

TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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January 20, 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 AEA.

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



We regularly remind and encourage all school administrators to engage in the legislative process. There is always an opportunity to advocate on behalf of your students, staff, and schools, and those opportunities are not hard to find. In this week's newsletter, we note a few cases in which we are specifically asking for your assistance—areas where we need your voice to make an impact. Read on.

This Week in Review

With all of the ceremony of Week One out of the way, legislators—as quickly as they started—shifted into another gear this week. Most legislative committees continued to meet with full agendas, taking public testimony and already moving to executive action on many bills. As of this morning, just shy of 1,000 bills have been introduced in the first twelve days of session, so there is no possibility of legislators running out of legislation to address.

As the onslaught of bills continues, we are seeing more education legislation being introduced, with a few key priorities starting to catch fire.

Special Education

As we discussed last week, several bills have been introduced regarding special education, with some already being heard this week. In addition to the attention special education is receiving in Olympia, the issue is being hotly discussed in the press. On Monday, an [editorial](#) in the Seattle Times discusses the “long-inadequate funding plans” for special education students and clearly notes that real change needs to happen. Talking about the number of bills introduced to try and “tackle the problem,” the editorial board rightly states this is “more attention than special-needs kids have seen in a long time, and it’s overdue.” The editorial ends with a direct shot: “After much foot-dragging, the Legislature finally began to address the real price of basic education after the courts forced it to fund the *McCleary* settlement in 2018. It shouldn’t take another lawsuit to get real about special-needs kids, too.” Amen.

Another supportive opinion piece was published by the Spokesman Review earlier this week. Written by Spokane Public Schools Board Vice President, [Nikki Otero Lockwood](#), her piece focuses on the lack of full funding for special education, but also describes the evidence of success of the Inclusionary Practices Project (IPP). Telling your “stories” to your legislators is a key strategy; however, you can also tell your story more broadly to the general public.

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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In addition to bills to comprehensively address the underfunding of special education, other bills have been introduced to address specific components of special education:

- [HB 1109](#), heard Tuesday in the House Education Committee, would provide funding to reimburse school districts for conducting initial special education evaluations and for developing Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) for eligible students. Part of the intent of the bill is to provide funding to assist (and encourage) school districts to conduct special education evaluations during summer breaks, to ensure special education determinations are not delayed.
- [SB 5031](#), heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee yesterday, would require OSPI to distribute safety net awards on a quarterly basis for high-cost students served by nonpublic agencies located outside of Washington.
- [SB 5315](#), heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee yesterday, would require OSPI to establish standards for approval, monitoring, and investigating school district contracts with nonpublic (private or out-of-state) agencies operating special education programs for students with disabilities and requires OSPI annually report to the Legislature regarding student placements at nonpublic agencies. Additionally, ESDs would be allowed to provide safety and security training to nonpublic agencies located in Washington.

While those bills skirt around the core special education problem, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee also heard one of the special education funding bills yesterday. [SB 5311](#) would implement the governor’s special education funding plan. Remember, his budget requested funding to increase the current, arbitrary funding cap from 13.5 percent to 15 percent and increase the special education funding multiplier—but only for 3- and 4-year old students. Prior to the hearing, a Proposed Substitute was introduced, and the underlying SB 5311 was not heard.

[Proposed Substitute SB 5311](#) would increase the current funding cap from 13.5 percent to 14.5 percent (which matches the proposal in [SB 5064](#), which does not appear will receive a hearing). While we are still concerned with a simple bump in the arbitrary (and potentially unconstitutional) funding cap, the Proposed Substitute also provides for increases in the multiplier—for Pre–K students, as well as K–12 students. Additionally, the Safety Net Oversight Committee would be allowed to consider differences in program costs that are attributable to service delivery choices (currently they are required to exclude these differences).

Proposed Substitute SB 5311 moves closer to Superintendent Reykdal’s special education proposal, which was introduced earlier this week in the House as [HB 1436](#). The bill has not yet been scheduled for a hearing. Reykdal’s proposal, embodied in HB 1436, would eliminate, rather than increase, the special education funding cap, and increase the tiered multiplier to fully cover the cost of special education services. It should be noted that OSPI updated the projected costs of this plan. The overall cost, estimated at \$972 million when the proposal was submitted in September, has grown using updated data. The new biennial projection pushes the cost beyond the billion-dollar mark. (A full side-by-side [review of the estimated costs](#) has been produced by OSPI.)

While it still seems unlikely the Legislature would fund the full cost of HB 1436, there is some hope that yesterday’s introduction of Proposed Substitute SB 5311 indicates a willingness to provide a significant investment in special education—and certainly more than the governor’s token increase. There is still a long journey for these bills, along with an expected budget battle; however, there is some reason for optimism.

