

TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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January 27, 2023



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About TWIO

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

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

With the continued flurry of activity, many key education bills—both those of priority and those of concern—continue to be heard and/or moved. We will catch the highpoints, as usual, below.

The next couple of weeks will be crucial to setting the stage for the remainder of this 2023 Session and we, again, strongly encourage you to engage with your legislators. The level of activity among administrators, both in terms of testimony on bills and connecting with individual legislators, appears to be at an all-time high. This is reassuring and is having an impact. Now, however, is not the time to let up—it is time to ramp up and give our priority bills a necessary push, while we also try to lay down obstacles in front of some of those negative bills.

We appreciate, specifically, those of you who stepped up to voice your concerns on the Prejudgment Interest bill this week—an update on [SB 5059](#) is below. In the next two weeks, as discussed below, a set of high priority issues—including Special Education ([SB 5311](#) and [HB 1436](#)) and Pupil Transportation ([SB 5174](#) and [HB 1248](#))—are moving or are set to be acted upon and could use your support. Remember, it only takes a few minutes to sign in to support these bills in committee hearings, and adding a personal note to your legislators only takes another few minutes. We certainly know you are all incredibly busy; however, we hope you will take just a bit of time to engage in the legislative process.

Legislative Milestones Ahead

At the end of Week Three, we are still at the front edge of this session (today is Day 19 of the 105 Day Session); however, as noted above, legislators are hearing and moving bills quickly as the Legislature's first of many self-imposed deadlines rapidly approaches.

With a huge crush of bills, memorials, and resolutions to deal with (as of today, about 1,300 pieces of legislation have been introduced), one of the mechanisms which force legislators to prioritize and narrow their focus is the annual "[Cutoff Calendar](#)." Among the first actions of each Legislature is to adopt a Session Cutoff Calendar that establishes a series of milestones—or gates—that legislation must be reached in order to continue through the process. Still three weeks away (but very close in the legislative timetable), the first self-imposed cutoff deadline arrives on Friday, February 17. In order to remain alive, all bills must be adopted by their original house policy committee (that is, House bills out of House policy committees, and Senate bills out of Senate policy committees) by February 17. The



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next cut-off arrives a week later; all bills that have a fiscal impact must be passed out of their original house fiscal committee (that is, House bills out of the House Appropriations, Finance, Capital Budget, or Transportation Committees, and Senate bills out of the Senate Ways & Means or Transportation Committees) by Friday, February 24. At this point, legislative committees will take a break and most of the action will occur in the House and Senate Chambers, as each body holds lengthy Floor sessions (along with closed door caucus meetings) to move bills out of their original house before legislative committees resume meeting (March 9)—this time taking public testimony and acting on opposite house bills.

NOTE: The first of the Legislature’s set of lengthy Floor sessions runs from Friday, February 24 to Wednesday, March 8. During this time, there will be little-to-no committee activity and legislators will be in their respective Chambers debating and voting on bills on the Floor, or behind closed doors in their political party caucus rooms discussing strategy and positions on bills. Floor sessions are usually scheduled to begin in the morning and run through the late afternoon (and sometimes the late evening). The reason to note this here is because the [2023 WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference](#) Day on the Hill is scheduled for Monday, February 27—when most legislators will be in-Chamber most of the day. WSSDA’s Legislative Committee is in-process of scheduling appointments with legislators by region; information on scheduled meetings will be forthcoming.

Understand that many legislators will not take meetings during this time, but there are options. First, you can request an early meeting prior to the opening of the House or Senate sessions. Second, if that does not work, we would encourage you to connect with your legislators’ Legislative Assistants (LA) and ask if there is an opportunity to meet with your legislators outside the Chamber doors, if only for a few minutes of face-time. Some legislators will not take notes or leave the Chamber during Floor sessions—which is why it is important to check with the members’ LA. If you strike out with the first two options, ask the Legislative Assistants if they will meet with you. In the old days, most Legislative Assistants were essentially secretaries—answering phones, taking messages, handling constituent mail, etc. In recent times, however, many LAs act as in-house policy advisors to their legislators and provide advice. Regardless, if you can get the ear of the Legislative Assistants, meeting with them can sometimes be more worthwhile and productive than meeting with the actual legislator. As a last-ditch option, we would encourage you to, at the very least, drop by your legislators’ offices and leave a “sorry we missed you” message, with a copy of our Hot Topics. Two important things to know about this last option: (1) many legislators are “going green” and will not accept paper materials; and (2) the House and Senate office buildings are more restricted than in previous years and you may not be able to access your legislators’ offices without an appointment. In this case, call the Legislative Assistant and see if option two (pulling the member off the Floor) or option three (meeting with the LA) are viable.

