

TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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February 10, 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>.



This Week in Review

Once again there was a flurry of activity this week, with legislative committees continuing to meet with full agendas, with fewer public hearings and more executive action, in anticipation of next Friday's, February 17, house of origin policy committee cutoff. As we have discussed before, each session the Legislature adopts a "cutoff" calendar with self-imposed deadlines. Bills that fail to pass through these gates by the established deadlines are considered "dead" for the session—or at least "technically dead," as there are multiple ways to revive a dead bill. Additionally, budget bills and bills that have budget impacts, known as "Necessary to Implement the Budget" (or NTIB), are exempt from these early deadlines. Following this first cutoff date a huge batch of the 1,500 bills that have been introduced this session will be out of commission, allowing legislators (and advocates) to focus more clearly on priorities.

Special Education

Speaking of priorities, this week was a big week for K–12 priorities, including public hearings of both Senate and House versions of special education funding, [SB 5311](#), and [HB 1436](#), respectively. Following the adoption of a substitute version of SB 5311 from the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on January 26, the bill was heard by the Senate Ways & Means Committee yesterday. As it did in the Education Committee, the bill garnered overwhelming and strong support. Originally requested by Governor Inslee, the bill was "better than nothing"—but not much better. It would have increased the current special education funding cap and would have only increased the necessary funding multipliers for 3- and 4-year olds. As it left the Education Committee, it maintained the original increase of the funding cap (from the current 13.5 percent to 15.0 percent), while also increasing the multiplier for Pre-Kindergarten students, along with all other grades, K–12, phased in over four years. It also included an adjustment to the special education safety net, tying it to regionalization. The change would allow school districts with low or no regionalization to more quickly—and equitably—access safety net funds. Currently, districts with high regionalization can reach the necessary safety net threshold more easily than other districts.

We reluctantly supported the governor's miserly offering with a strong encouragement that the Senate expand the package—and the Education Committee did so. What was heard yesterday in the Ways & Means Committee was still half-a-loaf, but again we supported the bill with continued encouragement to further enhance the offering, reminding legislators what our NEED was.

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The House version of the bill, HB 1436, requested by Superintendent Reykdal was the “full meal deal” that we had been waiting to speak on. The bill did not go through the House Education Committee, so yesterday’s House Appropriations Committee was our first opportunity to publicly discuss the bill. As requested by Reykdal, the bill would eliminate, rather than simply increase, the current arbitrary special education funding cap; phase in over four years an increase of special education multipliers for Pre–K through grades K–12; remove a requirement that the Safety Net Oversight Committee must consider extraordinary costs associated with communities that draw a larger number of families with children in need of special education services when awarding safety net funds, while adding language to allow districts to apply for excess special education costs when expenditures exceed that of the special education allocation; and require OSPI to provide technical assistance and annually review data from school districts, including the percentage of students receiving special education services, to help safeguard against over-identification and other issues related to disproportionality. Superintendent Reykdal’s bill would have fully covered the cost of special education services.

Last week, we discussed some potential amendments that may be introduced on HB 1436. We knew that getting the “full meal deal,” costing upward of \$800 million in the 2023–25 biennium would be a hard sell, but we savored the opportunity to finally get the issue on the table and really begin the conversation. Unfortunately, the party was crashed before we even got there. Prior to yesterday’s hearing, a full [striking amendment](#) (eliminating the full bill’s text and replacing it with new language) was introduced. It certainly was not simply a ‘nip and tuck’—it was a disappointing, wholesale rewrite.

The striking amendment makes major changes to the underlying bill:

- The current 13.5 percent funding cap would be eliminated—in the 2027–28 school year. An increase in the funding cap would be phased in and then eliminated in 2027–28. Total cost are expected to be \$50 million in 2023–25 and \$142 million over four years.
- Under the original bill, increases in the special education multiplier would have been phased in over four years. The striking amendment also would phase in increases in the multiplier over four years; however, the multipliers are dramatically different. For students spending 80 percent or more of the school day in a general education setting, the underlying bill would have increased the multiplier from the current 1.0075 to 1.3611 over four years; while the new amendment would increase the multiplier to 1.059. For students spending less than 80 percent of the school day in a general education setting, the underlying bill would have increased the multiplier from the current 0.9950 to 1.3486 over four years; while the striking amendment would increase the multiplier to 1.043. The underlying bill would have also increased the multiplier for Pre–K students from the current 1.1500 to 1.200 over four years; while the striking amendment would provide no increase for Pre–K students. The Proposed Substitute HB 1436 would fund multipliers above the governor’s proposal (because he requested NO multiplier increase for K–12 students); below the amended SB 5311; and significantly below Superintendent Reykdal’s budget request. Total costs are expected to be \$63 million in 2023–25 and \$193 million over four years.
- The threshold for high-need individuals to access the special education safety net would be reduced from 2.3 to 2.2 times the average per pupil expenditure. This is a positive change—assuming the state funds the gap between the federal threshold and this new threshold. Total cost is expected to be \$8 million in 2023–25 and \$25 million over four years.
- New intent language is added stating the Legislature finds that “school districts pay for special education services with local funding, creating an inequitable situation for school districts and students. The Legislature supports a system of funding that does not require school districts to

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generate local funding to meet their obligation to provide special education services.” Perfect! This is what we have been arguing. Further, the language clearly states, “The Legislature finds that special education is fully part of the state’s statutory program of basic education that is deemed by the Legislature to implement Article IX, section 1 of the state Constitution.” Right on. But then it turns.

