

TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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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.

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Budget Update

There has been a whirlwind of activity this week regarding Budget releases and their movement—on top of the other “normal” action. In this newsletter, we will get back to our regular report and get you caught up on the week’s happenings; however, there was additional budget action to discuss first.

Senate 2023–25 Operating Budget

Following the Senate budget-writer’s release of its 2023–25 Operating Budget on Thursday, March 23, we provided a full review of the proposal in a [March 24, TWIO Special Edition](#). Introduced as a [Proposed Substitute SB 5187](#), the bill was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Friday, March 24. On Monday, March 27, the Committee moved the bill to executive action. Prior to being adopted, Committee members reviewed, debated, and voted on 132 amendments. We provided a full accounting of the education-related amendments—whether they were adopted, rejected, or withdrawn—in a [March 28, TWIO Special Edition](#). On Wednesday, March 29, the amended Budget proposal was advanced to the Senate Floor, where additional amendments were discussed. A total of 24 amendments were proposed. Ten of the amendments were adopted, while nine failed. Another five were withdrawn before being acted upon. Education-related amendments are described below, noting if the amendment was accepted, rejected, or withdrawn:

- [Amendment 241](#): An amendment was adopted in the Ways & Means Committee which stripped \$80.0 million from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to conserve carbon dense, structurally complex forests. This amendment adds \$83.0 million back to the DNR budget, but provides specific direction to use the funds for the purchase of forest land to be used to protect structurally complex, carbon dense forests AND maintain sustainable revenue for trust beneficiaries. \$3.0 million of the appropriation must be used for DNR to contract with a facilitator for the purpose of convening a stakeholder group to, among other things, define the terms to be used when developing future forest policy pertaining to the storage of carbon and perpetual forests, while meeting DNR’s trust management responsibilities. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 251](#): This amendment would have provided funding to OSPI (\$50,000) to collect school day data from school districts, including: the average length of a school day; total number of full school days; total number of late start days; and total number of early release school days.

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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.

The purpose is to determine the “total number of hours students lose to early release and late start.” **AMENDMENT FAILED**

- [Amendment 247](#): This amendment would have eliminated the references of LEAP Document 3 (Regionalization Factors and Experience Factors) from the Operating Budget and embedded the school districts and their factors in the Operating Budget. The intent of the amendment was to increase the regionalization factor, from 1.00 to 1.06, for the Cascade, Lake Chelan, and Manson School Districts. This would have required an additional expenditure of \$2.3 million. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**
- [Amendment 234](#): This amendment would have provided funding (\$7.0 million) to ESDs to allow the offering of direct behavioral and mental health supports for students. Given the costs, and the fact this issue arrived late the process, the sponsor indicated she would seek support next year. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**
- [Amendment 235](#): This amendment provides funding (\$1.5 million) for hands-on interactive exhibits at the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) at the Hanford Site in Southeast Washington. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**

Once the amendments were dispensed with, the newly amended Budget proposal was moved to Third Reading and Final Passage. Breaking with the norm, debate on the budget was not only tame, it was overtly friendly. Minority Republican budget-writers applauded the Majority Democratic budget-writers for not only working with the Minority party, but actually inviting them to be active participants in the budget writing process. They expressed some concern, noting that the Budget spends more than they would have if they were in charge; however, Republicans positively influenced many decisions. They noted, in particular, K–12 education, including special education advocates (in [SB 5311](#)) and funding for learning recovery and tutoring. They stated that SB 5187 was not necessarily a bi-partisan budget; however, it had a recognizable Republican stamp on it. The Senate’s 2023–25 Operating Budget was adopted with a vote of 40-9, with all Democratic members voting for it, along with eleven (of 20) Republicans. The bill has been sent to the House, where it has already been placed on the House Second Reading Calendar.

House budget-writers have introduced a [striking amendment](#) to SB 5187 on the House Floor. The striking amendment is identical to HB 1140, as adopted by the House Appropriations Committee. This is a pretty clear indication the House intends to use the Senate bill as a vehicle for the House’s proposal and send it back to the Senate. At this point, the Senate can adopt a final bill (following completion of budget negotiations), and send it back to the House, where they can simply concur. As discussed previously, this is just a clever way to avoid being transparent and formally forming a Conference Committee. And they wonder why many people don’t trust government.

Senate 2023–25 Capital Budget

We provided a full review of the Senate’s 2023–25 Capital Budget proposal in a [March 24, TWIO Special Edition](#). Introduced as a [Proposed Substitute SB 5200](#), the bill was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Monday, March 20, and was moved to executive action on Wednesday, March 22. Eighteen amendments were introduced; however, none impacted the K–12 education portion of the Budget. The Committee adopted the amended bill with a unanimous vote.

The bill was moved to the full Senate on Friday, March 24. Three additional amendments were introduced; however, none were education-related. The bill was adopted by the full Senate with no dissenting votes. The bill has been sent to the House, where it has already been placed on the House Second Reading Calendar.