Registration for the 2023 WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference is open; early-bird registration rates end on January 31.

With the approaching arrival of the first cut-off date, it is important to remember that budget bills and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) are exempt from these early cut-off dates. Additionally, there are several ways to revive “dead” bills. The easiest way is to amend language from a dead bill onto a bill that continues to live. There are also multiple procedural maneuvers available to revive dead bills, including simply waiving the rules that preclude a bill from moving; virtually every rule in Olympia can be set aside if the necessary votes are

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available to do so. Bottom line: no bill is truly dead until the final gavel falls on the last day of session.

This Week in Review

Special Education

Legislation to fund special education continues to advance. In the Senate, last week we reported that [SB 5311](#)—the governor’s bill to increase the arbitrary funding cap from 13.5 percent to 15.0 percent; and increase the special education multiplier for just 3- and 4-year-olds—was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. The introduced bill, however, was not heard. Instead, a Proposed Substitute was on the table. [PSSB 5311](#) would increase the funding cap from 13.5 percent to 14.5 percent; and would increase the multiplier for Pre–K and K–12 students. Additionally, the Safety Net Oversight Committee would be allowed to consider the differences in program costs that are attributable to service delivery choices (currently, they are required to exclude these differences). The projected necessary funding to implement this bill was approximately \$340 million. Remember, the governor’s request (the underlying SB 5311) would have provided just over \$110 million to implement his plan, while Superintendent Reykdal’s budget request would have provided around a billion dollar investment.

Yesterday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee moved SB 5311 to executive session and adopted the bill. They did not adopt the original SB 5311, nor the PSSB 5311 heard in Committee. Instead, they adopted a second Proposed Substitute Senate Bill 5311 ([PSSB 5311-B](#)). This new version maintained most of the first Proposed Substitute, with three main changes:

- The special education funding cap would increase from 14.5 percent in the first Proposed Substitute to 15.0 percent (aligning with the governor’s original request).
- The average per-pupil expenditure used to determine safety net award eligibility for high-need students is the lesser of:
 - The average per-pupil expenditure, as calculated under federal law (statewide average); or
 - The average per-pupil expenditure, as calculated under federal law using only data from the subset of districts receiving the same salary regionalization factor as the high-need student’s district (average among districts within the same regionalization tier). **This is needed to ensure equity in the provision of safety net funding. Without this change, districts with higher regionalization have quicker access to safety net funds because they can reach the safety net eligibility threshold faster than districts that have a lesser regionalization factor.**
- Safety net funding is excluded from the average per-pupil calculation in this new version of the bill.

We do not yet have updated fiscal projections; however, with the higher funding cap, the total cost will be higher, but should not be drastically different than the first Proposed Substitute. Following adoption by the Committee, the bill will move to the Senate Ways & Means Committee for a second public hearing.

Superintendent Reykdal’s [HB 1436](#) (the special education “full meal deal”) was introduced last week, but has not yet been scheduled for a public hearing. It is our understanding, however, it will be heard in the House Appropriations Committee in Week five—stay tuned.

Because no action has been taken since we discussed the bill last week, there is not a lot to add. However, there is some new news regarding the cost of the bill. When Superintendent Reykdal released his budget request in September, the cost to implement his “full funding” of special education proposal was estimated to be \$972 million. Last week, OSPI recalculated the projected cost using updated caseload numbers and the new expected funding exceeded \$1.0 billion. Well,

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just to show you how fluid things are in the midst of a legislative session, in preparing a fiscal note for the Office of Financial Management, OSPI went through another costing exercise, using updated Maintenance Level changes. The new cost, as contained in the [fiscal note](#) provided to the Legislature, falls to just over \$800 million (\$356.4 million in Fiscal Year 24 and \$446.7 million in Fiscal Year 25 = \$803.0 million).

Even though the OSPI request (HB 1436) dropped in expected costs by close to \$200 million, it still seems unlikely legislative budget-writers will fund his entire request. Nevertheless, the continued attention on special education—and the major improvement in SB 5311 before passing the policy committee—continues to provide some hope the 2023–25 Operating Budget will include a significant increase in special education funding.