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A final note on special education. K–12 funding is complicated—and not well understood by most legislators. Many of them look at K–12 funding as a mysterious “**black box**”—they don’t know (or often care) how the formulas work, but they are pleased to sit on the “outputs” side of the box, expecting positive results. Because K–12 education is a major part of the Operating Budget (a major, but shrinking, component), the legislative budget committees often take some time at the beginning of the session to be briefed on the funding of education.

Legislative staff provided a comprehensive [review of K–12 education funding](#) to the House Appropriations Committee yesterday. Their presentation provides a ton of information, but specifically related to special education, check out Slide 25 of their presentation. Slide 25, in a presentation from legislative staff to legislators, clearly shows the relationship between special education expenditures and special education funding—and, as you well-know, there is a gap between those two numbers (approximately \$480 million in 2021–22). What is amazing is that similar presentations have been provided just about every year in the House (and less often in the Senate) for as long as I can remember, and each presentation includes information about special education funding. This Slide is easy to read and understand and no member of the Appropriations Committee can honestly say they were not aware of the growing funding gap. I suppose we should be pleased they finally get it, but imagine how different things would have been if legislators addressed this issue fifteen years ago—or even six years ago as a part of the “*McCleary* solution.”

Pupil Transportation

As we discussed in last week’s *TWIO*, fixing our broken pupil transportation funding formula is also gaining some traction. Like special education, this basic education funding issue is high on most of the education associations’ priority lists. And like special education, one of the major concerns is that the current inadequate funding formula forces many districts to dip into their levy funds to backfill the state’s underfunding of the program. (Head back to the Appropriations Committee [briefing](#) and look at Slide 29—more evidence provided by nonpartisan legislative staff that clearly shows a major basic education item is being underfunded.)

Like last session, we have two similar, but competing transportation bills: [SB 5174](#) (which was heard last week in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee); and [HB 1248](#) (which is scheduled for a public hearing in the House Appropriations Committee on Monday, January 23 at 4:00 p.m.). During the last session, similar legislation was introduced in both houses and sponsored by the same legislators. Due to a political fight between the two members, neither bill was able to cross the finish line. This session it appears some of the hurt feelings are lingering; however, we hope that cooler heads prevail and one of these bills gets to the governor’s desk.

SB 5174 is described in [last week’s TWIO](#), so we won’t rehash those details here. Instead, we will provide some of the provisions currently in the bill that we have been asking be changed:

1. “Hold harmless” language specifies, from the 2023–24 school year through the 2026–27 school year, no district would receive a pupil transportation allocation less than its total pupil transportation allocation as calculated during the 2021–22 school year. We have requested this language be adjusted to be a proportionate, rather than a flat, dollar amount. If expenditures continue to outpace revenue, districts will lose ground over the course of the hold harmless period.
2. Using the 2021–22 school year as a base year has two issues: first, for some districts it may not have been a full year, or a representation of actual expenditures based on reduced staffing or enrollment as a holdover from the pandemic; and, second, districts were still able to claim transit passes, which are now paid for outside of the K–12 system, but will impact ongoing program net costs.

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3. The bill needs to address funding for other less costly modes of transportation other than a district vehicle, like taxis. This is an important consideration for many districts.
4. We have requested language and a clarification that district costs for “special passengers” (special education students; homeless students under McKinney-Vento; foster care students) be funded at the level of actual expenditures.
5. If a school district’s reimbursement amount for serving students exceeds 105 percent of the average per-student reimbursement amount in similar school districts, an audit is triggered. We have requested the audit trigger be raised to at least 110 percent.

There is a linkage between special education and pupil transportation because they are both underfunded basic education programs. There is another specific linkage, however. It is important to remember, additional investments in pupil transportation are also a big investment in special education because the bills fund all special populations, including special education as reimbursement rather than formula.

School Principals

Last week, we discussed our concerns—and strong opposition—to two bills introduced to support school principals, [SB 5085](#) and [SB 5175](#). WASA submitted comments to the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, not only expressing our concerns about these two bills, but also our strong opposition. In short, SB 5085 makes several changes to principal and assistant principal employment, with the biggest issue being an expansion of collective bargaining. While principals already have the ability to join together and collectively bargain—which does not concern us—SB 5085 would expand what can be bargained to include “working conditions.” We strongly oppose this provision.

SB 5175 is a shorter, simpler (but still troublesome) bill. The bill would allow—but not require—school districts to offer up to three-year contracts. We strongly oppose this bill. The main argument in favor is that superintendents typically have three-year contracts, so building leaders should also have three-year contracts. For someone outside of education, this may make sense, but the comparison between superintendent and principal contracts is an apples-to-oranges comparison. Superintendents have no specific employment protections and no job security. If three board members change their minds about the superintendent (for whatever reason), they can dismiss the superintendent, with no recourse for the superintendent. Principals, however, have tenure and due process rights, which protect principals and prevents a superintendent from arbitrarily terminating them.