The new bill amends current law to codify the use of basic education allocations for special education purposes, but specifically requires OSPI to redirect up to 50 percent of a school district’s special education students’ basic education allocations for special education if special education expenditures exceeded revenues in the previous year. There is some dispute about what this exactly means.

Read one way, the language clarifies that the Legislature will fully provide for special education costs, but if district expenditures exceed the funding provided, a portion of the district’s general apportionment (basic education) will be redirected to fill in the excess cost. So, local levy dollars would not need to fund special education; however, by reducing (redirecting) general apportionment, local levies would be needed to backfill some other basic education cost. Simply put, this is a colossal (and probably unconstitutional) shell game.

Read another way, up to 50 percent of general apportionment would be diverted to special education, providing a disincentive for inclusion. The more that students with disabilities are placed in special education settings, the more basic education funds special education would receive.

It is unclear which reading is correct—or if there is another view. Regardless, the language is disconcerting. The fiscal assumption is that \$225 million of general education apportionment would be diverted to special education.

- The underlying bill would have required OSPI to provide technical assistance to school districts experiencing issues related to disproportionality and make available professional development opportunities statewide to support local education agencies, schools, and community partners in promoting inclusionary teaching practices within a multitiered system of supports framework to help safeguard against over-identification and other issues related to disproportionality. This accountability mechanism was included partially to address legislators’ fears that eliminating the funding cap would cause districts to willy-nilly over-identify students as needing special education. The language also served as a clever way to add the Inclusionary Practices Project in statute. Regardless, the striking amendment removes this language.

Instead, the new bill would require the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) to prepare a report and conduct a performance audit of the state’s special education system on several special education issues, including recommendations for funding formulas changes.

A fiscal note on the new bill is not yet available; however, the total estimated cost of Proposed Substitute HB 1436 is \$120 million in 2023–25 and \$360 million over four years. The total projected cost and the estimated costs of the individual components above were provided by Committee staff in yesterday’s hearing. OSPI’s projected costs (which are different) are linked [HERE](#).

Regardless of the actual costs of the new bill, it provides some additional evidence that budget-writers—particularly in the House—have already begun crafting a budget. As we have discussed previously, the first step in budgeting is to determine how much to spend (the “Size of the Box”) and how much money is available for individual components, including K–12, within the budget (the “Size of the Box, within the Box”). Legislators (generally) do not adopt a bill—especially one with a major expenditure—then figure out how much it costs. They determine how

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much money they have (and/or want to spend) and move a bill to “back into” the pre-determined expenditure.

We continue to hear that House budget-writers are looking at spending around \$400 million on special education this year. Oops, that \$400 million is over four years, or \$200 million in 2023–25. The fact that House Committee staff project PSHB 1436 will cost about \$120 million over the biennium give the rumor some credence.

It is clear we still have much work to do.

Transitional Kindergarten

Last week the House Education Committee held a public hearing on [HB 1550](#), eliminating Transitional Kindergarten (TK) and replacing it with a new Transition to Kindergarten (TTK) program. In the [Week 3](#) edition of *TWIO* we provided a lengthy review of the bill and in last week’s *TWIO* ([Week 4](#)) we reviewed the public hearing. We noted that it appears clear that Representative Sharon Santos (D-Seattle), bill-sponsor and Education Committee Chair, intends on moving her bill. In fact, it was quickly added to the executive session list and scheduled to be acted upon yesterday. After we announced that in last week’s *TWIO*, however, the bill was removed from the list. There were negotiations occurring behind-the-scenes and the bill was set aside to provide enough time to rewrite the bill.

Following the hearing, OSPI and the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) jointly released a comprehensive [package of amendments](#). Additionally, OSPI disseminated a compelling [review of Transitional Kindergarten](#). The review noted that data showed students who participate in TK outperform their peers in kindergarten assessments. (OSPI also released a [comprehensive report](#) on Kindergarten readiness—and 3rd grade outcomes.) The OSPI/DCYF amendments, along with suggested edits from many superintendents and education associations had a positive impact on the conversation. Although early on it seemed as though Rep. Santos was wedded to her bill and resistant to changing, she softened somewhat and was open to suggestions. She released a new [Proposed Substitute](#) bill yesterday. There will likely be additional amendments introduced; however, they have not yet been entered into the legislative system.

The Proposed Substitute adjusts many of the major objections; however, there are still some concerns. You are encouraged to review the proposal—and continue to engage with your legislators and provide them with your comments, your concerns, and your stories.

The bill still focuses on the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP), reiterating it is scheduled to be an entitlement program for eligible children in 2026. It is also noted the state is expanding access to more affordable, high quality child care (through the Fair Start for Kids Act) and numerous early learning and federal early learning programs serve “thousands of families across the state.” Even though all these programs are touted, language in the bill recognizes that the “early learning programs do not yet reach all families in need.” Positively, the bill notes school districts have tried to fill the gap by creating Transitional Kindergarten (referred to as “extrastatutory” programs, continuing with the theme that OSPI overstepped its authority). The compliment or congratulations quickly turns to an indictment by noting that “not all of these programs meet the high-quality age-appropriate early learning standards that other state-funded early learning programs are required to meet.” To solve this supposed problem, the Legislature intends to implement a new program, “Transition to Kindergarten” to help fill the gap in access to “high quality” early learning.

