



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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April 7, 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.

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On Tuesday, the Legislature's opposite house fiscal committee [cutoff](#) arrived, meaning many remaining bills died in the last steps of their legislative journey—so close, yet so far away. Certainly, each fiscal committee passed out a slew of bills in the compressed six-day window between last week's opposite house policy committee cutoff and Tuesday's opposite house fiscal committee cutoff; however, many bills expected to be adopted fell off the table. Some died due to budget-related concerns, others because of a simple lack of agreement, and a few because of political considerations. First we will get you up-to-date on the issues of the Legislature's current major focus: the Budgets.

Budget Update

In the final weeks of this 2023 Legislative Session, action on the legislature's six 2023–25 Budgets (Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets) will be on a wild ride. We will provide up-to-date information in the remaining days—and also try to relay the process, hopefully in a way that is understandable.

2023–25 Operating Budget

The Senate's 2023–25 Operating Budget proposal ([SB 5187](#)) was adopted by the full Senate on March 29. It was transmitted to the House, where it was immediately put on the House's Floor Calendar awaiting action. Also on March 29, the House Appropriations Committee adopted the House's 2023–25 Operating Budget proposal ([HB 1140](#)) and advanced the bill to the House Rules Committee.

On Monday, the full House took action on the proposed two-year Operating Budget. As anticipated, the House moved the Senate's SB 5187 to the Floor for action, rather than their own proposal. Sitting on the bar, however, was a striking amendment—which reflected the exact language as the House Appropriations Committee had adopted in its proposal, HB 1140. Prior to taking action on the striking amendment, however, legislators had to review, debate, and take action on 29 amendments. Nine of the amendments were adopted, while 14 failed. Another five were withdrawn before being acted upon—and one was ruled out of order and not addressed. Education-related amendments are described below, and indicate if the amendment was accepted, rejected, or withdrawn.

First a note about pensions that will be helpful to understand several amendments. The House and Senate have competing plans to address the current Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability in the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1 and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1. The House's proposal would: reduce contribution rates for the Unfunded Liability in PERS Plan 1 and

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TRS Plan 1, saving \$337 million; and cancel an early payment into TRS Plan 1, saving \$800 million. Both proposals would implement [HB 1201](#).

The Senate proposes a phasing down of the Unfunded Liability portion of the employer contribution rates in TRS and PERS, with the expectation the plans would reach full funding over the next four years. Rather than cancelling the early payment into TRS Plan 1, the Senate would reduce the existing \$800 million transfer to TRS 1 to \$250 million. The Senate's plan, implementing [SB 5294](#), would save \$550 million in Fiscal Year 2023 (in the 2023 Supplemental Operating Budget) and \$798 million in Fiscal Years 2024 and 2025. In addition to state savings, both HB 1201 and SB 5294 would result in savings to school districts (and other local governments) as a result of reduced pension rates.

After that explanation, it needs to be noted that, following the adoption of the Operating Budget by the House, they set down HB 1201 and adopted an amended SB 5294 (on April 5). This indicates that the House likely has moved to the Senate's position on the TRS Plan 1 Unfunded Liability (\$250 million transfer, rather than canceling the \$800 million transfer). The House and Senate still differ on pension contribution rates.

Several Budget amendments introduced by Republicans would replace the House's proposed budget language (implementing HB 1201) with the Senate's language (implementing SB 5294).

The amendments:

- [Amendment 546](#): This is a comprehensive amendment that would make multiple changes to the K–12 education portion of the Budget. It would have: added an additional 20 extended learning days of instruction in the 2023–24 school year to address learning loss for students not meeting academic standard; increased special education funding to implement [SB 5311](#); and provided grants for tutoring and extended learning, prioritized for school districts with low scores on statewide assessments.

To pay for these increased costs, the amendment would have, among other things, adjusted pension contribution rates by replacing the House's implementation of HB 1201 with the Senate's SB 5294, as discussed above. Additionally, the proposed inflationary adjustments for school salary allocations of 3.7 percent in the 2023–24 school year and 3.9 percent in the 2024–25 school year, would have been reduced to 3.1 percent in the 2023–24 school year, and 2.1 percent in the 2024–25 school year.

AMENDMENT FAILED

- [Amendment 537](#): In the underlying proposal, funding was provided to the Commission on Asian Pacific American Affairs to: conduct an analysis of the educational opportunity gap for Asian American students (\$125,000); and to conduct an analysis of the educational opportunity gap for Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander students (\$125,000). This amendment increases funding for each analysis by \$125,000 (a total increase of \$250,000). **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**

- [Amendment 534](#): This amendment would have created the Encampment Cleanup Account and provided \$500,000 to fund the new account. The Department of Commerce would have provided grants to local governments for encampment cleanup, the prevention of future encampments, and other activities to address and prevent homelessness. In order to be eligible for a grant, the local government would have been required to enact an ordinance to make it unlawful for any person to camp on public property within 500 feet of certain areas and public facilities, including public or private schools and school walk areas.