It should be noted, as we have discussed previously, the Budget was introduced along with a necessary bond bill—[Proposed Substitute 5201](#)—to fund the Budget.

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The Senate Ways & Means Committee adopted the bill on Wednesday, March 22, alongside the Budget. SB 5201 advanced to the Senate Floor; however, the full Senate has not yet adopted the bill. It is assumed the Senate will adopt a bond bill after budget-writers complete negotiations with the House on a final, compromise Capital Budget.

House 2023–25 Operating Budget

Budget-writers in the House unveiled their 2023–25 Operating Budget on Monday, March 27 and we provided an in-depth review in a [March 28, TWIO Special Edition](#). The Budget, introduced as a [Proposed Substitute HB 1140](#), was heard in the House Appropriations Committee on Monday afternoon. On Wednesday, March 29, the Committee moved the bill to the executive action list. That evening, the Committee reviewed, debated, and voted on 91 amendments. Sixty-seven of the amendments were adopted and 21 were rejected. Another three amendments were withdrawn before being acted upon. Education-related amendments are described below, and indicate if the amendment was accepted, rejected, or withdrawn:

- [Amendment 023](#): This amendment provides one-time funding (\$1.5 million) to the House of Representatives for a grant through the Legislative Civics Education Program for a youth development organization’s mock trial and youth legislature programs. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 120](#): This amendment would have provided funding (\$460,000) to the Department of Commerce to provide a grant for a nonprofit organization to expand an existing gang prevention program that provides mentoring, education, and drug awareness services for elevated-risk youth in middle and elementary schools in Yakima County. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- [Amendment 026](#): This amendment would provide funding (\$707,000) to the Department of Labor & Industries (L&I) to assist with the implementation of [HB 1013](#), which: requires OSPI and ESDs to establish the Regional Apprenticeship Preparation Pilot Program with five program sites located statewide; and requires OSPI to collaborate with L&I, among others, to evaluate the Program and other issues and prepare a report by June 30, 2027. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 007](#): In August 2009, the Board of Health adopted new health and safety Rules regarding primary and secondary school facilities. The Rules have not yet been implemented, however, because state Operating Budget proviso language since 2009 has prohibited the Department of Health (DOH) and the State Board of Health from implementing any new or amended school facilities Rules until the Rules and a final cost estimate have been presented to the Legislature and the Legislature has formally funded implementation of the Rules through the state budget or statute. This amendment changes a long-standing proviso and allows the Rules to be implemented; however, DOH may not implement school-related rules until the Fiscal Year that follows the next legislative session after adoption of the Rules. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 012](#): This amendment does not increase the overall appropriation level. Instead, it moves funding from a proviso within the Department of Health’s (DOH) section of the budget and directs the funding to be provided specifically to DOH’s School-Based Health Center Program for School-Based Health Center grants. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 264](#): This amendment provides one-time funding (\$2.0 million) to the Department of Children, Youth, and Families to contract with a service provider to implement a technology-based kindergarten readiness program. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 287](#): This amendment would have increased school employee compensation adjustments to assist districts that are losing the current 4.0

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percent experience factor. \$4.6 million would have been appropriated to provide districts no longer eligible for the experience factor with more stable funding. For school districts no longer eligible for the experience factor in the 2023–24 school year, they would have been allowed to receive the combined regionalization and experience factor used in 2022–23 if greater than the 2023–24 regionalization factor in [LEAP Document 3](#), dated March 24, 2023, at 06:09 hours. **AMENDMENT FAILED**

- [Amendment 253](#): This amendment would have provided funding (\$400,000) to OSPI for the North Central ESD 171 to expand industry and education partnerships to support emerging workforce needs through career awareness, exploration, and preparation activities in Grant County. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- [Amendment 255](#): Currently, the Washington State Leadership Academy (WSLA) is led by WASA and AWSP, and partners include OSPI and the Professional Educator Standards Board. This amendment requires ESDs to be added to the list of entities included in WSLA. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 260](#): This is a duplicate of Amendment 255 above. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**
- [Amendment 248](#): This amendment would have provided funding (\$850,000) to OSPI for the West Sound STEM Network to increase science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) activities for students and to develop industry education pathways. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- [Amendment 249](#): This amendment would have provided funding (\$1.0 million) to OSPI to contract with a nongovernment entity for a Controls Programmer Apprenticeship program. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- [Amendment 250](#): This amendment provides funding (\$360,000) to OSPI for the Shelton School District to contract with an organization that provides free early childhood music education. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 251](#): Legislation was adopted in 2021 ([SHB 1356](#)) prohibiting public schools from using Native American names, symbols, or images as school mascots, logos, or team names, except under specific circumstances. OSPI was provided funding in the 2021–23 Operating Budget to support grants to school districts to support schools that incur costs resulting from complying with provisions of the new law; however, available grant funding could not meet the need, so OSPI requested—and received—additional funding in the 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget. This amendment would have provided another round of funding (\$4.0 million) to support additional grants. This is a duplicate amendment of Amendment 265 below. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**
- [Amendment 265](#): Legislation was adopted in 2021 ([SHB 1356](#)) prohibiting public schools from using Native American names, symbols, or images as school mascots, logos, or team names, except under specific circumstances. OSPI was provided funding in the 2021–23 Operating Budget to support grants to school districts to support schools that incur costs resulting from complying with provisions of the new law; however, available grant funding could not meet the need, so OSPI requested—and received—additional funding in the 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget. This amendment provides another round of funding (\$4.0 million) to support additional grants. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 263](#): This amendment adds community members with relevant lived experience to the list of possible members for the requirement that at least half the members of a dual language grant advisory board be parents of English learner students, current or former English learner students, or other community members with relevant lived experience. There is no fiscal impact. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**