Many of the underlying bill’s provisions remain. Changes in the Proposed Substitute include:

- Requiring OSPI to distribute state funding per eligible child enrolled in a TTK program that is the greater of: the statewide per kindergarten

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student base allocation; or an amount specified in the Operating Budget. The underlying bill required ECEAP student amounts. An issue that continues to stick in Rep. Santo's craw is the use of basic education for TK programs. She addresses that by reiterating in multiple places that funding is separate from basic education allocations and clarifies that basic education allocations are prohibited from being used to support the programs.

- Modification of child eligibility and prioritization provisions.
- Modification of education requirements for classroom teachers.
- Clarifying that programs must be offered for the full school day and the full school year.
- Modification reapproval and reauthorization provisions.
- Elimination of the licensing requirement.
- Limiting authorized school districts, approved program sites, and enrolled eligible children as required by the Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Additional major changes include:

- Modifies the duties of the Secretary of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families and DCYF, including, eliminating duties to co-administer the TTK program; directing DCYF to publish a list of developmentally appropriate curricula; and directing DCYF to align Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program implementation with school district offered preschool programs and report the changes to the Legislature.
- DCYF and OSPI are directed to implement an early learning through secondary education data system that uses a single student identifier.
- ESDs are provided a role in early kindergarten admission provisions.

We encourage you to continue providing your comments, your concerns, and your stories to legislators as HB 1550 moves. The bill is set to be acted on next week, although it is not totally clear when. It is on the executive action list on all three of the House Education Committee's meetings: Feb. 13, 1:30 p.m.; Feb. 14, 4:00 p.m.; Feb. 16, 8:00 a.m.

Prejudgment Interest

SB 5059—prejudgment interest to require interest on tort claims to begin when the damage occurred, rather than beginning when a verdict is determined—continues to survive the legislative process. The bill was adopted by the Senate Law & Justice Committee on January 26, and was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday. There was a strong turn-out by school administrators, school directors, and representatives from the Risk Pools—again. Each made compelling arguments (with the 60 seconds they were provided to testify) and the proponents, for the most part, did not make compelling arguments; however, the bill is likely to keep moving.

This bill is a distraction to the priorities we should be focusing on; however, this bill could be very damaging to school districts (and other local governments), so we need to keep the heat on. As you engage with your legislators, we encourage you to keep this bill in your conversations—especially if your senator sits on the Ways & Means Committee.

We continue to use the [talking points](#) provided by the Washington Schools Risk Management Pool and Clear Risk Solutions. A few of the key points we have been making:

- 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.

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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.

Principal Bills

AWSP's two principal bills, [SB 5085](#) and [SB 5175](#), remain afloat. Remember, SB 5085 would make several changes regarding principal and assistant principal employment; and SB 5175 would allow principals to have three-year contracts. We continue to sympathize with principals and the ongoing pressure they are under (similar pressures many superintendents are under); however, we continue to believe these bills are not the solution.

Both bills passed out of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee a few weeks ago. SB 5085 advanced in the Senate Rules Committee and is on the Senate's Floor Calendar—ready for action at any time. SB 5175 thus far has had no additional movement in the Rules Committee.

One of the major concerns about SB 5085 is a provision expanding principal collective bargaining to allow the bargaining of “working conditions.” AWSP, it appears, understands our concern and they agreed to ask those provisions be stricken from the bill. While an [amendment](#) to do that current sits on the Senate bar, awaiting action, the amendment also adds additional provisions. The new language is an attempt to ensure that principals and assistant principals maintain a gap in salary above a district's highest paid teacher. In recent years, with significant increases in teacher salaries, the gap between building administrators and teachers has narrowed greatly. The concern is real; however, hanging this amendment on a bill that continues to concern our members is troublesome. Even more troublesome is the fact that the language in the amendment likely won't solve the problem if it ends up being adopted. And, by the way, if it was adopted (workable or not), those necessary raises for many principals would not be funded by the state.

We know that most superintendents are wary of publicly taking action on either of these bills; however, if you have a relationship with your legislators—especially those in the Senate—we would encourage you to think about connecting with them—behind-the-scenes—about these bills.

The Week Ahead

With the Legislature's first cutoff deadline arriving next Friday, much of the action will be debating and adopting bills; however, there are a small handful of key bills to bring to your attention.

- [SB 5668](#), scheduled to be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, Monday, February 13, 1:30 p.m. The bill would assist small school districts, with less than 2,750 students, to access Skills Centers. The bill is also already on the executive action list that same afternoon.
- [SB 5671](#), scheduled to be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, Monday, February 13, 1:30 p.m. This bill would update the calculation and implementation of the Experience Factor. The bill is modeled after [HB 1419](#), introduced in 2021 by then-Representative Laurie Dolan. Although Dolan is no longer in the Legislature, this issue has been a major priority for her since the Salary Allocation Model (SAM) and Staff Mix were repealed in 2017 under EHB 2242, the *McCleary* “solution.” Dolan has continued to work the issue and assisted the sponsors. Unfortunately, unlike the bill above, this bill is not on the executive action list and this may simply be a courtesy hearing.