There was some pushback from proponents about our opposition to SB 5175 because the provisions are permissive—a three-year contract is not required. While we support local flexibility, as a practical matter, it may as well be a requirement because of the pressure that could be brought to bear if a principal sought a three-year contract and the district was unwilling to offer one.

Both of the AWSP-backed bills have the intent to strengthen communication and the relationship between building administrators and district administrators. That is valid; however, we firmly believe both bills would serve to sever or at the least disrupt current relationships, rather than strengthen them. We have made clear to legislators—and our principal colleagues—that we understand the job of a principal has become much more difficult and pressure-packed with increased workloads and more complex responsibilities—and we agree they need additional support. We believe, however, SB 5085 and SB 5175 take the wrong approach.

To provide needed support to our school principals, we believe there are better solutions than these bills. We suggest instead that the Legislature support principals by enhancing funding to hire additional principals, providing additional professional

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development, ensuring principal pay is appropriate, and enhancing funding for principal interns.

Both bills were heard last week in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. Yesterday, both bills moved to executive action. Three amendments were introduced on SB 5085. The [first amendment](#) would have deleted the section (Section 2) which expanded collective bargaining. It failed. The [second amendment](#) would have: deleted the section (Section 2) which expanded collective bargaining; and eliminated the section (Section 5) which prohibited employment applications from including a question asking whether the applicant has ever been on a plan of improvement, has ever been under an investigation, or has ever resigned in lieu of termination. This amendment was withdrawn, due to the defeat of the first amendment and introduction of a third amendment. The [third amendment](#) strikes the employment application provisions in Section 5. It was adopted.

After SB 5085 was amended, it was moved to a final vote. The amended bill was adopted with a vote of 6–3; each democratic member voted in favor, while each republican member voted against.

SB 5175 was moved to a vote without any amendments and it was adopted. The bill was adopted with a vote of 6–3; each democratic member voted in favor, while each rep member voted against.

Both SB 5085 and SB 5175 have fiscal notes that indicate there is no fiscal impact, so presumably both bills will head straight to the Senate Rules Committee to await action by the full Senate.

Paraeducators

Two key bills are moving through the system to address paraeducators. The first, [HB 1015](#), would revise the current minimum employment requirements for paraeducators. Under current law a paraeducator must have received a passing grade on the Education Testing Service (ETS) paraeducator assessment. This bill became necessary because ETS acted to significantly limit the number and location of the testing sites beginning December 30, 2022. The Professional Educator Standards Board (PESB) requested this bill, and intended to try and fast-track it, so there would be additional flexibility for test takers. Ultimately, ETS decided they would act on their intent to limit sites later this spring; therefore, it was not necessary to fast-track this bill. The PESB, however, still wanted to move forward with this bill, so ETS—the only vendor authorized in law to administer the necessary assessment—could not hold PESB or test takers hostage again.

HB 1015 is fairly straight-forward. It simply eliminates ETS from the law and requires paraeducators to receive a passing grade on “an assessment approved by the Paraeducator Board.” Because it was originally believed to be necessary to implement this bill as fast as possible, there is an emergency clause in the bill—making it effective immediately upon the governor’s signature. Because ETS moved their deadline back, it is our understanding the emergency clause will be removed from the bill.

The second paraeducator bill is [HB 1277](#). The bill would establish rules to improve the consistency and quality of the implementation of the fundamental course of study for paraeducators. Requested by PESB, this bill is essentially a technical cleanup bill, intended to clear up current confusion about the fundamental courses of study. Under provisions of the bill, the Paraeducator Board would be required to update rules to include: (a) guidance to school districts on how to provide the paraeducator fundamental course of study to improve consistency and quality of staff development; and (b) criteria for exemptions of in-person learning to the fundamental course of study. Language also clarifies that school districts are no longer required to provide to paraeducators at least one day of the four-day fundamental course of study in person if there is an exemption under rules adopted by the Paraeducator Board.

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Both bills were heard in the House Education Committee this week and both are scheduled for executive action next week.

Prejudgment Interest
ACTION REQUESTED

Last week, we talked about the return of prejudgment interest, in the form of [SB 5059](#). Under current law, if public agencies (including school districts), individuals, or entities are sued for tortious conduct and lose, interest on judgments begin to run on the date the judgment is entered. SB 5059 would alter this current practice. The bill would provide for interest on judgments against public agencies (including school districts), individuals, or entities to begin running from the date on which the cause of action occurred. If the bill is adopted, interest would begin accruing at the time the event is believed to have first occurred, which would mean that interest on a claim would begin to accrue before a public agency became aware of the claim and long before any investigation into the validity of the claim. Because claims could be brought forward many years after an injury occurs, school districts could be on the hook for huge and potentially crippling damages for injuries they were never made aware of.

