relates to districts begin required to implement a breakfast program in each school providing meals at now charge beginning in SY 2023–24.

WAMOA testified PRO on the bill as the process of universal free meals would be started in the highest need school districts which serve grades K–4. Also, in SY 2024–25, school districts with 30 percent free/reduced prince lunch counts would begin free meals for all in these new qualifying K–4 schools. Also, qualifying K–4 schools whose districts are not participating in the federal lunch program would also be able to serve K–4 students for free, without having to comply with the federal meal requirements.

- [2SSB 5311](#), **special education funding formula**—is now in the House Appropriations Committee. The bill increases the special ed funding cap from 13.5 percent to 15 percent. The special ed multiplier in SY 2023–24 to PreK (1.2); K–12 > 80 percent (1.12); K–12 <80 percent (1.06). Beginning in SY 2023–24, a high-need student is eligible for safety-net award if the student’s IEP costs exceed (a) 2 times the average per-pupil expenditure of districts with fewer than 1,000 FTE enrollment, or (b) 2.2 times the average per-pupil expenditure of districts with more than 1,000 FTE enrollment. OSPI and the State Auditor are directed to develop an allocation cost accounting methodology that ensures state apportionment funding is allocated to a student’s spec ed program and accounted for as excess costs when these basic ed services are providing in an alternative setting. The Office of Education Ombuds must certify a special ed ombudsman in each ESD to provide resource assistance to special ed students and their parents in the IEP process. The fiscal impact of the bill is expected to be \$351 million.

WAMOA testified PRO as we support the increase in the cost multipliers and to the funding cap, the work of the Safety Net Oversight Committee, the tasks of the Office of the Education Ombuds, and OSPI and SAO’s work to develop an allocation cost accounting methodology.

- [2SSB 5126](#), **common school trust revenue to small school districts**—was heard in the House Capital Budget Committee on Tuesday, and is scheduled to move out of this committee on March 31. The small district priority list would be the first priority of the Common School Construction Fund (CSCF) appropriations after payment of principal and interest in skill center bonds. Starting in 2025–27, no less than \$60 million in new appropriations in the capital budget must be used to fund small districts on the prioritized list. This amount would increase to \$70 million in 2027–29, and to \$80 million in 2029–31.

WAMOA testified PRO as small districts need all the financial assistance, they can get from the State for maintaining boiler and HVAC systems, as many of them aren’t able to pass bonds. The policy is beneficial as it ensures that minimum amounts of revenue from common school trust lands will be available for small schools in the greatest need of repair.

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- [E2SSB 5174](#), **pupil transportation funding**—moved out on Wednesday of the House Appropriations Committee in an amended version, and the bill is in the House Rules Committee. (See Below) The bill directs OSPI to gather additional data to develop a new pupil transportation formula that adequately funds current transportation services. It provides funding on an excess cost basis to districts who demonstrate a need to serve special passengers. Public charter and tribal compact schools would also be eligible and such funding is not part of basic education. By July 1, 2026, OSPI will provide the Legislature with a cost analysis from SY 2024–25, including mileage, ridership, and costs for each type of special students, and for all other to and from pupil transportation. OSPI will also include recommendations on how to incorporate geographic differences faced by rural and high population density urban districts in the transportation funding model. The fiscal impact of the bill is yet to be determined.

WAMOA testified PRO in the House Appropriations Committee on March 15. WAMOA supports requiring OSPI to provide transportation safety net awards to districts which have excess special passenger costs for special education, homeless and foster care students. WAMOA also supports requiring OSPI by June 1, 2026, to give the Legislature an analysis of school district costs and allocations.

The amended bill currently is a striker, and now the bill does the following. One requires OSPI to award transportation safety net awards to school districts with a demonstrated need for additional funding for special passengers (special ed, homeless, and foster students), with the award amounts determined in the operating budget. Two, removes OSPI's requirement to include a review of a district's percentage of students served under the McKinney-Vento Act from outside the district as part of the current transportation funding grant program award process. Three, provides that no earlier than a contract affecting SY 2024–25, districts may only enter into a pupil transportation services contract if that entity provides the following coverage on behalf of its K–12 employees who choose the coverage. Such coverage includes a health benefit contribution equal the employer payment dollar amount in effect for the first year of the contract at the SEBB health care benefit rate, and an amount equal to the salaries of the employees of the contractor multiplied by the employer normal cost contribution rate determined under the entry age cost method for the school employees' retirement system. Fourth, provides reimbursement subject to funding provided for increased costs to districts that are directly attributable to increased benefits as required in this bill. Additional reporting requirements for contracting districts are included to show the dollar equivalency for health care and retirement benefits as provided in this bill.