Pupil Transportation

Similar to the last session, there are two competing pupil transportation proposals on the table: Senator Wellman’s [SB 5174](#) and Representative Stonier’s [HB 1248](#). SB 5174 was heard the first week of session in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and was adopted by the Committee on Wednesday. Prior to being adopted, a [Proposed Substitute](#) version of the bill was introduced. Details of the original bill are available in [TWIO, Week 1](#); and major provisions in which we requested changes are highlighted in [TWIO, Week 2](#). Here, we will provide the changes that were made in the bill prior to its passage earlier this week:

- **“To and From School”**
 - Specifies that career connected and work-based learning activities only qualify as “to and from school” when the activity occurs during the school day and the student receives academic credit for the activity.
- **Distinct Passenger Definition**
 - Specifies that distinct passenger categories include students who require special transportation services “to access special education services” that are documented in an approved IEP.
- **Distinct Passenger Reporting Requirements**
 - Changes reporting of distinct passenger categories from quarterly to monthly to align with the reimbursement schedule.
 - Provides that reimbursement must be based on data submitted in the prior school year, as adjusted for inflation.
 - Moves language regarding accounting/reporting rules and small district rules to apply to the entire reporting section.
- **Funding Formula**
 - Requires, rather than simply permits, OSPI to adjust the allocation formula to include basic and special passenger counts and total sum of miles driven.
 - Requires OSPI to adjust transportation allocation amounts by multipliers for high population density districts and rural, geographically large districts.
 - Directs OSPI to adopt rules defining allowable transportation expenditures for distinct passenger categories, to include at a minimum: student transportation via district bus, third-party bus providers, district-owned vehicles, and other vehicles operated by third-parties when determined to be the most appropriate and cost-effective mode of transportation.
 - Modifies OSPI reporting requirements to remove language associated with the prior funding model.
- **Hold Harmless**
 - Provides that hold harmless amounts are adjusted for inflation.
 - Provides that a district receiving a hold harmless amount that also had a negative funding differential in the 2021–22 school year qualifies for additional funding. The funding must reduce the negative funding

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differential by .5 percent for each school year that the district qualifies for the hold harmless. OSPI must recalculate the differential annually using updated transportation allocations/expenditures from the prior school year and adjust amounts for inflation.

- **Audits**
 - Adjusts the audit threshold to 110 percent, rather than 105 percent.
- **Contractor Employee Benefits**
 - Requires any pupil transportation service contract entered into, renewed, or extended after Sept. 1, 2023 to:
 - Require the contractor to provide health and retirement benefits to its employees that are comparable to the School Employees' Benefits Board Program and the School Employees' Retirement System; and
 - Include sufficient funds for the contractor to provide a comparable health benefit contribution and employer retirement contribution rate.
 - Requires OSPI to provide a one-time supplemental transportation allocation to districts that see an increase in costs due to these new requirements, not to exceed \$200 per employee per month. Provides reporting requirements and restrictions on use of funds.
 - ◀ (NOTE: Similar language is included in the House bill, which we have been working to remove—or ensure the required benefits are fully funded by the state. Instead, this language was added to the Senate bill. The provision of one-time funding continues to be of concern.)
- **DCYF Reimbursement**
 - Removes language requiring the Department of Children, Youth, and Families to reimburse school districts for half of all excess transportation costs for students under the placement and care authority of DCYF.

The amended SB 5174 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Wednesday, February 2 at 4:00 p.m.

On Monday, HB 1248, the House pupil transportation bill, was heard in the House Appropriations Committee. Many of the amendments made in the new Senate bill bring the two bills closer together. Certainly there are still some differences; however, both bills continue to attempt to revise the current, underfunded pupil transportation system by providing more transparency and predictability, along with the necessary funding school districts need to operate the system.

School Construction

Funding for school facilities has received a lot of attention this session. The majority of the focus has been on small, rural school districts that cannot access state construction funds because they lack bond capacity or a property tax increase for a bond issue would be a difficult burden. Yesterday, the House Capital Budget Committee held a [work session on K–12 Capital Budget](#) issues. Committee staff provided a broad overview of K–12 Capital programs, a history of K–12 Capital funding, and a review of the governor's Capital Budget request.