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- [Amendment 247](#): This amendment removes language in OSPI’s budget that limits a one-to-one career integrated mentoring program to high school students. Additionally, new language changes the criteria for grant applicants. Under this amendment, applicants requesting funding must successfully demonstrate to the office that it “currently provides a career-integrated one-to-one volunteer mentoring program and has been mentoring school youth for at least 20 years in the state prior to application.” **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**

The House will act on its Budget proposals soon, potentially as early as today.

As noted above, it appears SB 5187, the Senate’s Budget, will be the vehicle to adopt the House budget, via a [striking amendment](#).

House 2023–25 Capital Budget

The House 2023–25 Capital Budget proposal, introduced as a [Proposed Substitute HB 1147](#), was released alongside the House Operating Budget on Monday, March 27. We provided a complete review of the proposal in a [March 29, TWIO Special Edition](#). The proposal was heard in the House Capital Budget Committee on Wednesday, followed by executive action yesterday. When the bill was moved to executive action, there were not a series of amendments. Instead, there was a singular package of amendments—essentially introduced as a new Proposed Substitute 1147 ([H-1817.2/23](#)). While there were [changes throughout the document](#), the sum total of the changes only accounted for an increase of just over \$9.0 million.

The second proposal included one K–12 change. The original proposal provided \$3.0 million for a grant program to assist school districts in removing or repurposing isolation rooms. This new provision has been taken out of the bill (changing K–12’s total appropriation from \$847 million to \$844 million).

Yesterday, the Committee also took action on the necessary bond bill to fund the Capital Budget. It was originally introduced as a [Proposed Substitute 1148](#); however, like the Budget, a second bond proposal, Proposed Substitute 1148 ([H-1816.1/23](#)), was introduced. The second bond bill lowers the authorization of General Obligation bonds from the original \$4.88 billion to \$4.19 billion. The major change is to remove the separate authorization of \$895 million to finance a new Western State Hospital. There is also a one-time adjustment of \$400 million to reflect a change in calculations of prior authorizations.

It is unclear when the House intends to move its Capital Budget to the House Floor for final action.

This Week in Review

Aside from the Budget action, the big news this week is the arrival of the opposite house policy committee [cutoff](#). Legislative Committee schedules have been full in recent days; however, with the cutoff arriving on Wednesday, most Committees (not counting the fiscal committees) will shut down for the remainder of the session. To remain alive and moving all bills needed to be out of their opposite house policy committee by Wednesday afternoon. Quickly following is the opposite house fiscal committee coming next Tuesday, April 4. At that point, legislators will return to their respective Chambers and Caucus Rooms for eight days of lengthy Floor Sessions, before the opposite house cutoff arrives at 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, April 12.

Following this last cutoff before the ultimate cutoff deadline—that is, April 23, Sine Die, the last day of the Regular Session—legislators will have eleven days to wrap up their business. During these final days, the only real business that will be (can be) conducted is addressing differences in bills between the houses (including the budgets) and adopting any “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) bills.

This last part of the session is the “reconciliation phase.” For more information about this process, see the discussion in the [TWIO, Week 11](#). During this process,

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bills can mysteriously fall off the table—or they can miraculously rise from the dead. It can be hard to track all that is occurring because the action will be fast and furious—and much of it will be happening behind-closed-doors. And while it becomes difficult to have an influence, we would encourage you to continue engaging with your legislators. Remember, those few budget negotiators will be making decisions behind-the-scenes, yet when a final, compromise package comes forward, ALL 147 legislators have to vote on it. If enough pressure is brought to bear on rank-and-file members, they can collectively bring pressure on budget-writers. If you do not push your local legislators though, they may not use their influence inside the process.