Last year, WASA worked closely with the Washington Schools Risk Management Pool and Clear Risk Solutions, along with WSSDA, all of the school district lobbyists, and other local governments to oppose earlier versions of prejudgment interest. Near the end of session, we were ultimately successful in getting the bills set down. Unfortunately, this year it appears we will have a steeper hill to climb, as some of the legislators that supported our efforts have left the Legislature, and others have told us they will no longer oppose the bill.

Detailed talking points provided by the Washington Schools Risk Management Pool and Clear Risk Solutions are linked [HERE](#). Some of the key points:

- Proponents argue that Washington should join other states around the country which require prejudgment interest; however, NO other state requires prejudgment interest in the form as proposed in SB 5059.
- Prejudgment interest is already allowed in Washington if a judge orders back interest because a defendant refused to pay or similar situations. SB 5059, however, would REQUIRE school districts (and others) to pay back interest on future damages; a judge would have no discretion.
- Proponents argue SB 5059 is necessary to stop profit-motivated private insurance companies from delaying claim resolution; however, public school districts' claims are not managed by insurance companies—and not-for-profit governmental risk pools handle school claims timely and efficiently.

Additional talking points are linked [HERE](#).

SB 5059 is scheduled to be heard Tuesday, January 24, at 10:30 a.m. in the Senate Law & Justice Committee. **WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT IN FIGHTING THIS BILL.** If you have a story to tell and are able to testify—either in-person or remotely—that's great. What we really need, however, is to flood the Committee's logs with as many administrators signing is as "CON" as we can get. This is one of those situations where numbers may make a difference. **We strongly encourage you to take just a few minutes to sign up.**

The process is quick and easy:

- Dial up the Senate Committee's Sign-in page: <https://app.leg.wa.gov/CSI/Senate>
- At the top of the page, there are two drop-down menus. Click on: Committee: "**Law & Justice**"; Meetings: "**1/24/23 10:30 a.m.**"
- Under Select Agenda Item, hit the button next to "**SB 5059 Prejudgment interest**"

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- Under Select type of testimony, hit the button next to “**I would like my position noted for the legislative record**”
- On the next page, under the Position drop-down menu, click on “**Con**”
- Then fill out the complete form, and click the “I’m not a robot” box, then click “Submit Registration”

After you log your position, we’d encourage you to drop a quick note to your legislators expressing your opposition to SB 5059—especially if your Senator sits on the [Law & Justice Committee](#). You can use some of the talking points provided by the Risk Pools or briefly note a couple of your concerns.

Updates of Interest

Community Eligibility Provision. The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) is a part of the federal Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act, which provides an alternative to household applications for Free and Reduced-Price Meals by allowing schools with high numbers of low-income students to serve free meals to all students. Under the federal program, a school, group of schools, or school district is eligible for the CEP if at least 40 percent of its students are identified as eligible for free meals through means other than household applications, such as students directly certified through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and foster, homeless, and migrant students. The percentage of eligible students identified without using household applications is the identified student percentage (ISP).

Legislation adopted in 2020 ([ESHB 2660](#)) mandated participation in CEP for schools with certain characteristics. As provided in the legislation, each school with students in or below grade eight that has an ISP of at least 62.5 percent, as determined annually by each April 1, must participate in the CEP in the subsequent school year and throughout the duration of the CEP’s four-year cycle.

Follow-up legislation in 2022 ([HB 1878](#)) expanded mandated participation in CEP. Each public school that has an ISP of at least 40 percent (rather than 62.5 percent), as determined annually by each April 1, must participate in the CEP in the subsequent school year and throughout the duration of the CEP’s four-year cycle.

Because Washington’s Legislature expanded required CEP participation beyond the federal requirement, additional state funding was required to make the program “whole.” The final 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget provided \$21.7 million for reimbursements to school districts for schools and groups of schools required to participate in CEP under the provisions of HB 1878.

Unfortunately, the projected funding needed to provide necessary resources for districts participating in CEP was incorrect. The number of districts/schools participating in CEP is higher than anticipated and there will be a shortfall in state-provided CEP funds.

If your district/school participates in CEP, you should have received a notice from Leanne Eko, Executive Director, Child Nutrition Services at OSPI. In short, due to the unanticipated shortfall, state CEP reimbursements will be “temporarily suspended for payments in March and April.”

OSPI has no authority to shift funds within the agency to provide these payments, so the solution lies with the Legislature. Superintendent Reykdal has been working with legislative budget-writers and the governor’s budget office (the Office of Financial Management) to secure funding in the 2023 Supplemental Operating Budget. Reykdal has stated, “We are confident this will get funded in the next 100 days, including back payments to districts. So, I know on tight budgets this can be a real risk, but I encourage districts to manage cash flow as best they can to maintain services.”