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- [**HB 1248**](#), scheduled for executive action in the House Appropriations Committee, Monday, February 13, 4:00 p.m. This is the House version of the Pupil Transportation funding bill.
- [**HB 1418**](#), scheduled to be heard in the House Appropriations Committee, Thursday, February 16, 4:00 p.m. This bill would allow charter schools to receive “enrichment funding” in the amount of the state’s Local Effort Assistance threshold. School districts must pass a levy in order to access LEA, yet this bill would allow charter schools—that have no public/citizen oversight—to access the maximum level of LEA.

Basic Education Compensation Rebase Update

Aside from the quest for special education funding, perhaps the most consequential issue for K–12 education this year has been almost completely ignored by legislators.

Following the Supreme Court’s ruling in the *McCleary* education funding lawsuit in 2012, the Legislature embarked on an arduous journey to revise Washington’s system of financing schools to comply with the state’s constitutional mandate. Eventually, the Legislature adopted [**EHB 2242**](#) (the so-called “*McCleary* solution”) in 2017 along with necessary updates in 2018 via [**E2SSB 6362**](#) (the “*McCleary* fix” bill). The bills (along with previously adopted education funding legislation, [**ESHB 2261**](#) (2009) and [**SHB 2776**](#) (2010)) completely overhauled Washington’s education funding system. Major changes included: an updated definition of basic education; a new model for allocating funds to schools (Prototypical School Funding Model); a new scheme for providing salary allocations to education staff, including a process to increase allocations for certain districts (regionalization and experience factors); a major revision and calculation for Local Effort Assistance and local levies (along with a reduction in levy lids); and a change to inflationary factors.

Understanding the education system would evolve over time, legislators adopted provisions in [**EHB 2242**](#) requiring a regular review and “rebase” of funding. Specifically, [**RCW 28A.150.412\(1\)**](#) states:

Beginning with the 2023 regular legislative session, and every four years thereafter, the Legislature shall review and rebase state basic education compensation allocations compared to school district compensation data, regionalization factors, what inflationary measure is the most representative of actual market experience for school districts, and other economic information. The Legislature shall revise the minimum allocations, regionalization factors, and inflationary measure if necessary to ensure that state basic education allocations continue to provide market-rate salaries and that regionalization adjustments reflect actual economic differences between school districts.

In 2021, the Legislature adopted a proviso in the 2021–23 Operating Budget ([**ESSB 5092**](#)) establishing a [**K–12 Basic Education Compensation Advisory Committee**](#) charged with providing recommendations for the required rebase in 2023. The budget proviso also expanded the requirement to review the funding system. The recommendations were required to include the issues stated above, but the Advisory Committee was also required to develop recommendations that support “recruiting and retaining a multicultural and multilingual educator workforce.”

While the Advisory Committee established by OSPI was heavily weighted with union representatives, the education management community had representation. WASA was represented by Tom Seigel, Superintendent, Bethel School District; WASBO was represented by Michelle Scott, Chief Financial Officer, Battle Ground School District; and WSPA was represented by Keri Hutchins, Human Resources Director, Mead School District. The Advisory Committee began meeting last November and ultimately adopted a set of recommendations this past September.

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As the Advisory Committee began to meet, WASA, WASBO, and WSPA joined together to speak with one voice. As a unified team, we drafted a set of initial [suggestions and recommendations](#) for the Committee and followed that up with a [presentation](#) to the Committee.

The Advisory Committee adopted a set of [draft recommendations](#) in August and WASA/WASBO/WSPA sent the word out to our members to provide comments and feedback. To assist our members in responding, our team put together a set of [Key Considerations](#) to review.

We strongly encouraged administrators to be mindful of the Advisory Committee’s work—and to be engaged—because we believed readjusting our compensation system could be the most important K–12 work the 2023 Legislature does. The *McCleary* solution and its following *McCleary* “fix” in 2017 and 2018 drastically altered Washington’s education finance system. In some ways, it exacerbated inequities between districts rather than reduced inequities. Following the adoption of complex—and politically delicate—bills in 2017/2018, legislators simply wanted to be done with education finance. Our efforts to influence changes since then have hit a wall with most legislators saying they wanted to focus on other issues, or using the upcoming “rebase” in 2023 to stall. NOW is our opportunity to make some of the changes we have been seeking, including adjusting a broken regionalization system, updating the experience factors, and addressing inflationary factors. It is incumbent upon administrators to be involved.

In September, the Advisory Committee submitted [final recommendations](#). If you compare the final recommendations to the recommendations or key considerations developed by WASA/WASBO/WSPA, you will notice strong alignment with a number of the recommendations. Following the submittal of the final recommendations, which were presented to Supt. Reykdal, not directly to the Legislature, Reykdal submitted his own set of recommendations (which can be found on Pages 5–7 of the [final Report](#)). Many of Reykdal’s recommendations (and included in his [budget request](#)) are aligned (or identical) to recommendations provided by the Advisory Committee; however, others are tweaked, drastically changed, or omitted all together.

When the Advisory Committee completed its work, we recognized if legislators do nothing, or perhaps more distressing, make matters worse, we will be locked into the “updated” system for another four years until the rebasing process returns. Unfortunately, there has been very little conversation (let alone action) on rebasing.

Below we review what has occurred regarding “rebasing” actions. We will not review the entire list of Advisory Committee recommendations (14 individual recommendations). Instead, we will focus on the recommendations that align with WASA’s 2023 Legislative Platform—specifically, Regionalization Factors; Experience Factors; Inflationary Factor; and Staffing Allocations.