- [SHB 1044](#), **capital financial assistance to small school districts with demonstrated financial challenges**—was heard yesterday in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee and is scheduled to move out of this committee on March 27. This bill creates a supplementary capital grant program for districts with enrollments of 1,000 students or fewer for comprehensive instructional facility modernization or replacement. It requires that the grants be coordinated with the SCAP program to the extent that the district has program eligibility. Further, it requires the district awarded the grant to provide a district share equal to 50 percent of the district's remaining debt capacity for capital purposes, capped at an estimated property tax rate increment of \$1.75 per \$1,000 of assessed district value. According to the fiscal note, OSPI's cost would be \$137 million.

WAMOA testified PRO as more than half of the 295 statewide school districts have less than 1,000 FTE enrollment. These districts are generally

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property poor and have difficulty passing bond issues. This new grant program would provide funding to repair needed facility projects.

- [SSB 5200](#), **Senate’s proposed 2023–25 Capital Budget**—was heard Monday in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. WAMOA testified PRO, thanking Sens. Mullet and Schoesler for the \$11.6 million in the Urgent Small Repair Grant program for necessary facility maintenance needs, and the \$13 million in the Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools Grant program for physical education and school nutrition projects, and issues dealing with lead-contaminated water pipes and drinking water fixtures. The bill moved out of the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Wednesday.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“The level of analysis that is done when you see laws (substitute ‘budgets’) created, whether it’s the city, state or federal level, it’s much more horse-trading than analysis.”

Michael Bloomberg

The Senate Budget proposal has been released. The House proposal is yet to come. The big-ticket items have been covered earlier in this *TWIO*. The other financial figures related to funding benefits will be finalized once the assumed differing budget proposals are reconciled. A fuller report detailing those finances will come after the final is done.

Below are bills that appear still ‘alive’ and are either reflected in the budget or awaiting further action by the opposite house. Remember that negotiations between both houses are still to occur. Bills from the opposite house that have been amended once passed the floor will either need to be approved by their house of origin or not. Let the horse-trading begin.

Retirement Related Proposals

SHB 1007: Concerning interruptive military service credit for members of the state retirement systems.

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.

This bill passed the Senate 49/0 and will be sent to the Governor.

SHB 1056: Repealing some postretirement employment restrictions.

Comment: Changes the postretirement employment restrictions on benefits eligibility for Public Employees’ Retirement System, Teachers Retirement System, and School Employees Retirement System Plans 2 and 3 members that retired under the 2008 Early Retirement Factors (ERFs). Permits 2008 ERF members to work in retirement system-covered employment for up to 867 hours per year without suspension of retirement benefits. Adjusts benefits for individuals that chose the 3 percent per year early retirement reduction to the level of reduction in the 2008 ERFs for future benefit payments. Effective 1/1/2024.

This bill is scheduled for Executive Session on 3/28 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

[ESSB 5294](#): was amended by the House Appropriations Committee. It changes the contribution rates in effect for the Public Employees’ Retirement System (PERS)

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and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plans 1 UAAL rates in effect from Fiscal Year 2024 until Fiscal Year 2028 by increasing them generally from 0.50 to 1.0. This was done to address concerns that with the original rate proposal the unfunded liability may continue or worsen. It continues to reduce the scheduled payment of \$800 million into the TRS 1 fund to \$250 million. The substitute Senate bill was included in their budget.

SSB 5350: would grant a one-time, capped 3 percent COLA for TRS1/PERS1 Plan members. It also directs the SCPP to recommend a path to regaining a permanent COLA for these retirees. It was amended by the House Appropriations Committee. Delays the impact of the benefit cost on the contribution rate for benefits added to the PERS and TRS 1 after June 30, 2009, until July 1, 2027. Specifies that a supplemental contribution rate shall not be charged for the benefits granted in the bill. The original Senate bill was included in their budget. (HB 1057, companion bill, is likely to be in the upcoming House budget.)

SSB 5121: **Extending the expiration date of the joint select committee on health care oversight.**

Comment: Extends the expiration date of the Joint Select Committee on Health Care Oversight from December 31, 2022, until December 31, 2026, and renames it the Joint Select Committee on Health Care and Behavioral Health Oversight.

The bill passed the House 97/0 and will be sent to the Governor.

SSB 5490: **Concerning health care coverage for retired or disabled employees denied coverage for failure to timely notify the authority of their intent to defer coverage.**

Comment: Allows certain retired public employees who were denied retiree health care coverage by the Public Employees Benefits Board another limited opportunity to enroll. Only retired or disabled employees who were denied coverage for failure to notify the Health Care Authority of their deferral of coverage, and appealed the denial before December 31, 2022, are provided the new opportunity to enroll.

This bill passed the House 97/0 and will be sent to the Governor.

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

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

Comment: 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.

This bill passed Executive Session 3/23 before the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee and will be sent to Rules.