To pay for these increased costs, the amendment would have, among other things, adjusted pension contribution rates by replacing the House's

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implementation of HB 1201 with the Senate’s SB 5294, as discussed above.
AMENDMENT FAILED

- [Amendment 538](#): Among other things, the amendment would have decreased funding for the Department of Children, Youth, and Families and added proviso language stating the reduced funding is to delay the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) entitlement date by one year from the 2026–27 school year to the 2027–28 school year. Additionally, the amendment would have: eliminated funding provided to OSPI and the Professional Educators Standards Board for the implementation of [HB 1565](#) (which, among other things, would establish a teacher residency program); and eliminated funding provided to Central Washington University for the Grow Your Own teacher residency program.

To pay for these increased costs, the amendment would have, among other things, adjusted pension contribution rates by replacing the House’s implementation of HB 1201 with the Senate’s SB 5294, as discussed above. Additionally, the proposed inflationary adjustments for school salary allocations of 3.7 percent in the 2023–24 school year and 3.9 percent in the 2024–25 school year, would have been reduced to 3.1 percent in the 2023–24 school year, and 2.1 percent in the 2024–25 school year.

AMENDMENT FAILED

- [Amendment 531](#): This amendment would have made several changes to the underlying Budget bill; however, the only impact to K–12 education would have been the use K–12 savings to fund the proposed changes—outside of K–12 education. Specifically, for K–12 education, the amendment would have adjusted pension contribution rates by replacing the House’s implementation of HB 1201 with the Senate’s SB 5294, as discussed above. Additionally, the proposed inflationary adjustments for school salary allocations of 3.7 percent in the 2023–24 school year and 3.9 percent in the 2024–25 school year, would have been reduced to 3.1 percent in the 2023–24 school year, and 2.1 percent in the 2024–25 school year.

AMENDMENT FAILED

- [Amendment 528](#): This comprehensive amendment would have made several changes to the underlying Budget bill; however, the only impact to K–12 education would have been the use K–12 savings to fund the proposed changes—outside of K–12 education. Specifically, for K–12 education, the amendment would have adjusted pension contribution rates by replacing the House’s implementation of HB 1201 with the Senate’s SB 5294, as discussed above. **AMENDMENT FAILED**

- [Amendment 545](#): The Long-Term Services and Supports Trust Program was adopted in 2019 and in 2022 implementation was delayed. The Trust Program is slated to begin collecting premium assessments July 1, 2023. This amendment would have assumed the adoption of [HB 1011](#), which would repeal the Trust Program, and would have eliminated appropriation authority for the Employment Security Department and Department of Social and Health Services to implement the Trust Program. **AMENDMENT FAILED**

- [Amendment 544](#): The House budget provides \$23.4 million to “phase down” the regionalization and experience factor “rebase” over two years for school districts that are set to have those factors reduced. This amendment would have provided for a “hold harmless” and used the \$23.4 million appropriation to provide districts with their 2022–23 regionalization and experience factors, if these factors are higher than their rebased 2023–24 regionalization, as provided in [LEAP Document 3](#) (dated March 24, 2023 at 06:09 hours). **AMENDMENT FAILED**

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- [Amendment 547](#): The House budget provides \$23.4 million to “phase down” the regionalization and experience factor “rebase” over two years for school districts that are set to have those factors reduced.

This amendment references a new LEAP Document 3 (dated April 2, 2023) that defines regionalization and experience factors for K–12 salary allocations (NOTE: this new LEAP Document 3 is not publicly available). Under this proposal, the revised factors would have maintained 2022–23 regionalization and experience factors for the 2023–24 school year—a “hold harmless.” In the 2024–25 school year, school districts with lower regionalization factors due to the 2023 rebase would have only been lowered by half (similar to the proposal in the House’s underlying Budget for the 2023–24 school year).

Additionally, new proviso language would have been added requiring OSPI, by January 1, 2024, to “recommend updates to regionalization and experience factors for the 2025–26 school year to reflect differences in the costs-of-living and composition of certificated instructional staff between school districts.” **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**

Of course, there are already two sets of recommendations on updates to regionalization—one adopted by the [K–12 Basic Education Compensation Advisory Committee](#); and a second one proposed by Superintendent Reykdal, following deliberations of the Advisory Committee. There was also a recommendation on adjustments to the experience factors (recommendations from the Advisory Committee and Supt. Reykdal were aligned and resulted in the introduction of [SB 5671](#), which received a courtesy hearing and quickly died). The Committee’s Report (and Supt. Reykdal’s recommendations) were rejected out-of-hand and never saw the light of day.

Neither this amendment nor the previous one above (Amendment 544) were adopted; however, discussions are ongoing about how to eliminate—or at least minimize—the fiscal impact to the many districts that are set to lose regionalization and/or experience factor funding. The House’s budget does provide for the two-year “phase down” for districts set to have regionalization reduced and/or lose the experience factor; the Senate does not. This will be one of the many points of negotiation between budget-writers—and the fear is that negotiators will pit funding for education programs against each other. If the House insists on funding to mitigate regionalization/experience factor losses, will the Senate be forced to reduce special education funding to accept the House’s proposal? If the Senate insists on its level of special education funding, will that cause the regionalization/experience factor funds to be set aside? And what about pupil transportation funding? As usual, it appears K–12 funding will be a major sticking point to resolving differences between the Budgets.