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It is unfortunate that CEP districts/school will have to face a funding crunch due to an incorrect assumption. If you are a CEP-participating district/school and this is new news, or if you need help determining the exact amount of funding that will be suspended in March and April, you are encouraged to contact Leanne Eko at: 360.725.0410.

Wahkiakum Lawsuit. As most of you are aware, Wahkiakum School District sued the state in late 2021, arguing that the state is violating the Constitution by not amply funding the district's capital needs. As the case continues to wind through the court system—and knowing that the outcome of the case will have ripple effects across the state—we thought it might be an appropriate time to provide an update.

The lawsuit was filed in Wahkiakum County Superior Court and briefs began being filed by the school district and the defendant, the State of Washington, in February of last year. On February 28, however, the State filed a motion to dismiss the case, which shifted the case into a different lane as the focus was no longer about the underlying issues, but whether there was going to even be a trial or not.

Ultimately, the Superior Court judge did dismiss the case. Rather than fold up the tents and go home, the district moved forward to appeal the case. Instead of going to the Appeals Court, however, the district asked the Supreme Court to take up the case on a direct review (understanding the case would eventually wind up in the Supreme Court regardless of which side was victorious in an appeal).

The Supreme Court accepted the case in November. The Supreme Court, unfortunately never provides any clue when they will take up a case, so we continued to anxiously await.

We just learned that oral arguments have been scheduled for March 14 (it will be in the morning session). Mark your calendar and watch the hearing on TVW (or attend in-person).

If you want additional information on the background of the case and other details, see Wahkiakum School District's [lawsuit page](#). While you are there, note the request for assistance at the bottom and consider supporting this case. This is a one district fight; however, the Court's ruling will impact districts across the state.

WAMOA

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By Mitch Denning

On Monday, Mitch spoke to the Women’s Club in a combined meeting in Olympia of members of the Women’s Clubs of Seattle, Tacoma, and Olympia on their Legislation Day. The theme for this day was Education, and he shared WAMOA’s 2023 Legislative Priorities, the Governor’s K–12 Operating and Capital Budgets, and a report on the WAMOA-facilitated legislative school visits during the 2022 interim. The Club’s organizer found out about AEA on the WASA website and invited him to speak. The participants in the afternoon toured the capitol grounds and met with several legislators.

Also on Monday, WAMOA testified PRO on [SB 5126](#), providing Common School Trust revenue to small districts, in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. This bill would enable OSPI to use Common School Trust revenue to fund the Small District Modernization Grant (SDMG) program. The language specifies that the Common School Construction Fund must finance the SCAP grants for the small districts’ prioritized project list before funding can be appropriated on other capital projects. OSPI projects that, when passed, this funding for SDMG would be more than tripled, which would allow OSPI to fund the entire project list in FY 2023–25.

Next week, WAMOA plans to testify at the present time on five bills dealing with WAMOA’s priorities. They include:

- [HB 1071](#), funding SROs in each school building in the State, the House Education Committee on Jan. 23;
- [SB 5339](#), universal free school meals, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee on Jan. 23;
- [HB 1238](#), universal free school meals, the House Education Committee on Jan. 24;
- [HB 1044](#), capital funding assistance to small school districts who are experiencing financial challenges, the House Capital Budget Committee on Jan. 26; and
- [HB 1064](#), school safety capital grant program, the House Capital Budget Committee on Jan. 26.

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Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

*“A party without a cake is just a meeting (hearing)”
 Julia Child*

Bills continue to be introduced but the real action happens as committees hold public hearings and executive sessions on various bills. Changes in planned agendas also often happen at the last moment.

Listed below are bills that show some movement. Others were reported last week but are not repeated this week if no activity has occurred to date.

Retirement Related Proposals

General Comment: Suddenly, there is a wealth of pension related bills that go in various directions. (See ** bills below) As a reminder, the last adopted budget allocated \$800 million dollars to accelerate/retire the unfunded pension liability (UAAL) in the TRS Plan 1. That plan remains in some of the proposals and is repealed in others. The Governor, in this latest budget, accelerates the UAAL in PERS 1 through an assumption that investment returns will exceed the seven percent assumed rate of return by the actuary. The assumption and change results in a \$300+ million-dollar savings to the state. School districts are currently paying pension surcharges in addition to the regular pension contributions. These surcharges will go away under a timeline proposed by OFM and proposed legislation, saving the districts dollars they must allocate particularly for excess staff not funded by the state. (See HB 1201/SB 5294 below.)

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

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

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

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

A public hearing on SB 5296 is scheduled for 1/23 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. HB 1007 is scheduled for Executive Session on 1/23 before House Appropriations.

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

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

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

SB 5420: Concerning participating in insurance plans and contracts by separated plan 2 members of certain retirement systems.