SHB 1105: **Requiring public agencies to provide notice for public comment that includes the last date by which such public comment must be submitted.**

Comment: Mandates a public agency that is required to solicit public comment for a statutorily specified period of time, and to provide notice that it is soliciting public comment, to include in the notice the last day by which written public comment may be submitted. Makes an agency that violates the requirement to include in a notice for public comment the last day by which written comment may be submitted subject to a civil penalty of \$500 for the first violation and \$1000 for any subsequent violation.

Executive Session is scheduled 3/28 before the Senate State Government Committee.

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

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Comment: Expands access to unemployment insurance benefits by adding circumstances where a person may voluntarily quit for a good cause. The bill was amended and requires unemployment benefits based on the good cause quit for certain non-temporary shift changes made by the separating employer to be proportionally charged to the experience rating accounts of all of the claimant's employers from his or her base year, rather than charged to the experience rating account of the separating employer only as provided in the underlying bill. Modifies certain verbs from present to past tense to conform amendatory language with current language in the applicable statute.

This bill is scheduled for Executive Session 3/27.

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

Comment: Creates a privilege from examination and disclosure for a union representative and a union employee concerning any communication between the union representative or union employee made during union representation. Applies the privilege from examination and disclosure to the union members and organizations that represent: employees of college districts, public employees, faculty at public four-year institutions of higher education, civil service employees, ferry employees, port employees, and labor unions. It was amended and makes the privilege from testifying that is created in the bill for communications between an employee and union representative inapplicable to circumstances when a union employee discloses information to a union representative about the employee's commission of a crime or intent to engage in criminal conduct.

Executive Session scheduled before the Senate Law & Justice Committee 3/28.

SHB 1200: Requiring public employers to provide employee information to exclusive bargaining representatives.

Comment: Requires certain public employers (including school districts) to provide exclusive bargaining representatives information, such as contact information, date of hire, salary, and jobsite location, of employees in bargaining units if the employer has that information in its records. Allows an exclusive bargaining representative to bring a court action if a public employer fails to comply with the requirement to provide information.

The Senate Labor & Commerce Committee has scheduled Executive Session 3/27.

EHB 1210: Concerning the recording of school board meetings.

Comment: Requires all school district board meetings to be audio recorded, subject to exceptions for executive sessions and emergencies, with recordings kept for one year. Specifies that a public records request for recordings of meetings of a school district board of directors must include the date of the meetings requested or a range of dates. Encourages school districts to make the content of school board of directors meetings available in formats accessible to individuals who need communication assistance and in languages other than English. It reduces the amount of time a school board must retain recordings of its meetings from five years to one year.

This bill has been moved to the Senate Rules Committee.

E2SHB 1320: Concerning access to personnel records.

Comment: Requires an employer to furnish an employee or former employee with a complete copy of their personnel file at no cost within fourteen calendar 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 calendar days of the written request. Allows an employee or former employee to bring a private action for violations of certain rights regarding personnel files, discharge information, and redaction logs, and entitles the employee to equitable relief, graduated statutory damages up to \$1,000, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of each violation. Allows for redaction of personnel files under certain circumstances. An adopted

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amendment amends the requirement that employers must furnish unredacted personnel files in order to account for the exception in the underlying substitute bill requiring redaction. Specifies that, in the definition of “personnel file,” the term “however designated” refers to the file in which records are maintained. Specifies that records to be furnished are those records that the employer actually included in a personnel or employment file. It was amended to change the requirement that employers must furnish unredacted personnel files in order to account for the exception in the underlying substitute bill requiring redaction. Specifies that, in the definition of “personnel file,” the term “however designated” refers to the file in which records are maintained. Specifies that records to be furnished are those records that the employer actually included in a personnel or employment file. The public employer bears the burden of proving that it redacted only such information as required and is subject to liability under this section for bad faith redaction.

Moved to the Senate Rules Committee awaiting further action.

2SSB 5048: Eliminating college in the high school fees.

Comment: Requires institutions of higher education to provide enrollment and registration in College in the High School (CHS) courses at no cost to students in grades 9 through 12 at public high schools. Requires the Legislature to appropriate funds to fund CHS courses, at inflation-adjusted rates. Directs high schools that provide a CHS course to include information in the course catalog that there is no fee for students to enroll in a CHS course.

Executive Session 3/24 has been scheduled before the Senate Post-Secondary Education Committee.

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

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.

Executive Session has been scheduled 3/29 before the House Labor Committee.

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

Comment: Prohibits employers from discriminating against a person in an initial hiring decision based on the person’s use of cannabis outside of work or based on a finding of no psychoactive cannabis metabolites in an employer-required drug screening test, subject to certain exceptions and other limitations. An adopted amendment excludes safety sensitive positions for which impairment while working presents a substantial risk of death from the bill. Requires the positions to be identified by the employer prior to the applicant’s application for employment.