Special Education

This afternoon, the Senate Ways & Means Committee is scheduled to hear [HB 1436](#), while the House Appropriations Committee is scheduled to hear [SB 5311](#) on Saturday. As a reminder, HB 1436, as amended by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, contains no funding issues: The Committee removed all language regarding the enrollment funding cap; the tiered multipliers; and the special education safety net threshold. What remains is: language directing OSPI to annually review data to ensure there is not a disproportionate identification of students; language requiring OSPI to provide technical assistance to school districts experiencing issues related to disproportionality and make professional development opportunities available to promote inclusionary teaching practices (putting the Inclusionary Practices Project, or IPP, in statute); and language requiring the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee and the State Auditor to conduct a performance audit of the state’s system of providing special education. In addressing this drastic amendment, Senator Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island), Chair of the Committee, explained that it was important to establish the necessary policy pieces of the bill. This lays the groundwork for policy in a final bill, while the funding side of the coin is being dealt with in budget negotiations. We will reiterate what we have said many times before—that is, special education is likely to be one of the “end game” budget decisions. In fact, it would not be surprising if both bills sat dormant without action after they are heard today (HB 1436) and tomorrow (SB 5311), as they wait for budget negotiations to be completed.

If you look at the K–12 portions of the two Operating Budgets, special education is the biggest ticket item in both Budgets—and the two proposals are the farthest apart. Often times, this is the type of issue where the two houses would simply “split the difference.” We continue to press the Senate to maintain its position, however. **If you are looking for a reason to engage, this is an important place to jump in.** The Senate budget currently includes about \$370 million for special education. While this falls far short of our actual NEED of \$800 million, this is a significant investment. And it is miles ahead of the House’s proposed \$180 million. We can debate whether or not a half-loaf of \$370 million is a win, but coming out a session where the budget is set to be increased by over \$5.0 billion, with less than \$200 million for special education would be a major loss.

On the House side, SB 5311 continues to move in the same form it was adopted by the full Senate. Again, following the hearing in the House Appropriations Committee tomorrow, it would not be surprising if the bill was put on the back burner. Stay tuned next week.

Pupil Transportation

There has been no more movement on [SB 5174](#) since last week. The House Appropriations Committee adopted the bill with amendments. In short, the amendments did two things: one, it removed the required funding analysis by OSPI; and two, it reinserted required benefits for employees of contractors who provide pupil transportation services. So, the current version of the bill establishes a special passenger safety net program and requires pupil transportation contracts to include provisions providing employees health and pension benefits.

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On the contractor piece, there is language in the new amendment that calls for school districts to be reimbursed if their costs increase because of the new requirements; however, there has been no discussion about the funding level (because this is a Senate bill, there is nothing included in the House budget proposal) and there is no new fiscal note. And it is telling that the sponsor of the amendment, Representative Monica Stonier (D-Vancouver), who is also the sponsor of the now-dead House version of the bill ([HB 1248](#)), in arguing for the amendment stated “some” funding for benefits is part of the package and that funding “may not cover all the costs, but that’s the effort.” That provides little assurance that, if adopted, this won’t be yet another unfunded mandate.

The Senate Budget includes \$100 million to fund the bill (just the special passengers, not contractor benefits).

We are having flashbacks of last year’s session, as two different versions of the bills were moving down the tracks and continued to get skinnier and skinnier as they moved through the process, until they ultimately only dealt with special passenger costs. And legislators were unable to reach agreement even on their skinny bills. Both bills eventually were set aside, and funding was dropped in the budget. It does not appear the Senate would accept the contractor benefits language (it was in SB 5174, but got stripped out, and amendments to reinsert the language were unsuccessful), so an agreement between the House and Senate may be difficult. In the end, odds are that SB 5174 will be set aside and budget-writers will provide some funding for special passengers. Although it is a far cry from what we need—and what we were promised—this may be the best we can achieve.

Inflationary Factor

Legislation, [SB 5650](#), to provide more predictability and stability in determining the annual inflationary factor for educator compensation has been adopted by the full Legislature. It was adopted by the House Appropriations Committee last Wednesday and quickly adopted by the full House on Friday. Having passed in the same form as it was adopted by the Senate, the bill now heads to the governor for his final action.

We have also seen the provisions in the bills play out in both Operating Budgets that have been released. Both provide for an IPD increase of 3.7 percent in the 2023–24 school year and provide an estimate of IPD for the 2024–25 school year of 3.9 percent. Remember, this second-year number is just a projection (based off of economic predictions provided by the Economic & Revenue Forecast Council). Using the provisions of the soon-to-be new law, however, we will know the “actual” IPD for 2024–25 early in the new year (probably mid-January).

Transitional Kindergarten

On Monday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee took executive action on HB 1550. The prior week, the Committee held a public hearing on a significantly changed striking amendment—and what the Committee adopted on Monday was a [SECOND striking amendment](#). The first striking amendment was significantly better than any of the previous versions of the bill, but there were still some concerns and unanswered questions. The second striking amendment’s provisions provide even more clarity and addresses many of the concerns school districts have had. Most school district opponents have backed off their opposition to the bill, while some changed their opposition to a somewhat neutral or “other” position. Certainly, a smaller number, but a few still are holding onto their opposition.