- [Amendment 549](#): This amendment would have provided funding for the state’s Liability Account and established and funded a new Childhood Sexual Abuse Victims Compensation Fund to pay claims and legal defense costs as a part of the implementation of [HB 1618](#). The bill would remove the statute of limitations for recovery of damages as a result of childhood sexual abuse—and it applies retroactively and prospectively. Similar to the prejudgment interest bill ([SB 5059](#)), which ultimately died, HB 1618 has the possibility of financially crippling a school district. (NOTE: HB 1618 is technically dead, having failed to pass out of the Senate Ways & Means Committee prior to the cutoff. Although it is unlikely to happen, the bill could be revived in budget negotiations.)

To help fund the two accounts, the amendment would have lowered the inflationary adjustments for school salary allocations from 3.7 percent in the 2023–24 school year and 3.9 percent in the 2024–25 school year to

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3.1 percent in the 2023–24 school year, and 2.1 percent in the 2024–25 school year. **AMENDMENT FAILED**

- [Amendment 529](#): This amendment would have provided additional funding to OSPI to administer grants to fully subsidize the cost of dual credit programs for students who are low income. The funding would have fully subsidized the cost of: Running Start courses, including the cost for books, materials, and any fees; College in the High School tuition fees; Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, and Cambridge International exam fees; and, Career and Technical Education dual credit transcription fees. **AMENDMENT FAILED**

Following the review and action on amendments, the amended striking amendment (again, the language, as amended, from HB 1140) was moved to Third Reading and Final Passage. Unlike the friendly budget debate in the Senate, legislators in the House engaged in a party-line fight, with Majority Democrats supporting the budget and Minority Republicans opposing the budget, saying it spends too much and is unsustainable. Ultimately, the bill was adopted on a straight party-line vote, with all Democratic members supporting (minus one member who was excused) and all Republican members opposing.

While SB 5187 has not yet been sent back to the Senate for concurrence, that is a simple procedural motion that will be taken later. Not transmitting the bill back to the Senate will not preclude budget-writers from engaging in negotiations. In fact, they began official meetings on Wednesday. Although “official negotiations” have begun, don’t expect the House or Senate to request a formal Conference Committee anytime soon.

Remember, in order for legislation to become law, the bill must be passed by both houses in the exact same form (and then, of course, must be signed by the governor). There is a specific procedure for bills that have been amended by the opposite house that legislators follow to reconcile differences between the houses. This “reconciliation process” is discussed in more detail in the [Week 11 Edition of TWIO](#), but in short: the original house can accept the opposite house amendments, take final action and send the bill to the governor; or they can “refuse to concur.” If the new bill is rejected it is sent back to the opposite house. The opposite house can: drop their amendments and adopt the bill as sent by the original house and send the bill to the governor; “insist on its position” and send the bill back to the original house; or adopt new amendments and return the bill 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 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.

This is where the budget negotiation process comes into play. Like any other bill, the three budgets (2023–25 Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets) must also pass both houses in the same form to get to the governor’s office for final action. The budgets can utilize the reconciliation process as described above; however, they seldom do. Because of the hundreds of moving pieces, it is easier to go straight to negotiating. Historically, disputes over the three budgets were routinely resolved

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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. Under this Rule, 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.

Meeting to negotiate over the budgets—especially the Operating Budget—informally without a Conference Committee provides two key benefits:

1. Although Rule 17 was adopted to prevent it, budget-writers can negotiate in private. You’ve heard the old adage: “Laws are like sausages; it is best not to see them being made.” This is especially true of crafting a compromise budget. Legislators would not engage in the same kind of the horse-trading that is often necessary to reach a final deal if that wheeling and dealing was in full view of the public.
2. If a formal Conference Committee has not been created, the Majority party has no obligation to invite the Minority party. It is understood that Senate Republicans were literally “in the room” as the Senate budget was being crafted; however, as Democratic budget-writers in each house duke it out, you can imagine they would not want to air their dirty laundry in front of Republicans (or the public).

Interestingly enough, the Joint Rules that were adopted at the beginning of this Legislative Session were amended earlier this week. And what was being updated? Yes, Rule 17! Was the new language going to clarify a more open, public process? Of course not. As adopted under [SCR 8407](#), the updated Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives amend Rule 17 to allow for remote participation if a member has an illness or an emergency. As the world, including to the Legislature, continues to utilize and expand electronic communications, this change makes some sense. Nevertheless, you can argue that Rule 17 has a gaping loophole—and by allowing remote meetings, the loophole is growing.

As noted above, it appears K–12 funding—as it often is—will be a major sticking point to resolving differences between the Budgets. Just lining the two proposals up, you can see the major differences between the two proposals. Take a look at the [side-by-side budget comparison](#) we put together. All of the boxes in green indicate where there is agreement between the Senate and House; there’s not a lot of green. Even the areas where both houses have agreement, many of those line-items are funded at different levels. For example, both budgets agree to include enhancements for special education, yet the proposed funding level in the Senate is almost double the proposed funding level in the House.