Moved to the House Rules Committee awaiting further action.

E2SSB 5174: Providing adequate and predictable student transportation.

Comment: Requires the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide an analysis of school district transportation costs and allocations to the Legislature by June 1, 2026. Creates a special passenger safety net program. It was amended to (1) Provide that transportation safety net awards may only be provided when a school district’s allowable transportation expenditures exceed student transportation allocations and any excess transportation costs reimbursed by child welfare agencies. (2) Provide that a transportation safety net award may not exceed a school district’s excess expenditures directly attributable to serving special passengers in the pupil transportation program.

It should be moved to the House Rules Committee.

Note: The original bill and withdrawn proposed amendment mandated employees receive same pension/health benefits paid to state employees. This language has been deleted but may well return during any floor debate. A similar bill, HB 1248 concerning pupil transportation remains in House Rules. It requires that school

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district contracts for pupil transportation services must include sufficient funds to provide employees of the contracting employer with health benefits and pension contributions equivalent to those of school district classified employees. Provides one-time supplemental allocations to districts that experience higher costs because of the new contract requirements. A proposed amendment among other changes replaces one-time supplemental allocations of \$200 per employee working more than 630 hours, per month for districts that experience higher costs under the new contract requirements with a reimbursement subject to funding provided specifically for increased costs. It too is in House Rules.

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

Comment: Allows tribal compact schools, employee organizations representing school employees, and school board directors the option of providing health care through the School Employees Benefits Board through SEBB beginning January 1, 2024. Employers opting into coverage under SEBB may determine the terms of employee and dependent eligibility and must pay premiums set by HCA.

Passed the House and will be sent to the Governor.

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

Comment: Modifies the statutory formula for determining the premium rates for the Paid Family and Medical Leave Program.

Referred to the House Appropriations Committee.

2SSB 5593: Improving equity in the transfer of student data between K–12 schools and institutions of higher education.

Comment: Requires institutions of higher education to enter into data-sharing agreements with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to facilitate the transfer of high school student directory information for purposes of informing students about postsecondary educational opportunities. Requires school districts to annually transmit directory information for all enrolled high school students to the OSPI and directs the OSPI to make that information available to institutions of higher education. Directs the OSPI to identify a process for making information about a student's enrollment in an institution of higher education available to the student's school district.

Referred to the House Appropriations Committee.

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 1000	Working families' tax credit	H Finance	Stokesbary
HB 1001 (SB 5021)	Audiology & speech compact	S Rules 2	Leavitt
SHB 1003	Dual credit program access	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1008 (SB 5420)	Plan 2 members/insurance	S Rules 2	Bronoske
HB 1011	Long-term care/repeal	H HC/Wellness	Abbarno
2SHB 1013	Regional apprenticeship prgs	S EL/K-12	Maycumber
SHB 1015 (SB 5264)	Paraeducator requirements	S 2nd Reading	Santos
HB 1020	State dinosaur	S State Govt & El	Morgan
HB 1021 (SB 5354)	Social worker licensing	H Rules R	Thai
HB 1029	Vaccine mandate reemployment	H Labor & Workplace	Jacobsen
SHB 1044	Capital assistance/schools	S EL/K-12	McEntire
ESHB 1048 (SSB 5047)	Voting rights act	S State Govt & El	Mena
HB 1052	Nonprofit housing/tax ex.	S Housing	Ramel
SHB 1056 (SB 5349)	Postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	Stokesbary
ESHB 1057 (SB 5350)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S 2nd Reading	Stokesbary
HB 1064	School safety capital grants	H Cap Budget	Jacobsen
HB 1071	School resource officers	H Education	Walsh
EHB 1086	Community org. contracts	S Loc Gov, Land U	Shavers
HB 1091	Tax increases/voter approval	H State Govt & T	Walsh
HB 1092	State property tax/valuation	H Finance	Walsh
HB 1093	K-12 scholarship program	H Education	Walsh
HB 1096 (SB 5731)	Amateur sports officials	H Community Safe	Low
HB 1099	Public works wages	H Cap Budget	Berry
SHB 1105	Public comment notice	S State Govt & El	Kloba
ESHB 1106	Unemployment/voluntary	S Labor & Comm	Fosse
SHB 1109	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	Senn
SHB 1113	Prof. educator reprimands	S EL/K-12	Harris
SHB 1118	School bus safety	H Appropriations	Mosbrucker
HB 1125 (SB 5162)	Transportation budget	H Transportation	Fey