Regionalization Factors

WASA/WASBO/WSPA recommended a nearly complete “do over” on regionalization. We recommended (and the Advisory Committee agreed) that regionalization factors be aligned with school districts’ labor market, rather than housing. There would have been five distinct labor markets, rather than 295. We also recommended that a robust appeals process be created because regardless of what model or methodology is used, there will almost always be some outlier districts where their regionalization factor does not make sense. We felt those districts should be able to make the case why their regionalization factor was “wrong.”

Superintendent Reykdal disagreed with the plan from WASA/WASBO/WSPA (and the Advisory Committee). He recommended regionalization be based on counties and continue to base the factors on housing. Moving from 295 individual districts to 39 areas was positive; however, continuing to use housing as a basis for regionalization is inappropriate. Additionally, he suggested that regionalization be capped at 12 percent—and to ensure no district lost funding (which would be

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troublesome—and contrary to the law), he recommended base salaries for all employees be increased by 6 percent. He sold the idea as a two-part package. What would happen if legislators like his county-wide plan, with a 12 percent regionalization cap, but did not support the salary base increase? In that scenario, some districts WOULD lose funding.

It turns out we did not have to worry about it because legislators are not discussing regionalization. One bill was introduced about regionalization; however, it is not a comprehensive fix. [SB 5713](#) would increase regionalization for Concrete and Granite Falls School Districts. The bill has not been heard—and is not expected to be.

I should note that there IS a minor conversation about “rebasings” and specifically rebasing regionalization and experience factors. During the second week of this session, the House Appropriations Committee held a work session on K–12 funding. In the [briefing presentation](#), note Page 16. The last bullet on the page says, “This session, regionalization, and potentially other comp factors, will be rebased.” But what does rebasing mean? Under the law adopted by HB 2242, “rebasings” is clearly a comprehensive overhaul “to ensure that state basic education allocations continue to provide market-rate salaries and that regionalization adjustments reflect actual economic differences between school districts” [[RCW 28A.150.412\(1\)](#)].

Note Page 17 of the Appropriations briefing. Legislators are “rebasings” regionalization and experience factors simply by using updated Department of Revenue housing data. Certainly, that is the letter of the law, but in now way does this follow the spirit or intent of the law. The House Appropriations Committee 2023 “rebase” for regionalization and experience factors can be found [HERE](#).

Experience Factors

WASA/WASBO/WSPA recommended (and the Advisory Committee and Supt. Reykdal agreed) that the Legislature should implement the policy contained in [HB 1419](#) (2021), which would: adjust experience factors annually; provide districts an experience factor if they have above average CIS experience OR (rather than the current ‘AND’) above average CIS with advanced degrees (a district could get an experience factor for one or the other—or both); and include a slow “step-down” for districts that lose experience factor eligibility. The bill was never heard in 2021 or 2022.

As noted above, SB 5671, which mirrors HB 1419 (2021), has been introduced and will be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, Monday, February 13, 1:30 p.m. Unfortunately, next week is the house of origin policy committee cutoff and the bill has not been scheduled for executive action—and it likely will not.

Legislators are considering a “rebase” to be a simple update, rather than a necessary overhaul of the methodology and implementation. Updated experience factors can be found on the [same document](#) as regionalization “rebasings.”

Inflationary Factor

WASA/WASBO/WSPA recommended two pieces regarding the inflationary factor (and the Advisory Committee and Superintendent Reykdal agree with both). First, we recommended the state return to using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), rather than the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD), which is consistent with Initiative 732, adopted by the voters in 2000. CPI is a more broad-based and accurate view of inflation.

Second, we recommended statutory language be changed to clarify the inflationary factor is determined by the “previous calendar year’s annual average” inflation index.

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There has been no conversation about using CPI instead of IPD for K–12 inflation indexes. Even if there was some support, 2023 is not the year to make the move, with CPI running over 8 percent.

There has been some movement on clarifying the methodology to calculate IPD. [HB 1732](#) and [SB 5650](#) would both make this change (the two bills use slightly different language, but the intent and the impact is the same.) HB 1732 was heard in the House Appropriations Committee yesterday and SB 5650 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday, February 14, 4:00 p.m.

For more details and insight on these bills, see last week's *TWIO* ([Week 4](#), Page 9-10.)

Staffing Allocations

One of the key recommendations from the Advisory Committee—and one of WASA's ongoing priorities is the necessary update and enhancement of staffing ratios in the Prototypical School Funding Model (PSFM). Our ultimate goal is to fully implement the staffing levels recommended by the [Staffing Enrichment Workgroup](#) (2019).

Last session, the Legislature took the first major step—since the PSFM was implemented in 2010—to update staffing ratios by investing in staff to meet students' needs for social, emotional, safety, and behavioral health. This action implemented a portion of the Phase I recommendations of the Staffing Enrichment Workgroup.

Completing the Phase I recommendations would entail: improving Prototypical School Funding Model levels for school principals to promote school cultures of learning and growth, support students by regularly meeting social-emotional and mental health needs, and address increased responsibilities in supervisory duties of their staff members; providing additional professional development to close achievement gaps; and adding continuous improvement coaches as an enhancement to the PSFM.

Supporting the completion of Phase I of the Staffing Enrichment Workgroup recommendations is a key component of Superintendent Reykdal's 2023–25 budget request—and is strongly supported by most of the education community. Continuing to make progress on Phase I of the Staffing Enrichment Workgroup recommendations is a vital element of WASA's 2023 Legislative Platform—and is the sole priority of the [School Funding Coalition](#).