The Committee also heard three K–12 bills:

- [HB 1044](#), which would provide capital financial assistance to small school districts (under 1,000 FTE) with funding challenges. Similar legislation has been introduced in the last couple of sessions, but the bill is receiving bi-partisan support. The bill would create a supplementary capital grant program for school districts that require comprehensive instructional facility modernization or replacement. The bill also establishes a process to determine eligibility criteria, grant prioritization and other requirements.
- [HB 1444](#), which would dedicate Common School Construction Fund revenue to the Small District Modernization Grant Program. This bill

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was requested by Superintendent Reykdal and is a part of his [2023–25 budget request](#). The Senate companion bill, [SB 5126](#), has been heard and adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. It is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on February 2, at 4:00 p.m.

- [HB 1064](#), would create a School Safety Capital Grant Program. Funding would be provided for school district safety projects that make physical improvements intended to advance the safety or security of a school facility.

It is anticipated that Capital funding will be somewhat limited this session, so continuing discussions about assisting small, rural districts is positive. Unfortunately, legislators, especially in the House, continue to be resistant to comprehensively overhauling our currently outdated and inadequate school construction funding formulas.

Prejudgment Interest

[SB 5059](#), is a non-education bill; however, it could have potentially drastic negative fiscal consequences for school districts. We have discussed this many times before, but in review: 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 and require 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 likely 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.

As note above, many thanks to the school administrators that stepped up and signed up as “Con” when the bill was heard on Tuesday. It was anticipated that a strong showing would be important and over 700 people signed in as “Con”—and a large number of those people were school district representatives. It is important to know that supporters also had over 700 people signed in as “Pro” on the bill. If school administrators sat this out, proponents would have far outnumbered the opponents—and that would have been a bad look.

In testimony, proponents continued with their argument about delays in paying judgments. A primary argument for the bill is that private insurance companies have a profit-motive to delay in paying damages and supposedly this bill would encourage prompt payments. Accurate or not, opponents repeatedly reminded Committee members that school districts, cities, counties, and other agencies use non-profit risk pools and there is NO profit-motive to delay in paying judgments. In fact, the evidence is that school districts and other public agencies often settle cases before trial, but when they do lose in court, payments are promptly made. Proponents argued the bill would provide an incentive to promptly pay damages, while opponents argued there would be a disincentive for plaintiffs to settle because THEY would have a profit-motive.

Yesterday, the Senate Law & Justice adopted SB 5059. The vote was along party lines, with all six Democratic members supporting and four Republicans opposing. Interestingly, Senator Mike Padden (R-Spokane Valley), signed the board with “No Recommendation.” This is similar to abstaining from the vote (which is not allowed under Senate Rules), and effectively counts as a “No” vote. What makes this vote interesting is that Sen. Padden had hinted at supporting the bill. His movement to sitting out the vote (essentially), is positive. Of course, Democrats have a one-vote majority in the Committee and a more healthy majority in the full Senate, so if they hold their members together, the bill will pass the full Senate.

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However, if a potential Republican supporter can be moved to a “No,” there may be an opportunity to turn some Democratic members.

Prior to adopting SB 5059, the Committee debated—and defeated—four amendments. The [first amendment](#) would have exempted medical malpractice claims from prejudgment interest. The [second amendment](#) would have exempted school districts from prejudgment interest. The [third amendment](#) would have exempted nonprofit corporations from prejudgment interest. The [fourth amendment](#) would have restored current law language regarding tort judgments against public agencies bearing interest from the date the judgment is entered (effectively gutting the bill).

One of the ways we were able to stop this bill last year was by asking for multiple amendments and gumming up the works. Assuming this bill reaches the Floor, we anticipate a stack of amendments will be requested to slow the bill down.

SB 5059 has been referred to the Senate Ways & Means Committee. It has not yet been scheduled for a hearing; however, we would encourage school administrators to continue to have a strong showing and sign in against the bill when it is scheduled (which we are assuming will happen). We would also encourage you to connect with your legislators, especially if they sit on the Ways & Means Committee. Linked [here](#) again are the talking points developed by Washington Schools Risk Management Pool and Clear Risk Solutions to assist you in any messaging. Do not feel like you need to duplicate all of the talking points. Focus in on a few key points—and add your own local “stories” if you can.