If your district has a TK program, or is contemplated a TK program, we would encourage you to read this [new bill](#) (which, be reminded, could continue to morph in the remaining days of this session). In short, the bill charges OSPI with drafting Rules for a new Transition to Kindergarten program. Initial Rules would be required for the 2023–24 school year and permanent Rules would need to be in place for the 2024–25 school year. While certain issues are required to be addressed by

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the Rules, going through the Rule-making process with OSPI would hopefully be a more collaborative process—where your input and feedback is request (and accepted)—unlike the last two months wherein legislators have been crafting their Frankenstein monster in their underground laboratories without seeking your guidance. And then releasing documents without a real opportunity to digest and understand what the newly crafted language really means.

The new (second) striking amendment is set for executive action in the Senate Ways & Means Committee later this afternoon.

There are questions about whether the House will accept this new bill—if it passes the Senate. If the House rejects the new language, the bill will be “in dispute” and will have to go through the reconciliation process (as discussed earlier)—where there is no guarantee that differences could be resolved. This could jeopardize the life of the bill. If HB 1550 dies, status quo wins the day; however, remember the reprieve will be short-lived, as the bill would be automatically reintroduced next year. And you can be sure the current animosity in the House about TK will not dissipate over the summer.

Principal Bills

[SB 5175](#), AWSPs bill to authorize up to three-year contracts was heard in the House Education Committee. Given the testimony and the conversation, it appeared the bill might be in some trouble. And now it looks as though it was struggling—until amendments were introduced on Tuesday.

The amendment that was introduced—and was ultimately adopted—continues to allow two- or three-year contracts with principals; however, to be eligible, a principal: must have been employed as a principal for three or more consecutive years; must have been recommended by the superintendent as a candidate for a two- or three-year contract because the principal has demonstrated the ability to stabilize instructional practices and received a comprehensive performance rating of level three or above in their most recent comprehensive performance evaluation; and must have met the school district’s requirements for satisfying an updated record check.

As debate ensued, the Minority Republican in the lead on this issue stated that their side was concerned about this bill (and noted the impact of the testimony against the bill), but then said, “these amendments address the concerns.” It was a shocking revelation because the new bill still does not address a principal’s workload issues or the pressure they are under or the increasing responsibilities that must be accepted. And further, our concern about this bill being divisive has grown. In the original bill, the superintendent would be under pressure to provide two- or three-year contracts; in the new bill, the superintendent will be right in the crosshairs with individual principals, as its their responsibility to pick and choose who gets a longer-term contract and who doesn’t.

We appreciate the efforts to address our concerns. Unfortunately, we still have major concerns. We will continue to oppose this unnecessary and potentially divisive bill—that does nothing to provide real support to our principals.

WAMOA

By Mitch Denning

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Here is the latest update on WAMOA priority bills:

- [ESHB 1436](#), **funding special education**—will be heard today in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. 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.

Coming out of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee on Monday, the striking amendment now directs OSPI to annually review data to ensure there is not a disproportionate identification of students. It requires OSPI to provide technical assistance to districts experiencing issues related to disproportionality and make professional development opportunities available to promote inclusionary teaching practices. JLARC & SAO are required to conduct a performance audit of the state’s system of providing special ed services.

WAMOA will testify OTHER, as we prefer the \$379 million funded in the Senate operating budget as compared to the \$179 million funded in the House proposed operating budget.

- [E2SHB 1238](#), **providing free school meals for all students**—was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday. 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. Then 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 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.

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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 stating the funding has been reduced to meet the bill’s phase in requirements. The original fiscal note was \$197 million, and the current fiscal note is \$28 million. It’s also included in SHB 1140, House 2023–25 Operating Budget at \$23 million. We asked the committee to move the bill forward.

- [2SSB 5311](#), **special education funding formula**—will be heard tomorrow 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.

WAMOA will testify PRO as we support the funding in SSB 5187, 2023–25 Senate Operating Budget at \$379 million as opposed to the \$179 million of the House’s funding on SHB 1436 in SHB 1140, the House’s proposed 2023–25 Operating Budget.

- [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 today. 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.

- [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

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

- [SHB 1147](#), **House's proposed 2023–25 Capital Budget**—was heard in the House Capital Budget Committee on Tuesday, and moved out of the committee yesterday. WAMOA testified PRO, thanking the committee for \$22 million in school district health and safety, including \$12 million in the Urgent Small Repair Grant program for necessary facility maintenance needs. Also, WAMOA appreciates \$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, drinking water

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fixtures, and replacing T-12 lighting fixtures and ballasts manufactured prior to 1979 with energy efficient LED lighting.