HB 1126 (SB 5164)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
E2SHB 1134	988 system	S Health & Long	Orwall
HB 1135 (SB 5452)	Impact fee use	H Rules R	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	S EL/K–12	Paul
HB 1147 (SB 5200)	Capital budget	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1148 (SB 5201)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1149 (SSB 5202)	Housing/capital expenditures	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1156 (SB 5711)	College grant eligibility	H Appropriations	Slatter
ESHB 1187 (SB 5706)	Employee-union privilege	S Law & Justice	Hackney
SHB 1200 (SB 5273)	Employee information/unions	S Labor & Comm	Alvarado
HB 1201 (ESSB 5294)	Retirement system funding	H Rules C	Ormsby
SHB 1207	Harassment/schools	S EL/K–12	Senn
EHB 1210	School board recordings	S State Govt & El	Rude
HB 1211 (E2SSB 5311)	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Bergquist
SHB 1217	Wage complaints	S Labor & Comm	Ortiz-Self
HB 1220 (SB 5209)	Universal civic duty voting	H State Govt & Tr	Mena
SHB 1228	Dual & tribal language edu.	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1230	School websites/drug info.	S EL/K–12	Callan
HB 1232	College bound scholarship	S Ways & Means	Bergquist
E2SHB 1238 (SSB 5339)	Free school meals	S EL/K–12	Riccelli
2SHB 1239	Educator ethics & complaints	H Rules R	Santos
SHB 1241	Harassment	S Law & Justice	Leavitt
HB 1244 (SB 5692)	Enrichment levy authority	H Rules C	Ramel
HB 1246	Health benefits/SEBB	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1248	Pupil transportation	H Rules R	Stonier
HB 1252	Impact fee deferrals	H Rules C	Bateman
HB 1256	Higher ed. matching grants	H Cap Budget	Steele
2SHB 1272	Voters' pamphlets	H Rules R	Bergquist
SHB 1273 (E2SSB 5243)	High school and beyond plans	H Appropriations	Berg
ESHB 1277	Paraeducator course of study	S Rules 2	Donaghy
SHB 1289 (SSB 5221)	Opportunity scholarship	S Rules 2	Reed

HB 1294	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	H Appropriations	Steele
2SHB 1305	Students with disabilities	H Rules C	Pollet
SHB 1306 (2SSB 5268)	Public works procurement	H Rules C	Tharinger
HB 1308	Graduation pathway options	S EL/K–12	Stonier
2SHB 1316	Dual credit program access	S EL/K–12	Paul
E2SHB 1320 (SSB 5061)	Personnel records	S Labor & Comm	Reed
HB 1328	Schools & families/funding	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
2SHB 1332	Tribes/K–12 instruction	S EL/K–12	Lekanoff
ESHB 1335 (SB 5321)	Personal identifying info.	S Law & Justice	Hansen
2SHB 1338	DOC ed. and vocational prgs.	H Rules R	Reeves
SHB 1346 (2SSB 5071)	Purple star award	S EL/K–12	Shavers
HB 1353	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
HB 1354	School volunteers/conviction	H Education	Stonier
HB 1359	Prof. licenses/new residents	H ConsPro&Bus	Cheney
SHB 1360	Alt. professional licensing	H Appropriations	McClintock
SHB 1368 (SB 5431)	Zero emission school buses	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1373	Illegal encampment removal	H Housing	Stokesbary
HB 1374 (SSB 5305)	Office of career connect WA	H Postsec Ed & Work	Slatter
HB 1376	School practice standards	H Education	Santos
ESHB 1377	Continuing education/K–12	S EL/K–12	Santos
SHB 1386	Youth development grants	H Appropriations	Rule
2SHB 1390	District energy systems	S Environment, E	Ramel
2SHB 1391	Energy in buildings	S Environment, E	Ramel
E2SHB 1392 (SB 5464)	Electronics repair	S Environment, E	Gregerson
SHB 1399	Native American scholarships	H Appropriations	Lekanoff
SHB 1406	Youth seeking housing assist	S Human Services	Cortes
HB 1411	Cross-sector prof. dev.	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1418 (SB 5442)	Charter schools/enrichment	H Appropriations	Springer
HB 1423 (SSB 5372)	Trust land transfer program	H Cap Budget	Hackney
HB 1429	Educational employee strikes	H Labor & Workplace	Stokesbary
ESHB 1436	Special education funding	S EL/K–12	Pollet
HB 1444 (SSB 5126)	Common school trust revenue	H Cap Budget	McEntire
HB 1459	PERS & TRS plan 1 adjustment	H Appropriations	Stokesbary