School Principals

We continue to work on two bills focused on school principals. Requested by ASWP, [SB 5085](#) makes several changes to principal and assistant principal employment, with the biggest issue being an expansion of collective bargaining to include “working conditions.” Also requested by AWSP, SB 5175 would allow school districts to offer principals and assistant principals up to three-year contracts. We have talked at length about these bills in the last two editions of *TWIO*, so we won’t rehash the details. We continue to oppose both bills, but have also continued to express our support for principals and continue to offer solutions that we believe would be more productive (and less divisive) than either of these two bills. We continue to request that the Prototypical School Funding Model staffing ratio be enhanced for school principals; we continue to support additional professional development opportunities; we continue to request enhanced funding for the principal intern program; and continue to suggest principal compensation be addressed.

Unfortunately, many of these suggestions are being rejected and some legislators believe either or both of these bills would solve—or at least be a strong step to solve—the current concerns of principals. As noted last week, SB 5085 and SB 5175 were adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and both bills were referred to the Senate Rules Committee to await action by the full Senate. Essentially, there is a two-step process for bills to be moved through the Rules Committee and earlier this week, SB 5085 was “pulled” and put on the Senate’s Second Reading Calendar, making it eligible to be acted upon at any time; SB 5175 remains on the first step. When—or if—the bill will continue to move is to be determined, so we will continue to address the issue.

The Week Ahead

The schedule is jam-packed with important bills next week (many discussed above) as the Legislature continues moving towards the first cutoff deadline. For K–12 education, perhaps the most impactful bill is [HB 1550](#), which would replace Transitional Kindergarten (TK) with a new Transition to Kindergarten program (TTK). **The bill is set for a public hearing in the House Education Committee on Tuesday, January 30, 4:00 p.m. Districts that have TK programs, or are in-process of implementing a TK program, would be encouraged to keep an**

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eye on this bill—and engage in the process, by connecting with your legislators and “telling your stories” at next week’s Committee hearing.

Last session, at the 11th hour, proviso language was added to the 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget that would have dramatically limited the ability of districts to implement (or continue) TK programs. There was no conversation of TK during the session and the education community had no heads up about legislative concerns regarding TK and were caught off guard by the proviso. As the session ended and the budget moved to the governor’s office for action, WASA, WSSDA, WEA, and OSPI, along with educators from about 30 school districts, urged Governor Inslee to veto language in the budget that would impede school districts’ ability to positively impact our youngest learners. He responded positively by striking the language from the bill.

As part of his veto message, Inslee requested OSPI “to further define how school districts may grant exceptions to the uniform entry qualifications based on the ability, or the need, or both, of an individual student as laid out in statute.” OSPI’s requested actions were to be undertaken after the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) completed an analysis of Transitional Kindergarten. OSPI has not taken the requested action, however, because the WSIPP study, is in-process and is not due until December 31, 2023. Yet, HB 1550 has been introduced to dramatically alter the current TK program. Whether the changes in HB 1550 are appropriate or not, it seems as though legislators should wait for the results of the analysis they requested before they move forward.

Because of the late-arriving language in the budget—and our quick action to get the governor to veto the language—it was anticipated that TK would be a hot issue this session. What most of us were not expecting however, were the major limitations and dramatic changes to current TK programs.

Again, you are encouraged to engage on this issue, especially if you have a TK program—or are anticipating/planning on implementing a program. **Please be cautioned, however, that this is a delicate situation.** When members of the education community saw the limiting TK language in the budget, as noted above, we quickly jumped on the issue, asked for a veto, and ultimately won. Legislators who requested that language were (and continue to be) angered that we never talked with them about the budget language. (Never mind that there was NO conversation about TK during the session and the TK proviso was not included in either the original House or Senate budget proposal; it was added behind-closed-doors at the 11th hour as part of the compromise Conference Budget.) So, **be careful to not come out “guns blazing” and hammer legislators for introducing this legislation. Being too aggressive will likely harden legislators’ resolve to advance this bill, especially in the House.**

What does this bill do? Review the [summary](#) provided by legislative staff (note that this is not an official—or detailed—Bill Report. This is a high-level overview. In addition to this summary, following are some additional key details:

HB 1550, broadly, deals with three main areas: funding, eligibility, and district implementation.