Sponsors: Conway, Van De Wege, Hunt

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Scheduled for public hearing on 1/23 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee

HB 1056/SB 5349: Repealing some postretirement employment restrictions.

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

By Request: Select Committee on Pension Policy

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

Scheduled for Executive Session on 1/23 before the House Appropriations Committee.

SB 5349/HB 1056: Repealing some postretirement employment restrictions.

Sponsors: Conway, Robinson, Wilson, C., Keiser, Hasegawa, Cleveland, Holy, Hunt, Kuderer, Nobles, Saldaña, Shewmake, Trudeau, Valdez.

See above. Scheduled for public hearing on 1/23 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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

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

By Request: Select Committee on Pension Policy (SCPP)

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

Scheduled for public hearing 1/26 before the House Appropriations Committee.

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

Sponsors: Conway, Hasegawa, Lovick, Robinson, Wagoner, Pedersen, Keiser, Randall, Van DeWege, Lias, Cleveland, Frame, Hawkins, Holy, Hunt, Kuderer, Lovelett, Mullet, Muzzall, Nguyen, Nobles, Saldaña, Shewmake, Stanford, Trudeau, Valdez, Warnick, Wilson, C., Wilson, L.

See HB 1057 above. Scheduled for public hearing 1/23 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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

Sponsor: Cleveland.

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

This bill has passed in committee and in the Senate Rules Committee awaiting further action.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 2, Jan 16–20, 2023

Continued

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

Sponsors: Ormsby, Macri, Morgan.

By Request: Office of Financial Management

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

This bill had a public hearing on 1/18 and is awaiting further action.

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

Sponsors: Rolfes, Van De Wege

See HB 1201 above. Scheduled for public hearing 1/23 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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

Sponsors: Steele.

Comment: This bill is an attempt to establish a permanent (three percent maximum) COLA for TRS/PERS Plan 1 members. No movement to date.

****[HB 1459](#): Providing an annual adjustment in the Public Employees' Retirement System and Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1 benefits capped at \$110 per month by adjusting the long-term investment rate of return assumption.**

Sponsors: Stokesbary, Ormsby, Santos, Robertson, Bergquist, Steele, Volz, Maycumber, Graham, Kloba, Chambers, Jacobsen, Eslick, Gregerson, Macri, Bateman.

Comment: This is basically a capped permanent COLA proposal. A public hearing 1/26 before the House Appropriations Committee is scheduled.

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

Sponsors: Hunt, Wilson, C.

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

Scheduled for public hearing on 1/27 before the Senate Health Care Committee.

[SB 5296/HB 1007](#): Concerning interruptive military service credit for members of the state retirement systems.

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

Comment: See HB 1007 above.

[HB 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.

Sponsors: Rolfes

This Week in Olympia:
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Continued

Comment: This bill came to Sen. Rolfes from an agitated constituent who missed the deadline to continue membership in PEBB post-retirement. This bill allows a ‘second bite at the apple’ if certain conditions and timelines are met. It was introduced on 1/20 and no further action since.

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

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

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

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

Scheduled for Executive Action on 1/20 before the House Labor Committee.

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

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

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

Scheduled for Executive Session on 1/20 before the House Labor Committee.

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

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

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

Scheduled for Executive Session on 1/20 before the House Labor Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scheduled for Executive Session on 1/27 before the House Labor Committee.

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

Sponsors: Ortiz-Self.

Comment: School employees anticipated to work less than 630 hours in any single School Employees’ Benefits Board organization may establish eligibility for benefits by working for more than one School Employees’ Benefits Board organization if the combined hours the school employee is anticipated to work is at least 630

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Continued

hours per school year. Employer contributions for an employee eligible under this subsection (6)(d)(ii) shall be prorated across the employee's School Employees' Benefits Board organizations based on data reported.

Scheduled for public hearing 1/26 before the House Appropriations Committee.

SB 5059: Concerning prejudgment interest.

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

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

Scheduled for public hearing on 1/24 and Executive Session on 1/26 before the Senate Law & Justice Committee.

SB 5061: Concerning access to personnel records.

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

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

This had a public hearing on 1/12 and no further action to date.

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

Sponsors: Braun, Keiser, Mullet.

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

Referred to the Senate Ways & Means Committee after passing the Senate Labor Committee.

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

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

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

Scheduled for Executive Session action on 1/24 before the Senate Labor Committee.

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

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

Comment: See HB 1068 above.

SB 5212 scheduled for public hearing 1/26 before the Senate Labor Committee.

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

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Continued

Sponsors: Wilson, C., Wellman, Hunt.

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

Public hearing 1/16 before the Senate Education Committee. No further action to date.

SB 5240: Concerning unemployment insurance benefits appeal procedures.

Sponsors: Braun, Keiser, Mullet.