As budget-writers have started negotiating, they have essentially gone underground—and they will be hard to access. That said, we are continuing to provide our voice in the conversation. And our messaging is going to budget-writers (whether they listen or not) as well as Leaders in the House and Senate—and rank-and-file members. It will be difficult to bring sufficient pressure on budget-writers at this point, but if we can agitate rank-and-file members, THEY can bring significant pressure to bear. Part of the issue is that whatever final, compromise bill is unveiled in the end, it must receive 50 votes in the House and 25 votes in the Senate. If budget-writers get an indication because of messaging coming from their colleagues that they may not be able to secure the necessary 50 and 25 votes, it might cause them to make necessary adjustments to lock in those votes.

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What are we asking for? (First, understand “we” is WASA, along with most of our education community colleagues.) We have focused our advocacy efforts on five key priorities. We are urging budget-writers to:

1. Support the Senate policy and funding level for **special education**—with an added note that funding for the Inclusionary Practices Project (IPP) needs to continue;
2. Support the Senate’s funding for **pupil transportation**, specifically to take another step towards overhauling the current STARS funding formula by funding special passengers;
3. Support the House’s proposal to “smooth” losses due to the rebasing of **regionalization and the experience factor**;
4. Support the House’s proposal to mitigate a loss of **Local Effort Assistance** (LEA or “levy equalization”); and
5. Reject the Senate’s current plan to fund the **Learning Assistance Program** (LAP) with federal ESSER funds. First, this would be one-time funding for an on-going basic education program. Second, by funding LAP with federal funds, federal funding rules would be imposed on a state-level reimbursement program, potentially creating conflict.

The Operating Budget can be overwhelming—which is why we have tried to focus our messaging in these final days. **We encourage you to continue to engage with your legislators—and we urge you to utilize the five points above to maintain consistency, which will only enhance our collective voice.** If all five of these issues are beyond your concerns, perhaps just focus on two or three of the points. Regardless, we are in a crucial point of this session; **if you have been waiting for a “Call to Action” to engage—THIS IS IT!**

Regarding the rebasing of regionalization and the experience factor, as noted above in the discussion of budget amendments ([Amendment 544](#) and [Amendment 547](#)), we are supporting the House’s current proposal to “phase down” the regionalization and experience factor “rebase” over two years for school districts that are set to have those factors reduced. At the same time, however, we are urging legislators to go farther—which is proving to be an uphill battle. We have asked to put a “pause” on rebasing this year, allowing us—stakeholders along with legislators—to fully review regionalization and the experience factor and come up with a real solution. One major concern with this approach is that, if we are successful, districts that are slated to have increased regionalization and/or the experience factor would be negatively impacted, so this is a delicate dance. We do not want districts to go backwards, but we also do not want to prevent a district from advancing.

It is unfortunate we are even having this discussion—at the eleventh hour. The law requires the revision (or “rebase”) of basic education compensation issues; however, most legislators are ignoring the entirety of the requirement. The Legislature is not simply required to rebase compensation factors; under current law—[RCW 28A.150.412\(1\)](#)—the Legislature is required to “**review** and rebase” compensation-related matters. Most legislators are fine going along with the automatic “rebase,” as required by law, but you would be hard-pressed to find ANY legislator that actually “reviewed” the current compensation situation to evaluate whether regionalization, the experience factor, salary allocations, etc. “provide market-rate salaries” and that regionalization “reflects actual economic differences between school districts.”

What is even more frustrating is that legislators did not even have to do the work. They charged an OSPI workgroup—the [K–12 Basic Education Compensation Advisory Committee](#)—to perform a review and provide recommendations. The work was done and recommendations were provided, but as discussed above, the recommendations were roundly ignored. Some believe the recommendations were ignored because they were unrealistic. If all of the recommendations were adopted, the [total cost](#) would have been over \$12.0 billion *per school year*, for an approximate \$25.0 billion biennial cost. Certainly, that was unrealistic; however,

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it is hard to believe anyone expected the Legislature to almost double its spending on K–12 education in one session. The extreme costs, however, clearly indicated that our funding structure, especially for compensation, is a bit out of whack and needs some work.

WASA, WASBO, and WSPA, who had representation on the Advisory Committee, chose to focus in on our priority issues in the Report—specifically, regionalization, the experience factor, and the inflationary factor. As noted, however, there was no real public conversation about reforming the regionalization methodology. The Legislature has chosen to take the simple route to “rebasing” by using the same broken and unproven formula and plug in updated numbers (housing values) provided by the Department of Revenue last November (as required). We saw an initial review of those numbers in a House Appropriations Committee briefing in January—with no discussion about how the process could be restructured or improved.

Similarly, there was no real conversation about updating the process to determine the experience factor—until [SB 5671](#) was introduced (which was a near-duplicate of [HB 1419](#), introduced in 2021—and strongly supported by the Advisory Committee). The bill received a perfunctory (basically “courtesy”) hearing in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee just prior to the initial house of origin policy committee cutoff. It was clear, however, the bill was never going to move. In the same January House Appropriations Committee briefing, we saw the first numbers released about the “rebase” of the experience factor, but, again, there was no discussion about how the process or methodology could be restructured or improved (other than the short-lived and quick flash of conversation on SB 5671).