Funding. It appears the effort is to more closely align ECEAP programs with TK (or the new TTK). ECEAP is set to become an entitlement program for eligible children in 2026, and it appears legislators are concerned about another program (TK) will siphon state funding in competition with ECEAP. There are already criticisms that TK programs “poach” children from ECEAP or private pre-K programs. Unfortunately, there are not enough ECEAP slots for eligible children—and options are limited for ineligible children. In many rural districts there are no other options for children. TK has served many of those children who do not qualify or cannot access ECEAP and cannot afford private early learning programs (if they are even available).

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One of the major concerns of HB 1550 is that TK (or the new TTK) is specifically defined as being “not part of the state’s instructional program of basic education.” The bill would specifically prohibit school districts from operating a Transitional Kindergarten program and reporting Transitional Kindergarten students as Kindergarten students for purposes of receiving basic education allocations. Funding provided for the new program is not to exceed that allocated for ECEAP, but there is no clarification of whether funding can be less than allocated for ECEAP. If districts received less funding, districts would have difficulty managing the program, especially given requirements for certificated staff costs (staffing requirements are another concern).

Eligibility. The bill establishes a family financial threshold for eligibility. This would exclude some children who would otherwise meet the criteria to benefit from the program, just due to household income. Age eligibility is also concerning, as students must turn Five-years old between September 1—June 30. Four-year old children who have July or August birthdays would be ineligible until they turn five, the following year. Additionally, the bill talks a good game about inclusion, but the bill’s requirements for TTK would move backwards to more segregated special education classrooms.

District Implementation. Districts that currently operate a TK program would be required to convert to the new TTK program. School districts offering the new TTK program would be required to participate in the Early Achievers program. Although it appears the new TTK program is intended to align with ECEAP, ECEAP programs have different requirements. For example, for the new TTK program each classroom would be required to be staffed with a teacher who holds a valid Washington teacher certificate (Bachelor’s Degree) with either an early childhood education endorsement or an early childhood special education endorsement. ECEAP teachers, however, have five years to attain an AA Degree or equivalency.

It is clear that access to early learning programs make a positive difference to students entering K–12. Legislators have concerns about the quality of instruction in current TK programs; however, TK students far outperform other students, including ECEAP students, using WaKIDS.

In messaging, it is important to “tell your stories.” Talk about how many additional children are being served by Transitional Kindergarten programs. Tell them your success stories. Remind legislators that in many cases TK programs have been established because there are no other options—and even when other options are available, not all children can access those options.

Again, you are encouraged to engage in this conversation. The hearing on **HB 1550 will be held in the House Education Committee on Tuesday, January 30, 4:00 p.m.** And whether you wish to testify or not, you are encouraged to connect with your legislators.

WAMOA

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By Mitch Denning

On Monday, WAMOA submitted written testimony to the House Capital Budget Committee on [HB 1071](#), **securing schools by authorizing funding for a school resource officer in every school**. We feel that this provision would improve school safety in our schools.

Also on Monday, WAMOA testified in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee on [SB 5339](#), **providing free school meals for all**, one of WAMOA's 2023 legislative priorities. This bill would provide that breakfast and lunch would be served free to all requesting students, without adversely affecting programs that use free and reduced-price meal eligibility information for determining program eligibility and distribution of financial resources. In addition, this provision would become part of the State's Program of Basic Education.

On Tuesday, WAMOA submitted written testimony to the House Education Committee on [HB 1238](#), **the companion bill of SB 5339**.

On Wednesday, Doug Vanderleest, director of maintenance, Franklin Pierce SD, and WAMOA's legislative chair, and Mitch met with 22 members of the House Capital Budget Committee and the Senate Ways & Means Committee regarding WAMOA's 2023 legislative priorities.

Then on Thursday, we met with 17 additional members from both committees regarding WAMOA's priorities. Their response to our priorities was quite positive.

Also on Thursday, WAMOA sent written testimony on three bills to the House Capital Budget Committee.

One, [HB 1444](#), providing Common School Trust revenue to small districts, the companion bill of SB 5126, which moved out of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee on Thursday, and is scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Feb. 2.

HB 1444 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.

Two, [HB 1044](#), capital funding assistance to small districts with funding challenges. This bill creates a new grant program through which small districts (less than 1,000 FTE) that are generally unable to participate in SCAP would be necessary funds to modernize or rebuild their school facilities.