SHB 1460	DNR land	S Ag/Water/Natural	Hackney
HB 1468	Impact fee deferrals	H Rules C	Goehner
HB 1472	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	Barkis
HB 1476 (SB 5289)	Impact fees/law enforcement	H Local Govt	Shavers
EHB 1478	Student rights	S EL/K-12	Timmons
E2SHB 1479 (SB 5559)	Student restraint, isolation	S EL/K-12	Callan
HB 1482	Property tax exemptions	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1483	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1489 (SB 5590)	Mt. St. Helens license plate	H Rules C	Orcutt
HB 1496 (SB 5556)	Naselle Youth Camp property	H State Govt & T	Walsh
HB 1497	Vapor and tobacco/minors	H Reg Subst & Gaming	Harris
HB 1502	PFML job protection study	H Labor & Workplace	Berry
SHB 1504 (ESSB 5257)	Elementary school recess	S EL/K-12	Low
SHB 1516	Lunar new year	H Appropriations	Thai
HB 1527 (SB 5539)	Tax increment financing	S Ways & Means	Wylie
HB 1536	H.S. diplomas/withholding	S EL/K-12	Timmons
E2SHB 1541 (SB 5616)	Lived experience	S State Govt & El	Farivar
HB 1549	AP course options	H Education	Stonier
2SHB 1550	Transition to kindergarten	S EL/K-12	Santos
HB 1556 (SB 5495)	Property tax rebates	H Finance	Berg
HB 1560	Property tax exemptions	H Finance	Shavers
E2SHB 1565	Prof. education workforce	S EL/K-12	Ortiz-Self
HB 1566	Vacation leave accrual	H Rules R	Bateman
SHB 1590	Oversight board for DCYF	S Human Services	Dent
HB 1605 (SSB 5668)	Small districts/skill center	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 1608	Anaphylaxis meds./schools	H Education	Bronoske
SHB 1609	School library info and tech	H Appropriations	Eslick
HB 1615	Education savings accounts	H Education	Eslick
2SHB 1618	Childhood sexual abuse/SOL	S Law & Justice	Farivar
SHB 1621	Local government procurement	S Loc Gov, Land	Ryu
HB 1622	Students/homelessness	S EL/K-12	Fey
HB 1624	ESD election administration	S EL/K-12	Ybarra
HB 1649	Prejudgment interest	H Civil R & Judiciary	Hackney

SHB 1658	Work experience/H.S. credit	S EL/K–12	Shavers
HB 1667 (SB 5563)	Prevailing wage	H Labor & Workplace	Schmidt
HB 1670	Property tax limit factor	H Rules R	Ormsby
HB 1675	School safety dashboard	H Education	McEntire
SHB 1676	Special ed. early support	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1679 (SB 5719)	Student homelessness group	S Rules 2	Rule
SHB 1692	Student advisory groups	H Rules R	Bergquist
SHB 1693 (ESSB 5702)	Student homelessness pilot	H Rules R	Lekanoff
HB 1697	Early achievers, voluntary	H Human Svc, You	Walsh
SHB 1701	Institutional ed. programs	S EL/K–12	Callan
HB 1703	Local property tax levies	H Local Govt	Orcutt
HB 1704	Sales and use tax rate	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1710 (SSB 5248)	Tutoring & extended learning	H Appropriations	Rude
EHB 1714	Financial literacy grants	S EL/K–12	Stonier
HB 1721	Skill center class size	H Appropriations	Paul
ESHB 1732	K–12 inflation adjustments	S Ways & Means	Bergquist
HB 1741	Prototypical school formulas	H Appropriations	Rule
ESHB 1744	Charter school oversight	S EL/K–12	Rude
2SHB 1746 (SB 5718)	State broadband map	S Environment, En	Ryu
HB 1747 (SB 5680)	Seismic safety/schools	H Cap Budget	Chapman
HB 1749	Filipino Americans/schools	H Education	Chandler
HB 1750	Water safety education	S State Govt & El	Berg
SHB 1756	Energy/tax	H Passed 3rd	Ramel
HB 1759	Chinese American month	H State Govt & T	Santos
HB 1793	Wireless devices tax	H Finance	Gregerson
HB 1819	K–12 music instruction	H Education	Reed
HB 1825	Teacher comp./state schools	H Appropriations	Harris
HB 1827	Vaccination status	H Civil R & Judiciary	Walsh
HJR 4203	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4205 (SJR 8206)	Property tax rebates	H Finance	Berg
SB 5000	Americans of Chinese descent	H State Govt & Tr	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 5014	Emergency rules/approval	S State Govt & E	Fortunato
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	H Exec Action	Wellman
SB 5020	Education at 6 years of age	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5021 (HB 1001)	Audiology & speech compact	S Health & Long	Wagoner
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	H EDDP	Wellman
SB 5037	Natural gas/energy code	S Environment, E	Wilson
SB 5038	K–12 empl. notice deadlines	S EL/K–12	Mullet
SSB 5047 (ESHB 1048)	Voting rights act	S Rules X	Saldana
2SSB 5048	College in high school fees	H Postsec Ed & Work	Mullet
SSB 5054	Prof. learning communities	H Education	Wellman
SB 5059	Prejudgment interest	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SSB 5061 (E2SHB 1320)	Personnel records	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SB 5063	Gubernatorial emergencies	S State Govt & E	Wilson
SB 5064	Special ed. excess costs	S EL/K–12	Wellman
SB 5065	Bone marrow donation/schools	H Rules R	Short
SB 5068	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	MacEwen
2SSB 5071 (SHB 1346)	Purple star designation	S Rules X	Nobles
SSB 5072	Highly capable students	H Rules R	Nobles
SB 5073	Three branches/admin. rules	S State Govt & E	Wilson
SSB 5085	School principals/employment	S Rules X	Wellman
ESSB 5102	School library info and tech	H Education	Wellman
ESSB 5123	Cannabis/employment	H Labor & Workplace	Keiser
SSB 5126 (HB 1444)	Common school trust revenue	H Cap Budget	Pedersen
SSB 5127	Student information/PRA	H State Govt & Tr	Wilson
SSB 5133	Responsible bidder criteria	S Ways & Means	Keiser
SB 5136	Sales and use tax exemptions	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5139	Vaccination refusal	S Health & Long	Fortunato
SSB 5158	State & local taxation	S Rules X	Wilson
SB 5162 (HB 1125)	Transportation budget	S Transportation	Liias