On the inflationary factor, we did see some progress. Both legislative budget proposals include inflationary factors following the process established in [SB 5650/ HB 1732](#) (SB 5650 has passed the Legislature and awaits action by the governor). The two budgets provide a 3.7 percent IPD in the 2023–24 school year, and provide a 3.9 percent IPD in the 2024–25 school year. The 2023–24 IPD is a “political” calculation, but the 2024–25 IPD is a projection of the prior calendar year’s IPD (2023), as requested by the Advisory Committee. Following SB 5650, beginning in the 2024–25 school year, the inflationary factor will be the IPD as calculated in the prior calendar year (2023 IPD in the case of 2024–25). Currently, the second-year number is a prediction provided by the Economic & Revenue Forecast Council and will be confirmed when the Legislature convenes next January. This will provide some predictability and stability for both the Legislature and school districts. (NOTE: the 2023–24 IPD is called a “political” calculation because, if the process in SB 5650 was current law today, IPD for 2023–24 would be 6.3 percent. Given the substantial—and unexpected—jump of IPD to 5.5 percent last session, it was determined it was necessary to “smooth” the 2023–24 IPD.)

Again, the hope is we can persuade the Legislature to put a “pause” on the rebase—or at least implement the House’s proposal to “phase down” reductions over two years. And, then we hope legislators will formally, or informally, bring together stakeholders and policymakers to have a real conversation about how to improve the system.

2023–25 Capital Budget

[SB 5200](#), the Senate’s 2023–25 Capital Budget proposal passed the full Senate on March 24 (unanimously) and awaits action by the full House (it currently sits on the House Floor Calendar). The House’s proposal [HB 1147](#) passed the House Capital Budget Committee on March 30 and awaits action by the full House. As we have discussed in previous newsletters, the Capital Budgets (in particular for K–12) are substantially similar—and both have been introduced with bi-partisan support. Likely this will make negotiations on a final, compromise package much easier than the complicated conversations that will have to occur over an Operating Budget. Capital Budget negotiators, like the Operating Budget negotiators, also officially began discussions this week (yesterday, we hear). Although conversations

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should be much smoother, we do not anticipate a formal Conference Committee to be established on this budget either.

2023–25 Transportation Budget

The House’s 2023–25 Transportation Budget ([HB 1125](#)) was adopted by the full House on Monday, and it was quickly advanced to the Senate Floor Calendar. Also on Monday, the Senate’s Transportation proposal ([SB 5162](#)) was adopted by the Senate Transportation Committee. It too was quickly moved to the Senate Floor Calendar.

On Wednesday, the full Senate took action on the Transportation Budget. In terms of process, the Senate advanced the House’s bill, HB 1125, and introduced a striking amendment—which was the language from the Senate’s budget proposal. Three fairly minor amendments were adopted to the striker and then the full Senate adopted the amended HB 1125. Other than the three amendments, HB 1125 is in the same form as the Senate’s SB 5162 was adopted by the Senate Transportation Committee (similar to the House’s action on the Operating Budget). The new bill now goes back to the House for concurrence.

Note on the third Budget: as with the other two Budgets, it is anticipated negotiations on a final, compromise Transportation Budget will occur behind-the-scenes and until conversations are complete, we will be kept in the dark.

This Week in Review

As noted earlier, this week (Tuesday) brought the opposite house fiscal committee cutoff, causing the death of another chunk of bills. We have to be careful, however, because lurking amongst those “dead” bills are bills that are—or will be—tagged as “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (or NTIB). As we have discussed several times before, these bills can survive beyond the regular cutoffs. Many of them will not receive final action until Budget negotiators agree on a final, compromise—Operating Budget.

While Budget action occupies much of the focus, there are still bills moving through the process to discuss.

Special Education

Action continues on our highest priority issue, special education. On Tuesday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee adopted [HB 1436](#). The Committee adopted the bill as it was passed by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. Remember the policy committee last week adopted the bill, but stripped out all of the funding pieces. Removed was 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—as previously adopted by the House; 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)—as previously adopted by the House; 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—as previously adopted by the House.

There was the potential that the Ways & Means Committee would reinsert funding language, but what occurred was what was anticipated: they adopted the bill without any changes. This sets up the bill for final action after budget negotiations are complete. The Senate could have put back the funding pieces and shipped the bill over to the House, however, that complicates the process. What we assume will happen is that this bill will lay dormant until it is determined (via the Budget) what needs to be included in the bill.

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On the House side, the House Appropriations Committee adopted [SB 5311](#) on Tuesday. Similar to the Budget action, the Committee adopted a striker reflecting the House-adopted HB 1436 on top of the bill. The debate on final adoption was frustrating to say the least. Republicans—like they did in the House debate on HB 1436—argued that the bill and the funding did not go far enough (remember the House’s proposed funding for special education enhancements is about half of what the Senate proposes). In the end, however, they “reluctantly” supported the bill and it was adopted unanimously.