Three, [HB 1064](#), School Safety Grant Program. This bill would allow OSPI to administer a School Safety Grant program which may only be awarded to school safety projects to make physical improvements intended to improve safety or security in school buildings. Included could be security vestibules, metal detectors, facility key card access, fencing, lighting, and crime prevention through environmental design.

On Friday, WAMOA testified on [SB 5507](#), **creating a work group to evaluate the costs of the State Energy Performance Standard for covered commercial buildings**. WAMOA supports the two-year delay of Tier 1 and Tier 2 buildings to comply with this Standard, and also the work group's directive to report on financial impacts to school districts in complying with the Standard.

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Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“And the band plays on..... as the beat slowly increases.....”

There’s a certain rhythm to the Legislature as the session continues. Action begins to move from the public hearings to executive ones, to rules and dribbling onto the floor for action. The 17th of February is the first cut-off, and in all likelihood, the 6th is a closer measure of when new bills will cease being introduced. (It takes time to schedule, hear, etc. in order to meet the February deadline)

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

HB 1007/SB 5296: 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.

HB 1007 has been moved to the Rules Committee.

HB 1008/SB 5420: Concerning participating in insurance plans and contracts by separate Plan 2 members of certain retirement systems.

Comment: This bill would simply make retiree insurance provisions uniform and equitable for Plan 2 and 3 members.

HB 1008 has been moved to the Rules Committee.

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

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

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

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.

The substitute bill summary states: “The restrictions on receiving benefits during postretirement employment for PERS, TRS, and SERS Plans 2 and 3 retirees that retired under the 2008 ERF are lifted to allow receipt of pension payments during employment of up to 867 hours per year of employment with a retirement system employer. Benefits for retired members that choose the 3 percent ERF are adjusted to the reductions in the 2008 ERF for purposes of benefit payments made after the effective date of the act.”

SHB 1056 has been moved to the Rules 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.

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 SCPF will study and recommend a permanent ongoing cost-of-living adjustment for beneficiaries of

This Week in Olympia:
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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 5121: Extending the expiration date of the joint select committee on health care oversight.

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 is on the Senate floor calendar for action.

****HB 1201/SB 5294: Concerning actuarial funding of state retirement systems.**

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 also repeals the commitment made last session to pay \$800 million toward eliminating the TRS 1 unfunded liability, assuming investment returns will make up the difference.

HB 1201 is scheduled for Executive Session on 2/2 before the House Appropriations Committee. A key legislator has indicated that HB 1201 and HB 1459 are a 'package deal'. Both must pass. The reason being that if HB 1201 is done, then there is an opportunity to restore a permanent COLA for Plans 1 members.

****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.**

Comment: This is basically a capped permanent COLA proposal.

This is scheduled for Executive Session on 2/2 before the House Appropriations Committee. See remarks above under HB 1201 regarding linkage of passage of this with HB 1201.

SB 5169: Concerning health care plans administered by the health care authority that are available to Medicare eligible retirees.

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.

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.

Comment: This bill came to Sen. Rolfe 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.

Committee passed by Executive Session.

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

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

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.

This bill has been moved to the House Rules Committee.

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

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.

This bill has been moved to the House Capital Budget Committee for hearing.

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

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

This bill has been referred to the House Rules Committee.

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

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.

This bill is scheduled for Executive Session on 1/27.

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

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 1200/SB 5273: Requiring public employers to provide employee information to exclusive bargaining representatives.

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

Scheduled for Executive Session on 1/27.

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

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

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Scheduled for public hearing on 1/26 and Executive Session 2/1 before the House Appropriations Committee.

HB 1248: Concerning pupil transportation.

Comment: One important part of the proposal is that it requires that school district contracts for pupil transportation services must include sufficient funds to provide employees of the contracting employer with health benefits and pension contributions equivalent to those of school district classified employees.

This bill had a public hearing on 1/23 and has not been scheduled for further action to date but it remains a bill to monitor.

HB 1649: Concerning prejudgment interest.

Comment: This appears to be a change from SB 5059. A section reads: “..Except as otherwise provided in (((a) of)) this subsection (3), judgments founded on the tortious conduct of individuals or other entities that are not a “public agency” as defined in RCW 18 42.30.020, whether acting in their personal or representative capacities, shall bear interest from the date ((of entry)) the cause 20 of action accrued..”

This proposal removes the calculation of interest from the date the offense first occurred. This is a new bill introduced 1/27/23.

SB 5059: Concerning prejudgment interest.