What has the Legislature done in 2023? Virtually nothing. Last week, [HB 1741](#) was introduced, however. Requested by Superintendent Reykdal and sponsored by Representative Alicia Rule (D-Blaine)—who sponsored last year's [2SHB 1664](#) to enhance ratios for Nurses, Counselors, Psychologists, and Social Workers—HB 1741 would implement Reykdal's budget request for staffing allocations. His request is a bit beyond WASA's (and the School Funding Coalition's request); however, it would complete Phase I of the Staffing Workgroup Recommendations, if adopted. Unfortunately, it has not yet been scheduled and it appears it will be unlikely to be heard this session.

2023 Session Guide Released

WASA's Legislative [Session Guide](#), updated for the 2023 Session, has been completed and is available for your use on the WASA website. The Guide includes all the tools you need to be engaged this session: WASA's 2023 Legislative Platform; rosters of all House and Senate members, with office, phone, and e-mail contact information; advocacy tips; key dates in the Session; and a list of other handy resources. We encourage you to use this resource to stay active in the legislative process!

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 6–10, 2023

Continued

WAMOA

By Mitch Denning

This week, WAMOA submitted written testimony on Thursday on two bills, one in the Senate Ways & Means Committee and the other in the House Appropriations Committee, as increased funding for special education is one of WAMOA's 2023 legislative priorities.

SSB 5311, special education funding, increases the special ed funding cap from 13.5 percent to 15 percent, and the multiplier for K–12 students over a four-year period of time; provides that the average per-pupil expenditure used to determine safety net award eligibility for high-need students is the lesser of the state-wide average or the average among districts with the same regionalization tier.

SHB 1436, special education funding, eliminates the funding cap for special ed students; changes K–12 multipliers; codifies the use of basic ed allocations for special ed purposes; lowers the threshold for high-need students to access the special ed safety net; authorizes Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) to conduct a performance audit on special, examining funding sources.

Other key bills WAMOA is supporting or watching, include:

- **HB 1238, providing free school meals for all**, moved out of the House Education Committee on Feb. 7, and is probably going to the House Appropriations Committee.
- **SB 5339, providing free school meals for all**, is now in the Senate Ways & Means Committee awaiting a public hearing.
- **HB 1244, increasing the maximum per pupil limit for enrichment levy authority**, moved out of the House Appropriations Committee on Feb. 2, and is now in the House Rules Committee, awaiting to be pulled to the House floor.
- **HB 1741, increasing prototypical school formulas to support student health, well-being and educational outcomes**, is in the House Appropriations Committee awaiting a public hearing.
- **SB 5057, work group to evaluate State Energy Performance Standard for Covered Buildings**, is scheduled for executive session in the Senate Environment, Energy & Technology Committee since its public hearing on Feb. 17.
- **HB 1444, providing common school trust revenue to small districts**, was heard in the House Capital Budget Committee on Jan. 26.
- **SB 5126, providing common school trust revenue to small school districts**, was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Feb. 2.
- **SSB 5174, providing adequate and predictable student transportation**, was also heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Feb. 2.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 6–10, 2023

Continued

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“I learned a long time ago the wisest thing I can do is to be on my own side, be an advocate for myself and others like me.”

Maya Angelou

The importance of advocacy cannot be overstated. Legislators need to continually hear from those impacted by proposed legislation. A lobbyist can keep issues in front of legislators, but those most closely impacted, particularly constituents, carry much more weight. Enough said.

Listed below are bills that appear to be moving. Some previously reported bills have been dropped but may re-appear in future reports.

Retirement Related Proposals

Previous reports have covered the bills related to addressing the lack of a cost-of-living increase (COLA) for members in TRS/PERS Plans 1. They are [HB 1057/SB 5350](#), [HB 1201/SB 5294](#), and [HB 1459](#). These all had public hearings but have yet to be scheduled for an Executive Session in their respective committees.

A little background: HB 1201 and HB 1459 have been suggested as a package deal. Last session’s supplemental budget ‘parked’ \$800 million dollars earmarked to pay down the unfunded liability (UAAL) in TRS Plan 1. OFM has proposed using these funds elsewhere. (It does not seem coincidental that a number of agency requests are asking for \$800 million. Hmmm!)

The current rate/surcharge employers are paying to lower the UAAL will be decreased over time because of an assumed greater investment return than estimated by the State Actuary. WSSRA (School Retirees’ Association) is opposed to this move because of the uncertain investment environment we are in and in which the state is projected to remain in the near future. However, ‘in exchange’ for this proposal, HB 1459 would establish a capped permanent COLA for Plans 1 members. So, it’s a mixed bag. These older retirees deserve a COLA just like the other 12 retirement plans in the state, but exposing their plans to potentially increasing their unfunded liability is a problem. There is division within the Democrat caucus over this same issue. Attempts are being made to decrease the surcharge over time rather than the proposed elimination of the surcharge.

At this point, all the bills are in limbo with no planned further actions to date.

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

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

HB 1007 passed the House 97/0 and has moved to the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

HB 1008: 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 passed the House 93/0 and has been moved to Senate Ways & Means Committee.

***This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 6–10, 2023***

Continued

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.