One of the points of discussion was the enrollment cap. Remember, the Senate has proposed to increase the cap from 13.5 percent to 15.0 percent, while the House has proposed a slow “phase-in” of increased caps until it is completely removed in 2027–28. We have supported the Senate’s plan because the cap would be immediately increased to 15.0 percent in the 2023–24 school year. The House’s plan would move the cap to 14.0 percent in 2023–24, then continue to increase—later. The argument in Committee, from the Democrats, was that the cap was “unconscionable” and needed to be removed, thus support for the House’s position. We agree—the cap is “unconscionable” and likely unconstitutional; however, we would rather have a higher cap immediately, then fight for its removal another day, rather than accept a token increase, with a “promise” to remove the cap later. We have talked here often about the distrust that many legislators have of public education (and OSPI). Well, that mistrust is a two-way street. Because the runway to eliminating the cap is so far out into the future, we have no assurance that the cap WILL be removed when the 2027–28 school year arrives. In the “real world” that is only four years away, but in the legislative world, that is two elections away and two biennial sessions away. Legislators will have four more legislative sessions to change their minds—to either reject the cap’s removal, or further extend the time until the cap is eliminated. Think about how many times the Legislature has laid out a “promise” with a date certain...then moved it further back. A perfect example is Initiative 1351, adopted by the people (overwhelmingly) in 2014. I-1351 required the Legislature to increase staffing allocations in the Prototypical School Funding Model and specifically required funding allocated in the 2015–17 biennium to be at least 50 percent of full implementation. In 2017–19, full implementation and full funding of the enhanced staffing allocation was required. What happened? The Legislature froze the increases in the 2015 session, pushing the implementation date back. Then when the revised implementation date arrived, the Legislature repealed the required increases outright (2017). Finally, after a long wait, they provided a significant increase for Physical, Social, Emotional staff support last year. This is positive; however, the funding does not come close to the 50 percent of increases required in 2015–17—and certainly nowhere close to being fully implemented, as was originally required in 2017–19. So, what is your bet the cap will actually be removed in 2027–28 if the phased increases are adopted?

If legislators are so passionate about the cap being immoral, unconscionable, and potentially illegal, why don’t they put their money where their mouth is?

Pupil Transportation

There has been no recent action on [SB 5174](#). The last action was in the House Appropriation Committee, where they adopted a revised bill that did three things: It maintained language requiring a Special Passenger Safety Net; it removed language requiring a funding analysis—and recommendations—from OPSI; and it reinserted language requiring pupil transportation service contracts to include pension and health care benefits for contracted employees.

The bill waits in the House Rules Committee; however, like special education, it is likely this bill will not move until Budget negotiations are complete. The Senate Budget proposal includes \$100.0 million to fund the new Special Passenger Safety Net; the House Budget plan does not include any funding (for special passengers or to assist with the provision of contracted employee benefits—which the amended bill is supposed to support).

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School Construction

Movement on legislation to support small school districts continues to move. Unfortunately, [SB 5126](#), Superintendent Reykdal’s bill to make the funding of the Small School District Modernization Grant Program the first priority of appropriations from the Common School Construction Fund, is technically dead. The House Capital Budget Committee Chair reluctantly provided a public hearing for the bill, but never moved it out of Committee. SB 5126 is referenced—and funded—in the Senate Capital Budget, so it could be tagged as NTIB. Also, similar funding is in the House Capital Budget; however, the Committee Chair was reluctant to embed the program in statute.

The other small school facility bill, [HB 1044](#)—creating a new capital construction and planning grant program for the modernization and replacement of instructional facilities in financially distressed school districts—also continues to move. As amended by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, school districts must have 1,000 or fewer students; or a district with 3,000 or fewer students if:

- the school district is located in an ESD with rural communities that have limited access to Skills Centers;
- the school district has been unable to secure voter approval to issue bonds for capital purposes in the prior 25 years and has had at least three bond measures rejected by voters in consecutive years during that 25-year period; and
- the school district has instructional buildings that do not meet structural, capacity, environmental, or emergency requirements. that meet certain enrollment and eligibility criteria.

Additionally, the bill requires a school district to provide a district share equal to 50 percent of its remaining debt capacity for capital purposes, capped at an estimated property tax rate of \$1.75 per \$1,000 of assessed value.

HB 1044 was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday. When the bill was adopted, the Education Committee amendment was retained—and expanded. The new added language mirrors SB 5126—effectively reviving it from the dead (why we usually refer to dead bills as being “technically dead”).

The new HB 1044 (with SB 5126 hitching a ride) awaits action by the full House.

Principal Bills

As we discussed last week, [SB 5175](#), AWSP’s bill to authorize up to three-year contracts was amended and adopted by the House Education Committee. The amended bill 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.

The bill still does NOTHING to provide principals with additional support to address workload issues or other pressure principals continue to face. And our concern about the bill being divisive has grown, as it puts superintendents in the untenable position of recommending which principals should have 2- or 3-year contracts—and who should not. Further, as amended, there are now concerns the bill is inconsistent and/or conflicting with current law regarding continuing contracts.

Earlier this week, the bill was adopted by the full House. Because it was amended, it must return to the Senate for concurrence—where we will continue to make the case that, at best, this bill does nothing to address principals’ core concerns; and,

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at worst, it will be divisive at the local school district level and will contradict current law regarding continuing contracts.