- [SHB 1140](#), **House’s proposed 2023–25 Operating Budget**—was heard on Monday in the House Appropriations Committee on Monday and moved out of that committee on Wednesday. WAMOA testified OTHER as we support the funding of SHB 1238, universal free meals (\$23 million), Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) (\$59 million), and Small School Funding (\$8 million). However, we are concerned about the lack of policy funding pupil transportation (\$1.5 million), and reduced funding of special ed in ESHB 1436 (\$167 million). We asked the committee to review their budget’s rebasing of both regionalization and the experience factor. Both are scheduled to be revised downward in the next two years, and we’re concerned once the \$23 million is used in that revision, districts will have gone backwards in both areas. We asked them to include a “hold harmless” provision in this policy.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

*“I grew up with six brothers.
 That is how I learned to dance—waiting for the bathroom.”*
 Bob Hope

As important deadlines are past and/or upcoming, negotiations between leadership, caucus members and legislators of the opposite party are occurring behind closed doors. Those outside must wait to see what emerges. The assumed to be conference budget is a key piece yet to come. But other bill proposals also await action. So, it remains critical to continue to push/advocate with individual legislators while we learn to dance.

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.

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 has been sent to the Governor.

[HB 1008](#): Concerning participating in insurance plans and contracts by separated Plan 2 members of certain retirement systems.

Comment: It allows certain individuals who separate from a position covered by the Public Employees’, School Employees’, and Teachers’ Retirement System Plans 2, without retiring, the opportunity to participate in retiree benefits of the Public Employees’ Benefits Board.

This bill is in the Senate Rules Committee awaiting further action.

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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 in the Senate Rules Committee awaiting further action.

***Note Regarding Pension Funding**:** The good news about the bills mentioned below is that contribution rates/surcharges will be reduced. This will save districts dollars they are paying for staff not funded by the state's basic apportionment formula. The 'bad' news is that some of the bills assume rosy investment returns will offset the loss of dollars that were previously dedicated to paying down the unfunded liabilities in Plans 2. WSSRA has been working with legislators and favors SSB 5294 which offers a stepped down reduction in rates which may help prevent both an eventual increase again in unfunded liabilities and a rate increase or reinstatement.

ESSB 5294: Concerning actuarial funding of state retirement systems.

Comment: This bill was amended by the House Appropriations Committee. It lowers the contribution rates in effect for the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) 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.

This bill is in the House Rules Committee awaiting further action.

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

Comment: This 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 rate for benefit improvements that became effective after June 30, 2009, shall not include a rate for the improvements in this act until July 1, 2027." (ESHB 1057 is the companion but differs regarding rates. The surcharges go away to be reinstated later. (Dates are specified.))

Both bills have been referred to their respective Rules committees for further action.

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 Governor signed this bill 3/30/23. Expires Dec. 31, 2026.

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.

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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 Governor signed this bill 3/30/23. This act takes effect immediately.

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 an independent medical examination, and to have one person of the worker's choosing present during the examination.

This bill is in the Senate Rules Committee awaiting further action.

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: Requires that public agencies soliciting public comment for statutorily specified periods of time provide notice of the first and last date and time which public comment will be accepted. Establishes penalties for agencies failing to provide notice. The amendment summary reads; "Notice of the public comment solicitation period must also include the first date public comments may be submitted, and the time by which comments must be submitted. An agency that fails to provide notice is subject to the same penalties as the member of a governing body who violates another provision of OPMA, and liability ensues regardless of whether a meeting occurs. Agency members are not personally liable for violations of the act."

Senate State Government amended the bill. It is before the Senate Rules Committee awaiting further action.

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

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

This bill has been sent to the Senate Rules Committee for further action.

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, and creates exceptions to this privilege. Applies the privilege from examination and disclosure to the union members and organizations that represent employees of college districts, employees of school districts, public employees, faculty at public four-year institutions of higher education, civil service employees, ferry employees, port employees, and labor unions.

This bill is before the Senate Rules Committee awaiting further action.

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

Comment: This bill was amended by the Senate. It requires certain public employers to provide exclusive bargaining representatives employee 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

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exclusive bargaining representative to bring a court action if a public employer fails to comply with the requirement to provide information.

This bill is before the Senate Rules Committee awaiting further action.

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.

This bill has been moved to the Senate floor calendar awaiting further action.

E2SHB 1320: Concerning access to personnel records.

Comment: This bill was amended by the Senate. It requires an employer to furnish an employee or former employee with a complete copy of their personnel file at no cost within 15 business 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.

Scheduled for public hearing in the Senate Ways & Means Committee 3/31/23.

HB 1656: Concerning unemployment insurance benefits appeal procedures.

Comment: It adds disputes of unemployment insurance (UI) determinations of allowance or denial of allowance of benefits or redeterminations, in addition to a dispute of initial determinations, as issues in appeals proceedings regardless of the grounds in the notice of appeal. Removes provisions that in a UI appeal on a dispute of a claimant's claim for waiting period credit or UI benefits claim that all UI issues relating to the claimant's right to receive such credit or UI benefits for the period in question are deemed to be in issue regardless of the particular grounds in the notice of appeal; and the claimant's availability for work is determined apart from all other matters.

It is on the Senate Consent calendar awaiting further action.