SB 5164 (HB 1126)	Transportation budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias
E2SSB 5174	Student transportation	H Appropriations	Wellman
ESB 5175	School principal contracts	H Education	Wellman
SB 5180	Teacher mobility compact	H Education	Hunt
SB 5187 (HB 1140)	Operating budget	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5188 (HB 1141)	Operating budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SSB 5189 (HB 1348)	Behavioral health support	H HCWDP	Trudeau
SB 5196	OL Reign license plate	S Transportation	Nobles
SB 5200 (HB 1147)	Capital budget	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5201 (HB 1148)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SSB 5202 (HB 1149)	Housing/capital expenditures	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SB 5209 (HB 1220)	Universal civic duty voting	S Rules X	Hunt
SSB 5221 (SHB 1289)	Opportunity scholarship	S Rules X	Liias
2SSB 5225	Working conn. child care	H Human Svc, Youth	Wilson
SSB 5237	Education law noncompliance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5239	Vapor & tobacco products	S Health & Long	Kuderer
E2SSB 5243 (SHB 1273)	High school and beyond plans	H Education	Wellman
SB 5246	Supreme court fiscal notes	S Law & Justice	Holy
SSB 5248 (HB 1710)	Tutoring & extended learning	S Ways & Means	Braun
2SSB 5268 (SHB 1306)	Public works procurement	H Innov, Comm &	Hasegawa
SB 5273 (SHB 1200)	Employee information/unions	S Labor & Comm	Valdez
SB 5289 (HB 1476)	Impact fees/law enforcement	S Loc Gov, Land	Shewmake
SSB 5304	Language access/testing	H Human Svc, Youth	Saldana
SSB 5305 (HB 1374)	Office of career connect WA	S Ways & Means	Wellman
E2SSB 5311 (HB 1211)	Special education funding	H Education	Wellman
E2SSB 5315	Special education/nonpublic	H Education	Wilson
SB 5321 (ESHB 1335)	Personal identifying info.	S Law & Justice	Valdez
SSB 5322 (ESHB 1282)	Public building materials	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5327	Intern wages	S Labor & Comm	Keiser
SB 5332	Homeless camps/schools, etc.	S Loc Gov, Land	King
SSB 5339 (E2SHB 1238)	Free school meals	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SB 5343	School construction costs	S EL/K–12	Schoesler
SB 5344	Public school revolving fund	S Rules X	Schoesler