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

Scheduled for Executive Session 1/24 before the Senate Labor Committee.

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

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

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

A public hearing 1/19 was held and no further action to date.

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

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

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

Currently before the Senate Rules Committee.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

Legislative Committees Meetings are scheduled to be held at the following times but are subject to change.

Up-to-date meeting schedules and agendas are available on the [State Legislature website](#).

Mondays

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

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

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Tuesdays

8–10 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

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

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

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Wednesdays

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

Thursdays

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

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

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Fridays

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

10–11 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

Useful Links

Washington State Government

<http://www.access.wa.gov>

State Legislature

<http://www.leg.wa.gov>

Senate

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/Senate>

House of Representatives

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/House>

Legislative Committees

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/committeelisting.aspx>

Legislative Schedules

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/calendar.aspx>

Office of the Governor

<http://www.governor.wa.gov>

OSPI

<http://www.k12.wa.us>

TVW

<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 9, 2023

First Day of Session.

February 17, 2023

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

February 24, 2023

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

March 8, 2023

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

March 29, 2023

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

April 4, 2023

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

April 12, 2023*

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

April 23, 2023

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

* After 5:00 p.m. on the 94th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, matters that affect state revenue, messages pertaining to amendments, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session may be considered.

Bill Watch

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

BILL #	TITLE	STATUS	SPONSOR
HB 1003	Dual credit program access	H Education	Stokesbary
HB 1008 (SB 5420)	Plan 2 members/insurance	H Appropriations	Bronoske
HB 1011	Long-term care/peal	H HC/Wellness	Abbarno
HB 1013	Regional apprenticeship prgs	H Education	Maycumber
HB 1015 (SB 5264)	Paraeducator requirements	H Education	Santos
HB 1020	State dinosaur	H Rules R	Morgan
HB 1044	Capital assistance/schools	H Cap Budget	McEntire
HB 1048 (SB 5047)	Voting rights act	H State Govt & T	Mena
HB 1056 (SB 5349)	Postretirement employment	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1057 (SB 5350)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1064	School safety capital grants	H Cap Budget	Jacobsen
HB 1071	School resource officers	H Education	Walsh
HB 1086	Community org. contracts	H Local Govt	Shavers
HB 1092	State property tax/valuation	H Finance	Walsh
HB 1093	K–12 scholarship program	H Education	Walsh
HB 1096	Amateur sports officials	H Community Safe	Low
HB 1105	Public comment notice	H State Govt & T	Kloba
HB 1109	Special education funding	H Education	Senn
HB 1113	Prof. educator reprimands	H Education	Harris
HB 1118	School bus safety	H Education	Mosbrucker
HB 1125 (SB 5162)	Transportation budget	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1126 (SB 5164)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1134	988 system	H HC/Wellness	Orwall
HB 1135 (SB 5452)	Impact fee use	H Local Govt	Slatter
HB 1140 (SB 5187)	Operating budget	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1141 (SB 5188)	Operating budget, supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1146	Dual credit program notice	H Education	Paul
HB 1147 (SB 5200)	Capital budget	H Cap Budget	Tharinger

HB 1148 (SB 5201)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1187	Employee-union privilege	H Civil R & Judiciary	Hackney
HB 1200 (SB 5273)	Employee information/unions	H Labor & Workplace	Alvarado
HB 1201 (SB 5294)	Retirement system funding	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1207	Harassment/schools	H Education	Senn
HB 1210	School board recordings	H State Govt & Tr	Rude
HB 1211 (SB 5311)	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 1228	Dual & tribal language edu.	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1230	School websites/drug info.	H Education	Callan
HB 1238 (SB 5339)	Free school meals	H Education	Riccelli
HB 1239	Educator ethics & complaints	H Education	Santos
HB 1241	Harassment	H Community Safe	Leavitt
HB 1244	Enrichment levy authority	H Appropriations	Ramel
HB 1246	Health benefits/SEBB	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1248	Pupil transportation	H Appropriations	Stonier
HB 1272	Voters' pamphlets	H State Govt & T	Bergquist
HB 1273 (SB 5243)	High school and beyond plans	H Education	Berg
HB 1277	Paraeducator course of study	H Education	Donaghy
HB 1294	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	H Appropriations	Steele
HB 1305	Students with disabilities	H Education	Pollet
HB 1306 (SB 5268)	Public works procurement	H Innov, Comm &	Tharinger
HB 1308	Graduation pathway options	H Education	Stonier
HB 1316	Dual credit program access	H Education	Paul
HB 1320 (SB 5061)	Personnel records	H Labor & Workplace	Reed
HB 1328	Schools & families/funding	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1332	Tribes/K-12 instruction	H Education	Lekanoff
HB 1346 (SSB 5071)	Purple star award	H Education	Shavers
HB 1353	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
HB 1354	School volunteers/conviction	H Education	Stonier
HB 1368 (SB 5431)	Zero emission school buses	H Education	Senn
HB 1373	Illegal encampment removal	H Housing	Stokesbary
HB 1374 (SB 5305)	Office of career connect WA	H Postsec Ed & W	Slatter
HB 1376	School practice standards	H Education	Santos