WAMOA

By Mitch Denning

Here is the latest update on WAMOA priority bills:

- **ESHB 1436, funding special education**—is now in the Senate Rules 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 \$179 million.

Coming out of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee on March 27, the striking amendment now only 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.

- **E2SSB 5311, special education funding formula**—is now in the House Rules 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.

On Tuesday, the House Appropriations Committee adopted a striker amendment and placed the original provisions of SHB 1436 on this bill.

- **E2SHB 1238, providing free school meals for all students**—is now in the Senate Rules Committee. On Tuesday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee added an amendment (see below). 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.

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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 revised fiscal note is \$23.8 million.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee amendments on March 20 include: (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.

On Tuesday, an amendment adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee which removes state reimbursement for districts that are not participating in the federal lunch or breakfast program who have qualifying schools to receive state reimbursement under this bill

- **2SSB 5126, common school trust revenue to small school districts**—is still in the House Capital Budget Committee, and is likely dead for this session. 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.
- **SHB 1044, capital financial assistance to small school districts with demonstrated financial challenges**—is now in the Senate Rules Committee. 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.

As amended in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee on March 27, the bill is expands eligibility to participate in the grant program to include districts with a student headcount enrollment of 3,000 or fewer students that meet the following criteria: (1) is located in an ESD with rural communities that experience prohibitive access to skill centers or other workforce development programs; (2) a district that has been unable to pass a bond issue in the prior 25 years and has had at least three bond

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measures that failed in consecutive years during that 25 year period; and (3) the district has classroom buildings that do not meet structural, environmental or emergency requirements.

As amended in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday, the bill now includes provisions that do the following: (1) eliminates the 100-point scoring scaled used by the advisory committee to prioritize construction grant applications; (2) directs the advisory committee to prioritize those districts with the lowest remaining debt capacity, most significant building deficiencies and lowest head count enrollment, and allows the advisory committee to weigh such factors as appropriate given the pool of applicants and the extent each factor deviates from the statewide average; (3) makes the prioritized project list of the Small School Modernization Grant Program the first priority of the Common School Construction Fund (CSCF) after payment of principal and interest for skill center bonds; and (4) starting in 2025–27, no less than \$60 million in new appropriations in the Capital Budget must be used to fund the small school district prioritized list, and any remaining amounts in the CSCF may be appropriate for the common school construction purposes. This amount increases to \$70 million in 2027–29, to \$80 million in 2020–31 and every biennium thereafter.

- **E2SSB 5174, pupil transportation funding**—remains in the House Rules Committee. 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.

The amended bill currently is a striker, and now the bill does only the following: (1) 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; (2) 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; (3) 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 and; (4) 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.

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Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“Follow the bouncing ball.....”

Mitch Miller

As Sine Die approaches, action on bills received from the opposite house continues at a brisk pace. And bills (balls) continue bouncing. As mentioned earlier, some bills passed in the form they were received will go to the Governor; some will not move at all, and others will be amended and then sent back. If there is no agreement, they are then sent back again. And on and on.

Below are bills that appear still ‘alive’, NTIB, and/or still being worked by various constituencies. (Bills that are in respective Rules’ Committee are still generally alive until April 12th.) Negotiations between both houses are occurring as both bodies work with the looming deadlines.

Unless noted otherwise, bills that have been signed by the Governor are effective 90 days after adjournment.

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.

Signed by the Governor 4/6/23.

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 Senate Rules awaiting further action.

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 Senate Rules 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 (see below) which offers a stepped down reduction in rates which may help prevent both an eventual increase again in unfunded liabilities and a future rate increase or reinstatement.

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ESHB 1057: 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." The Senate amended the bill as well. It removes provisions delaying the imposition of the contribution rate increases attributable until July 1, 2027, and directs that the supplemental contribution rate not be charged for the benefits created in this bill. ([SB 5350](#) was a companion prior to the adoption of the House amendment. This bill is likely 'dead'.)

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

ESSB 5294: Concerning actuarial funding of state retirement systems.

Comment: This bill was amended by the House Appropriations Committee. It lowers the surcharge contribution rates in effect for the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), currently 3.5 percent and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plans 1 rates, currently 5.75 percent. PERS 1 would be lowered to 2.5 percent in 2024; 2.0 percent in 2025; 1.5 percent in 2026; 1.0 percent in 2027 and 0.0 percent in 2027. TRS 1 rates would be 1.0 percent in 2024; .50 percent in 2025 and 0.0 percent from 2026 forward. It reduces 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 passed the House as amended and has been sent back to the Senate for concurrence. This is likely to be approved and 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 an independent medical examination, and to have one person of the worker's choosing present during the examination.

This bill is on the Senate floor calendar 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.

It is before Senate Rules 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.

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This bill is on the Senate floor calendar awaiting floor 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 on the Senate floor calendar awaiting further action.

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

Comment: This bill was amended by the Senate and has floor amendments hanging. 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 exclusive bargaining representative to bring a court action if a public employer fails to comply with the requirement to provide information.

On Senate floor calendar 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 passed Senate 48/0 and will be sent to the Governor for signature.