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.

Passed Executive Session on 1/26 before the Senate Law & Justice Committee.

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

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

Scheduled for a public hearing 1/30 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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

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 1/31 before the Senate Labor Committee.

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

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.

Passed Executive Session on 1/26 before the Senate Education Committee.

SB 5240: Concerning unemployment insurance benefits appeal procedures.

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.

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Continued

Has been sent to the Senate Rules Committee.

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

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 30 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.

SB 5327: Concerning paying interns.

Comment: Requires any state or local governmental body or agency, or educational, charitable, or nonprofit organization receiving public funds who provides an internship, to pay the intern at least the state minimum wage for the hours of the internship.

Even though there has been no further movement since the Public Hearing on 1/23, this may be a sleeper bill that will continue life under the radar until it pops up again. The concern is that student teachers could fall under this qualification.

SB 5505: Addressing learning loss by expanding the school year.

Comment: This bill would increase the number of instructional hours for grades K–12. Scheduled for a Public Hearing on 2/2 before the Senate Education 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 Rules R	Bronoske
HB 1011	Long-term care/pepal	H HC/Wellness	Abbarno
SHB 1013	Regional apprenticeship prgs	H EDDPS	Maycumber
SHB 1015 (SB 5264)	Paraeducator requirements	H EDDPS	Santos
HB 1020	State dinosaur	H Rules R	Morgan
HB 1044	Capital assistance/schools	H Cap Budget	McEntire
SHB 1048 (SB 5047)	Voting rights act	H Rules R	Mena
SHB 1056 (SB 5349)	Postretirement employment	H Rules R	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 Rules R	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 EDDP	Senn
SHB 1113	Prof. educator reprimands	H EDDPS	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 Rules R	Slatter
HB 1140 (SB 5187)	Operating budget	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1141 (SB 5188)	Operating budget, supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1146	Dual credit program notice	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
SHB 1207	Harassment/schools	H EDDPS	Senn
HB 1210	School board recordings	H Rules R	Rude
HB 1211 (SSB 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
SHB 1241	Harassment	H Rules R	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
SHB 1277	Paraeducator course of study	H EDDPS	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 Env & Energy	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, You	Rule
HB 1392 (SB 5464)	Electronics repair	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
HB 1406	Youth seeking housing assist	H Human Svc, You	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
HB 1444 (SB 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 Local Govt	Goehner
HB 1472	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	Barkis
HB 1478	Student rights	H Education	Timmons
HB 1479 (SB 5559)	Student restraint, isolation	H Education	Callan
HB 1483	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1496 (SB 5556)	Naselle Youth Camp property	H State Govt & T	Walsh
HB 1497	Vapor and tobacco/minors	H Reg Subst & Ga	Harris
HB 1504 (SB 5257)	Elementary school recess	H Education	Low
HB 1527 (SB 5539)	Tax increment financing	H Finance	Wylie
HJR 4203	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
SB 5000	Americans of Chinese descent	S 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	S 2nd Reading	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	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5038	K–12 empl. notice deadlines	S EL/K–12	Mullet
SB 5047 (SHB 1048)	Voting rights act	S State Govt & E	Saldaña

SSB 5048	College in high school fees	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5054	Prof. learning communities	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5059	Prejudgment interest	S RecComm	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 2nd Reading	Short
SB 5068	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	MacEwen
SSB 5071 (HB 1346)	Purple star designation	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SSB 5072	Highly capable students	S Rules 2	Nobles
SSB 5085	School principals/employment	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
SB 5102	School library info and tech	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5126 (HB 1444)	Common school trust revenue	S Ways & Means	Pedersen
SSB 5127	Student information/PRA	S 2nd Reading	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
SSB 5174	Student transportation	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5175	School principal contracts	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5180	Teacher mobility compact	S Ways & Means	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
SSB 5237	Education law noncompliance	S RecComm	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

SSB 5311 (HB 1211)	Special education funding	S RecComm	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 (SHB 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
SB 5462	Inclusive learning standards	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5464 (HB 1392)	Electronics repair	S Environment, E	Stanford
SB 5479	Long-term care/referendum	S Labor & Comm	Schoesler
SB 5485	Public employees/child care	S State Govt & E	Shewmake
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 EL/K-12	Mullet

SJR 8200	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
SJR 8203	Public school revolving fund	S EL/K-12	Schoesler