HB 1377	Continuing education/K-12	H Education	Santos
HB 1386	Youth development grants	H Human Svc, Youth	Rule
HB 1392 (SB 5464)	Electronics repair	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
HB 1406	Youth seeking housing assist	H Human Svc, Youth	Cortes
HB 1411	Cross-sector prof. dev.	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1418 (SB 5442)	Charter schools/enrichment	H Appropriations	Springer
HB 1423 (SB 5372)	Trust land transfer program	H Cap Budget	Hackney
HB 1429	Educational employee strikes	H Labor & Workplace	Stokesbary
HB 1436	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Pollet
HJR 4203	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
SB 5000	Americans of Chinese descent	S Rules 2	Wagoner
SB 5008	K-12 instr. materials/access	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5009	Sex ed./parent approval	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5017	Motor vehicles sales tax use	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5018	Sales tax/transp. projects	S Transportation	Fortunato
SB 5019	School safety staff	S EDUDP	Wellman
SB 5020	Education at 6 years of age	S RecComm	Wellman
SB 5024	K-12 education/parent rights	S EL/K-12	Dozier
SB 5029	School district boards	S EL/K-12	Short
SB 5031	Special ed safety net awards	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5038	K-12 empl. notice deadlines	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5047 (HB 1048)	Voting rights act	S State Govt & E	Saldana
SSB 5048	College in high school fees	S RecComm	Mullet
SB 5054	Prof. learning communities	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5059	Prejudgment interest	S Law & Justice	Kuderer
SB 5061 (HB 1320)	Personnel records	S Labor & Comm	Kuderer
SB 5064	Special ed. excess costs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5065	Bone marrow donation/schools	S Rules 2	Short
SB 5068	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	MacEwen
SSB 5071 (HB 1346)	Purple star designation	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SB 5072	Highly capable students	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5085	School principals/employment	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5102	School library info and tech	S EL/K-12	Wellman

SB 5126 (HB 1444)	Common school trust revenue	S EL/K-12	Pedersen
SB 5127	Student information/PRA	S State Govt & E	Wilson
SB 5136	Sales and use tax exemptions	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5139	Vaccination refusal	S Health & Long	Fortunato
SB 5158	State & local taxation	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5162 (HB 1125)	Transportation budget	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5164 (HB 1126)	Transportation budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5174	Student transportation	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5175	School principal contracts	S EDUDP	Wellman
SB 5180	Teacher mobility compact	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5187 (HB 1140)	Operating budget	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5188 (HB 1141)	Operating budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5200 (HB 1147)	Capital budget	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5201 (HB 1148)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5225	Working conn. child care	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5237	Education law noncompliance	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5243 (HB 1273)	High school and beyond plans	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5246	Supreme court fiscal notes	S Law & Justice	Holy
SB 5248	Tutoring & extended learning	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5268 (HB 1306)	Public works procurement	S State Govt & E	Hasegawa
SB 5273 (HB 1200)	Employee information/unions	S Labor & Comm	Valdez
SB 5305 (HB 1374)	Office of career connect WA	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5311 (HB 1211)	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5315	Special education/nonpublic	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5327	Intern wages	S Labor & Comm	Keiser
SB 5332	Homeless camps/schools, etc.	S Loc Gov, Land	King
SB 5339 (HB 1238)	Free school meals	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5343	School construction costs	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5344	Public school revolving fund	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5345	School buildings/energy	S Environment, E	Schoesler
SB 5346	Student art/school const.	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5349 (HB 1056)	Postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5350 (HB 1057)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Conway

SB 5355	Sex trafficking prev. ed.	S EL/K–12	Wilson
SB 5363	Cannabis advertising	S Labor & Comm	MacEwen
SB 5365	Vapor and tobacco/minors	S Labor & Comm	Saldaña
SB 5372 (HB 1423)	Trust land transfer program	S Ag/Water/Nature	Rolfes
SB 5403	School depreciation subfunds	S EL/K–12	Schoesler
SB 5404	Cannabis revenue/local gov.	S Labor & Comm	Wagoner
SB 5408	Ninth grade success grants	S EL/K–12	Liias
SB 5420 (HB 1008)	Plan 2 members/insurance	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5431 (HB 1368)	Zero emission school buses	S EL/K–12	Shewmake
SB 5438	Supportive relationships	S Human Services	Warnick
SB 5441	School district curricula	S EL/K–12	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
SJR 8200	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
SJR 8203	Public school revolving fund	S EL/K–12	Schoesler