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

Comment: It 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 CHS courses to include information in the course catalog, and to notify parents and guardians by email and in beginning of the year packets, that there is no fee for students to enroll in CHS courses. Requires parental and guardian notifications to also explain CHS credit transfer procedures.

Moved to the House Appropriations Committee awaiting further action.

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.

Referred to the House Appropriations Committee awaiting further action.

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

Comment: This bill was amended by the House. It 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.

Passed the House 57/41 with amendments. Will be sent to Senate for concurrence.

E2SSB 5174: Providing adequate and predictable student transportation.

Comment: It requires the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to administer transportation safety net awards to school districts with excess special passenger costs for special education, homeless, and foster students, as defined in the operating budget. Provides that, no earlier than for a contract affecting the 2024–25 school year, school districts may only enter into a pupil transportation services contract if the contractor provides certain health benefit and retirement contributions to employees who choose to opt in for coverage. Provides reimbursement subject to funding provided specifically for increased costs to school districts that are directly attributable to increased benefits as required in the bill.

It is in the House Rules Committee awaiting further action.

Note: A similar but not companion bill, HB 1248 concerning pupil transportation remains in the House Rules Committee. It also requires that school 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.

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 97/0. The Governor signed the bill on 3/30/23. Becomes effective 1/1/2024.

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.

Scheduled for Executive Session before the House Appropriations Committee on 3/31/23.

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

Comment: A proposed striker (1) Requires data-sharing between institutions of higher education and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to obligate the institutions to include the statewide student identifier for each student. (2) Requires institutions of higher education, in providing information about student enrollments and outcomes to the OSPI, to include the statewide student identifier for each student. (3) Requires the OSPI, in identifying a process for making information about a student's enrollment in an institution of higher education available to the student's district, to require that information provided to

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school districts include the statewide student identifier for each student. (4) Defines “statewide student identifier” as the statewide student identifier that is required by statute and included in the longitudinal student data system. (5) Establishes a new definition of “directory information” for the proposed data-sharing agreements by removing a reference to a federal definition and specifying that the term means the names, addresses, email addresses, and telephone numbers of students and their parents or legal guardians.

Scheduled for public hearing before the House Appropriations Committee 3/31/23.

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
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 Ways & Means	Maycumber
SHB 1015 (SB 5264)	Paraeducator requirements	S Pres Signed	Santos
HB 1020	State dinosaur	S Rules 2	Morgan
SHB 1044	Capital assistance/schools	S Ways & Means	McEntire
ESHB 1048 (SSB 5047)	Voting rights act	S 2nd Reading	Mena
SHB 1056 (SB 5349)	Postretirement employment	S Rules 2	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 Rules 2	Shavers
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
SHB 1105	Public comment notice	S Rules 2	Kloba
SHB 1109	Special education funding	S Ways & Means	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 Exec Action	Fey
HB 1126 (SB 5164)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
E2SHB 1134	988 system	S Ways & Means	Orwall
HB 1135 (SB 5452)	Impact fee use	H Rules R	Slatter
HB 1140 (ESSB 5187)	Operating budget	H Exec Action	Ormsby
HB 1141 (SB 5188)	Operating budget, supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1146	Dual credit program notice	S Rules 2	Paul
HB 1147 (ESSB 5200)	Capital budget	H Exec Action	Tharinger
HB 1148 (SSB 5201)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Exec Action	Tharinger

HB 1156 (SB 5711)	College grant eligibility	H Appropriations	Slatter
ESHB 1187 (SB 5706)	Employee-union privilege	S Rules 2	Hackney
SHB 1200 (SB 5273)	Employee information/unions	S 2nd Reading	Alvarado
HB 1201 (ESSB 5294)	Retirement system funding	H Rules C	Ormsby
SHB 1207	Harassment/schools	S 2nd Reading	Senn
EHB 1210	School board recordings	S 2nd Reading	Rude
HB 1211 (E2SSB 5311)	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Bergquist
SHB 1228	Dual & tribal language edu.	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1230	School websites/drug info.	S Rules 2	Callan
E2SHB 1238 (SSB 5339)	Free school meals	S Ways & Means	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
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
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 2nd Reading	Stonier
2SHB 1316	Dual credit program access	S Ways & Means	Paul
E2SHB 1320 (SSB 5061)	Personnel records	S Ways & Means	Reed
HB 1328	Schools & families/funding	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
2SHB 1332	Tribes/K-12 instruction	S Ways & Means	Lekanoff
SHB 1346 (2SSB 5071)	Purple star award	S 2nd Reading	Shavers
HB 1353	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
HB 1354	School volunteers/conviction	H Education	Stonier
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 & W	Slatter
HB 1376	School practice standards	H Education	Santos