SB 5345	School buildings/energy	S Environment, E	Schoesler
SB 5346	Student art/school const.	S EL/K–12	Schoesler
SB 5349 (SHB 1056)	Postretirement employment	S Rules X	Conway
SB 5350 (ESHB 1057)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Conway
SB 5354 (HB 1021)	Social worker licensing	S Health & Long	Trudeau
ESB 5355	Sex trafficking prev. ed.	H Education	Wilson
SB 5359	State spending limit	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5363	Cannabis advertising	H Reg Subst & Gaming	MacEwen
ESSB 5365	Vapor and tobacco/minors	H Reg Subst & Gaming	Saldana
SSB 5372 (HB 1423)	DNR land	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SSB 5378	Voter education	S Rules X	Kauffman
SB 5387	Property tax/homestead	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5403	School depreciation subfunds	H Education	Schoesler
SB 5404	Cannabis revenue/local gov.	S Labor & Comm	Wagoner
SB 5408	Ninth grade success grants	S Ways & Means	Liias
SB 5418	Definition of public work	S State Govt & E	Conway
SB 5420 (HB 1008)	Plan 2 members/insurance	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5431 (SHB 1368)	Zero emission school buses	S EL/K–12	Shewmake
2SSB 5438	Supportive relationships	H HC/Wellness	Warnick
SSB 5441	School district curricula	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5442 (HB 1418)	Charter schools/enrichment	S EL/K–12	Mullet
SB 5444	Firearm sensitive places	S Law & Justice	Valdez
SB 5449	School buses/other use	S Transportation	Warnick
ESB 5462	Inclusive learning standards	H Education	Liias
SB 5463	Juvenile access to attorney	S Human Services	Lovick
SB 5464 (E2SHB 1392)	Electronics repair	S Environment, E	Stanford
SB 5479	Long-term care/referendum	S Labor & Comm	Schoesler
SB 5485	Public employees/child care	S Ways & Means	Shewmake
SB 5495 (HB 1556)	Property tax rebates	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SB 5505	School year expansion	S EL/K–12	Hawkins
SB 5511	K–12 education funding	S EL/K–12	Braun
SB 5514 (HB 1582)	Right turns	S Transportation	Lovick
SB 5527	Graduation pathway options	S Rules X	Mullet

SB 5539 (HB 1527)	Tax increment financing	S Ways & Means	Cleveland
SB 5554	College grant award amounts	S Ways & Means	Nguyen
SB 5556 (HB 1496)	Naselle Youth Camp property	S State Govt & El	Wilson
SB 5558	Rights of parents	S EL/K–12	McCune
SB 5559 (E2SHB 1479)	Student restraint, isolation	S EL/K–12	Wilson
SB 5563 (HB 1667)	Prevailing wage	S Labor & Comm	King
SB 5577	Capital broadband program	S Environment, E	Torres
SSB 5586	Paid leave data	H Labor & Workplace	King
SB 5590 (HB 1489)	Mt. St. Helens license plate	S Rules 2	Wilson
2SSB 5593	Student data transfer	H Education	Liias
SB 5595	State nickname	H State Govt & Tr	Wilson
SB 5616 (E2SHB 1541)	Lived experience	S State Govt & E	Valdez
SSB 5617	Career & tech. ed. courses	H EDDPA	Wellman
SB 5618	Local property tax limit	S Loc Gov, Land	Kuderer
SB 5625	Public employee retirees	S Ways & Means	Liias
SSB 5626	K–12 media literacy	H Education	Liias
SB 5641	African heritage week	S State Govt & E	Fortunato
SB 5647	School safety/temp employees	S Rules X	Torres
SSB 5648	Board of education waivers	H Education	Wellman
ESB 5650	K–12 inflationary increases	H Appropriations	Rolfes
SB 5653	Minors & parents/rights	S EL/K–12	Fortunato
SSB 5655	WA achievers grant program	S Rules X	Torres
SB 5656	School security grants	S EL/K–12	Torres
SB 5661	Skill center class sizes	S EL/K–12	Boehnke
SSB 5668 (HB 1605)	Small districts/skill center	S Ways & Means	Shewmake
2SSB 5670	Running start/10th grade	S Rules X	Hawkins
SB 5671	K–12 experience factors	S EL/K–12	MacEwen
SB 5678	Firearms safety/K–12	S EL/K–12	Wagoner
SB 5680 (HB 1747)	Seismic safety/schools	S EL/K–12	Schoesler
SSB 5684	Small works rosters	S Rules X	Hasegawa
SB 5688	Public lands/carbon seq.	S Ways & Means	Lovelett
SB 5692 (HB 1244)	Enrichment levy authority	S EL/K–12	Lovelett
SB 5706 (ESHB 1187)	Employee-union privilege	S Law & Justice	Frame

SB 5710	Behavioral health/youth	S Ways & Means	Torres
SB 5711 (HB 1156)	College grant eligibility	H Postsec Ed & Work	Nobles
SB 5712	College grant/promise prg.	S Higher Ed & Work	Liias
SB 5713	Certain schools/reg. factors	S EL/K–12	Wagoner
SB 5718 (2SHB 1746)	State broadband map	S Environment, E	Wellman
SB 5719 (HB 1679)	Student homelessness group	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SSB 5723	Even-numbered year elections	S Rules X	Valdez
SB 5731 (HB 1096)	Amateur sports officials	S Law & Justice	Lovick
SSB 5743	Transportation resources	H Transportation	Liias
SJM 8007	IDEA funding	S EL/K–12	Kauffman
SJR 8200	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
SJR 8203	Public school revolving fund	S Rules X	Schoesler
SJR 8204	Property taxes/residence	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SJR 8206 (HJR 4205)	Property tax rebates	S Ways & Means	Kuderer