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 Executive Session (4/3/23) before W/M Committee but no action was taken. Likely 'dead'.

SHB 1521: Concerning the duties of industrial insurance self-insured employers and third-party administrators.

Comment: This bill specifies that self-insured employers and third-party administrators have a duty of good faith and fair dealing to workers with respect to all aspects of workers' compensation. • Requires the Department of Labor and Industries to enforce the duty of good faith and fair dealing. • • Provides penalties for violations of this duty.

This bill is in Senate Rules awaiting further action.

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2SHB 1618: Concerning the statute of limitations for childhood sexual abuse.

Comment: This bill would remove the statute of limitations for recovery of damages as a result of childhood sexual abuse. • Applies the act retroactively and prospectively.

This bill was scheduled for Executive Session on 3/4/23 but no action was taken. May be indicator that bill is ‘dead’.

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.

Passed both houses and sent to the Governor for his signature.

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 overpayments reimbursement fund.

In House Rules awaiting further action.

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 House 57/41 with amendments will be sent to Senate for concurrence.

SSB 5127: Clarifying school districts’ ability to redact personal information related to a student.

Comment: Creates a new exemption to the Public Records Act for personal information in any records pertaining to a student currently or previously enrolled in a local education agency.

This bill is in House Rules awaiting further action.

E2SSB 5174: Providing adequate and predictable student transportation.

Comment: 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. (Although sponsor suggests that legislators will try their best to fully fund, but.....)

It is in House Rules awaiting further action.

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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 House 97/0. The Governor signed the bill on 3/30/23. Becomes effective 1/1/2024, however, HCA will be reaching out to eligible parties prior to that date with information.

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.

In House Rules awaiting further action.

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/pepeal	H HC/Wellness	Abbarno
2SHB 1013	Regional apprenticeship prgs	S 2nd Reading	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 Rules 2	McEntire
ESHB 1048 (SSB 5047)	Voting rights act	S Passed 3rd	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 2nd Reading	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
EHB 1125 (SSB 5162)	Transportation budget	H Passed 3rd	Fey
HB 1126 (SB 5164)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
E2SHB 1134	988 system	S 2nd Reading	Orwall
HB 1135 (SB 5452)	Impact fee use	H Rules R	Slatter
SHB 1140 (ESSB 5187)	Operating budget	H Rules R	Ormsby
HB 1141 (SB 5188)	Operating budget, supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1146	Dual credit program notice	S Rules 2	Paul
SHB 1147 (ESSB 5200)	Capital budget	H Rules R	Tharinger

SHB 1148 (SSB 5201)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Rules R	Tharinger
HB 1156 (SB 5711)	College grant eligibility	H Appropriations	Slatter
ESHB 1187 (SB 5706)	Employee-union privilege	S 2nd Reading	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 Passed 3rd	Senn
EHB 1210	School board recordings	S Passed 3rd	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 Rules 2	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 Passed 3rd	Stonier
2SHB 1316	Dual credit program access	S Rules 2	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 Rules 2	Lekanoff
SHB 1346 (2SSB 5071)	Purple star award	S Passed 3rd	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 Rules 2	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 2nd Reading	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 Rules 2	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 2nd Reading	Wylie
HB 1536	H.S. diplomas/withholding	S 2nd Reading	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 Rules 2	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 2nd Reading	Ryu
HB 1622	Students/homelessness	S Passed 3rd	Fey
HB 1624	ESD election administration	S Passed 3rd	Ybarra
HB 1649	Prejudgment interest	H Civil R & Judiciary	Hackney
SHB 1658	Work experience/H.S. credit	S 2nd Reading	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, Youth	Walsh
SHB 1701	Institutional ed. programs	S Rules 2	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 Rules 2	Rude
2SHB 1746 (SB 5718)	State broadband map	S Rules 2	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 Rules 2	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 2nd Reading	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 Rules R	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 Rules R	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
SSB 5162 (EHB 1125)	Transportation budget	S Rules 2	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 2nd Reading	Wellman
SB 5180	Teacher mobility compact	H Education	Hunt
ESSB 5187 (SHB 1140)	Operating budget	H Passed 3rd	Rolfes
SB 5188 (HB 1141)	Operating budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
ESSB 5200 (SHB 1147)	Capital budget	H 2nd Reading	Mullet
SSB 5201 (SHB 1148)	State gen. obligation bonds	S 2nd Reading	Mullet
2SSB 5225	Working conn. child care	H Rules R	Wilson
SSB 5237	Education law noncompliance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
E2SSB 5243 (SHB 1273)	High school and beyond plans	H Rules R	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 Rules R	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 Rules R	Wellman
E2SSB 5315	Special education/nonpublic	H Rules R	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 Rules R	Wilson
SB 5363	Cannabis advertising	H Rules R	MacEwen
ESSB 5365	Vapor and tobacco/minors	H 2nd Reading	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 Rules R	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 Passed 3rd	King
SB 5590 (HB 1489)	Mt. St. Helens license plate	S Rules 2	Wilson
2SSB 5593	Student data transfer	H Rules R	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	Del to Gov	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 & 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 8206 (HJR 4205)	Property tax rebates	S Ways & Means	Kuderer