ESHB 1377	Continuing education/K-12	S Ways & Means	Santos
SHB 1386	Youth development grants	H Appropriations	Rule
E2SHB 1392 (SB 5464)	Electronics repair	S Environment, E	Gregerson
SHB 1406	Youth seeking housing assist	S Ways & Means	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 Ways & Means	Pollet
HB 1444 (SSB 5126)	Common school trust revenue	H Cap Budget	McEntire
HB 1459	PERS & TRS plan 1 adjustment	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1468	Impact fee deferrals	H Rules C	Goehner
HB 1472	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	Barkis
EHB 1478	Student rights	S EL/K-12	Timmons
E2SHB 1479 (SB 5559)	Student restraint, isolation	S EL/K-12	Callan
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
SHB 1504 (ESSB 5257)	Elementary school recess	S EL/K-12	Low
HB 1527 (SB 5539)	Tax increment financing	S Rules 2	Wylie
HB 1536	H.S. diplomas/withholding	S Rules 2	Timmons
E2SHB 1541 (SB 5616)	Lived experience	S Ways & Means	Farivar
HB 1549	AP course options	H Education	Stonier
2SHB 1550	Transition to kindergarten	S Ways & Means	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 Ways & Means	Ortiz-Self
HB 1566	Vacation leave accrual	H Rules R	Bateman
SHB 1590	Oversight board for DCYF	S 2nd Reading	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 Ways & Means	Farivar
SHB 1621	Local government procurement	S Rules 2	Ryu
HB 1622	Students/homelessness	S 2nd Reading	Fey
HB 1624	ESD election administration	S 2nd Reading	Ybarra
HB 1649	Prejudgment interest	H Civil R & Judi	Hackney
SHB 1658	Work experience/H.S. credit	S Rules 2	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 Ways & Means	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 Rules 2	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 Ways & Means	Rude
2SHB 1746 (SB 5718)	State broadband map	S Ways & Means	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 Rules 2	Berg
SHB 1756	Energy/tax	S Ways & Means	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 Rules R	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	H Rules R	Wellman
SB 5020	Education at 6 years of age	S Ways & Means	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	H Appropriations	Wellman
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 Appropriations	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 5064	Special ed. excess costs	S EL/K–12	Wellman
SB 5065	Bone marrow donation/schools	H Passed 3rd	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 Passed 3rd	Nobles
SSB 5085	School principals/employment	S Rules X	Wellman
ESSB 5102	School library info and tech	H Appropriations	Wellman
SSB 5126 (HB 1444)	Common school trust revenue	H Cap Budget	Pedersen
SSB 5127	Student information/PRA	H Rules R	Wilson
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 Rules R	Wellman
ESB 5175	School principal contracts	H Rules R	Wellman
SB 5180	Teacher mobility compact	H Education	Hunt
ESSB 5187 (HB 1140)	Operating budget	H 2nd Reading	Rolfes
SB 5188 (HB 1141)	Operating budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
ESSB 5200 (HB 1147)	Capital budget	H 2nd Reading	Mullet
SSB 5201 (HB 1148)	State gen. obligation bonds	S 2nd Reading	Mullet
2SSB 5225	Working conn. child care	H Appropriations	Wilson
SSB 5237	Education law noncompliance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
E2SSB 5243 (SHB 1273)	High school and beyond plans	H Appropriations	Wellman
SB 5246	Supreme court fiscal notes	S Law & Justice	Holy
SSB 5248 (HB 1710)	Tutoring & extended learning	S Ways & Means	Braun
2SSB 5254	Leasing of state lands	S Rules X	Van De Wege
2SSB 5268 (SHB 1306)	Public works procurement	H Appropriations	Hasegawa
SB 5273 (SHB 1200)	Employee information/unions	S Labor & Comm	Valdez
SSB 5305 (HB 1374)	Office of career connect WA	S Ways & Means	Wellman
E2SSB 5311 (HB 1211)	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Wellman
E2SSB 5315	Special education/nonpublic	H Appropriations	Wilson
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 Rules R	Conway
ESB 5355	Sex trafficking prev. ed.	H Appropriations	Wilson
SB 5363	Cannabis advertising	H Rules R	MacEwen
ESSB 5365	Vapor and tobacco/minors	H Rules R	Saldana
SSB 5372 (HB 1423)	DNR land	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5403	School depreciation subfunds	H Rules R	Schoesler
SB 5404	Cannabis revenue/local gov.	S Labor & Comm	Wagoner

SB 5408	Ninth grade success grants	S Ways & Means	Liias
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 Appropriations	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 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 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 Rules R	King
SB 5590 (HB 1489)	Mt. St. Helens license plate	S Rules 2	Wilson
2SSB 5593	Student data transfer	H Appropriations	Liias
SB 5595	State nickname	H Rules R	Wilson
SB 5616 (E2SHB 1541)	Lived experience	S State Govt & E	Valdez
SSB 5617	Career & tech. ed. courses	H Passed 3rd	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 Appropriations	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 Spkr Signed	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 Appropriations	Nobles
SB 5712	College grant/promise prg.	S Higher Ed & Wo	Lias
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	Lias
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 8206 (HJR 4205)	Property tax rebates	S Ways & Means	Kuderer