SHB 1056 passed the House 93/0 and have moved to the Senate Ways & Means Committee. SB 5349 was passed out of Executive Session.

SSB 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.

Passed the Senate 48/0 and has moved to the House Health Care & Wellness Committee.

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.

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

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

This bill has been moved to the House Rules Committee.

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 has been moved to the House Rules Committee.

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 2/10 before the House Labor Committee.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 6–10, 2023

Continued

HB 1200: 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.

HB 1200 has been moved to the House Rules Committee.

EHB 1210: Concerning the recording of school board meetings.

Comment: Specifies that a public records request for recordings of school district board of directors' meetings must include the date of the meetings requested, or a range of dates. • Provides that searches for public records need not include recordings of school district board meetings unless a date is given. • Requires all school district board meetings to be audio recorded, subject to exceptions for executive sessions and emergencies, with recordings kept for at least one year. • Encourages school districts to make the content of school board of directors' meetings available in formats accessible to individuals who need communication assistance and in languages other than English.

This bill passed House 96/1 and has been moved to the Senate State Government 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 is scheduled for Executive Session on 2/13.

HB 1785: Establishing COVID-19 as an occupational disease.

Comment: The legislature finds that it is an important and essential protection for workers who contracted COVID-19 during the COVID-19 pandemic, to be fully protected and covered under our workers' compensation system.

A public hearing is scheduled for 2/17 before the House Labor Committee.

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.

A public hearing was held 2/7 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. No further action has yet been scheduled.

SB 5061/HB 1320: Concerning access to personnel records.

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

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 6–10, 2023

Continued

SB 5061 referred to the Ways & Means Committee on 2/8. HB 1320 scheduled for Executive Session 2/15 before the House Labor Committee.

SB 5084/HB 1558: 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.

SB 5084 passed Executive Session 2/7 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. HB 1558 is scheduled for Executive Session 2/14 before the House Labor 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.

Passed to the Rules Committee.

SB 5240/HB 1656: 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.

SB 5240 has been sent to the Senate Rules Committee. HB 1656 is scheduled for Executive Session 2/14 before the House Labor Committee.

SB 5275: Expanding access to benefits provided by the school employees' benefits board.

Comment: Allows tribal compact schools, employee organizations representing school employees, and school board directors the option of providing health care through the School Employees' Benefits Board.

Passed Executive Session 2/7 before the Senate Ways & Means 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.

Passed the Senate 48/0 and moved to the House with public hearing 2/3.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

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

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

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Tuesdays

8–10 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

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

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

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Wednesdays

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

Thursdays

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

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

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Fridays

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

10–11 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

Useful Links

Washington State Government

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

State Legislature

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

Senate

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

House of Representatives

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

Legislative Committees

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

Legislative Schedules

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

Office of the Governor

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

OSPI

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

TVW

<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 9, 2023

First Day of Session.

February 17, 2023

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

February 24, 2023

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

March 8, 2023

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

March 29, 2023

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

April 4, 2023

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

April 12, 2023*

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

April 23, 2023

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
SHB 1003	Dual credit program access	H EDDPS	Stokesbary
HB 1008 (SB 5420)	Plan 2 members/insurance	S Ways & Means	Bronoske
HB 1011	Long-term care/repeal	H HC/Wellness	Abbarno
SHB 1013	Regional apprenticeship prgs	H Appropriations	Maycumber
SHB 1015 (SB 5264)	Paraeducator requirements	S EL/ K–12	Santos
HB 1020	State dinosaur	H 2nd Reading	Morgan
HB 1044	Capital assistance/schools	H Cap Budget	McEntire
SHB 1048 (SSB 5047)	Voting rights act	H Rules R	Mena
SHB 1056 (SB 5349)	Postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	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
EHB 1086	Community org. contracts	S Loc Gov, Land U	Shavers
HB 1092	State property tax/valuation	H Finance	Walsh
HB 1093	K–12 scholarship program	H Education	Walsh
HB 1096 (SB 5731)	Amateur sports officials	H Community Safe	Low
SHB 1105	Public comment notice	H Rules R	Kloba
HB 1109	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Senn
SHB 1113	Prof. educator reprimands	S EL/ K–12	Harris
HB 1118	School bus safety	H Exec Action	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 Exec Action	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 2nd Reading	Paul
HB 1147 (SB 5200)	Capital budget	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1148 (SB 5201)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger

HB 1156 (SB 5711)	College grant eligibility	H Appropriations	Slatter
HB 1187 (SB 5706)	Employee-union privilege	H Civil R & Judiciary	Hackney
SHB 1200 (SB 5273)	Employee information/unions	H Rules R	Alvarado
HB 1201 (SB 5294)	Retirement system funding	H Appropriations	Ormsby
SHB 1207	Harassment/schools	H Rules R	Senn
EHB 1210	School board recordings	S State Govt & El	Rude
HB 1211 (SSB 5311)	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Bergquist
SHB 1228	Dual & tribal language edu.	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1230	School websites/drug info.	H Rules R	Callan
HB 1238 (SSB 5339)	Free school meals	H Exec Action	Riccelli
SHB 1239	Educator ethics & complaints	H Appropriations	Santos
SHB 1241	Harassment	H Rules R	Leavitt
HB 1244 (SB 5692)	Enrichment levy authority	H Rules R	Ramel
HB 1246	Health benefits/SEBB	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1248	Pupil transportation	H Appropriations	Stonier
SHB 1272	Voters' pamphlets	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 1273 (SSB 5243)	High school and beyond plans	H Exec Action	Berg
SHB 1277	Paraeducator course of study	H 2nd Reading	Donaghy
HB 1294	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	H Appropriations	Steele
HB 1305	Students with disabilities	H Exec Action	Pollet
HB 1306 (SSB 5268)	Public works procurement	H Appropriations	Tharinger
HB 1308	Graduation pathway options	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1316	Dual credit program access	H EDDPS	Paul
HB 1320 (SSB 5061)	Personnel records	H Labor & Workplace	Reed
HB 1328	Schools & families/funding	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
SHB 1332	Tribes/ K–12 instruction	H EDDPS	Lekanoff
SHB 1346 (2SSB 5071)	Purple star award	H 2nd Reading	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 (SSB 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
SHB 1386	Youth development grants	H HSELDPS	Rule
SHB 1392 (SB 5464)	Electronics repair	H CPBDPS	Gregerson
SHB 1406	Youth seeking housing assist	H Appropriations	Cortes
HB 1411	Cross-sector prof. dev.	H Exec Action	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 Rules R	Goehner
HB 1472	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	Barkis
HB 1478	Student rights	H Exec Action	Timmons
HB 1479 (SB 5559)	Student restraint, isolation	H Education	Callan
HB 1483	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1489 (SB 5590)	Mt. St. Helens license plate	H 2nd Reading	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 (SSB 5257)	Elementary school recess	H Education	Low
HB 1527 (SB 5539)	Tax increment financing	H Finance	Wylie
HB 1536	H.S. diplomas/withholding	H Education	Timmons
HB 1541 (SB 5616)	Lived experience	H State Govt & T	Farivar
HB 1549	AP course options	H Education	Stonier
HB 1550	Transition to kindergarten	H Education	Santos
HB 1556 (SB 5495)	Property tax rebates	H Finance	Berg
HB 1560	Property tax exemptions	H Finance	Shavers
HB 1565	Prof. education workforce	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1566	Vacation leave accrual	H Labor & Workplace	Bateman
HB 1590	Oversight board for DCYF	H Human Svc, You	Dent
HB 1605 (SB 5668)	Small districts/skill center	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 1608	Anaphylaxis meds./schools	H Education	Bronoske
HB 1609	School library info and tech	H Education	Eslick

HB 1615	Education savings accounts	H Education	Eslick
SHB 1618	Childhood sexual abuse/SOL	H Appropriations	Farivar
HB 1621	Local government procurement	H Local Govt	Ryu
HB 1622	Students/homelessness	H Education	Fey
HB 1624	ESD election administration	H Education	Ybarra
HB 1649	Prejudgment interest	H Civil R & Judiciary	Hackney
HB 1658	Work experience/H.S. credit	H Education	Shavers
HB 1667 (SB 5563)	Prevailing wage	H Labor & Workplace	Schmidt
HB 1670	Property tax limit factor	H Finance	Ormsby
HB 1675	School safety dashboard	H Education	McEntire
HB 1676	Special ed. early support	H Human Svc, You	Senn
HB 1679 (SB 5719)	Student homelessness group	H Human Svc, You	Rule
HB 1692	Student advisory groups	H State Govt & Tr	Bergquist
HB 1693 (SB 5702)	Student homelessness pilot	H Appropriations	Lekanoff
HB 1697	Early achievers, voluntary	H Human Svc, You	Walsh
HB 1701	Institutional ed. programs	H Education	Callan
HB 1703	Local property tax levies	H Local Govt	Orcutt
HB 1704	Sales and use tax rate	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1710 (SSB 5248)	Tutoring & extended learning	H Appropriations	Rude
HB 1714	Financial literacy grants	H Appropriations	Stonier
HB 1721	Skill center class size	H Appropriations	Paul
HB 1732	K–12 inflation adjustments	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 1741	Prototypical school formulas	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 1744	Charter school oversight	H Education	Rude
HB 1746 (SB 5718)	State broadband map	H Innov, Comm &	Ryu
HB 1747 (SB 5680)	Seismic safety/schools	H Cap Budget	Chapman
HB 1749	Filipino Americans/schools	H Education	Chandler
HB 1750	Water safety education	H State Govt & T	Berg
HB 1756	Energy/tax	H Finance	Ramel
HB 1759	Chinese American month	H State Govt & T	Santos
HJR 4203	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4205 (SJR 8206)	Property tax rebates	H Finance	Berg
SB 5000	Americans of Chinese descent	H State Govt & Tr	Wagoner

SB 5008	K–12 instr. materials/access	S EL/ K–12	McCune
SB 5009	Sex ed./parent approval	S EL/ K–12	McCune
SB 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
SSB 5047 (SHB 1048)	Voting rights act	S Rules 2	Saldana
SSB 5048	College in high school fees	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SSB 5054	Prof. learning communities	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5059	Prejudgment interest	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SSB 5061 (HB 1320)	Personnel records	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SB 5064	Special ed. excess costs	S EL/ K–12	Wellman
SB 5065	Bone marrow donation/schools	H Education	Short
SB 5068	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	MacEwen
2SSB 5071 (SHB 1346)	Purple star designation	S WMDP2S	Nobles
SB 5072	Highly capable students	S Passed 3rd	Nobles
SSB 5085	School principals/employment	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
SSB 5102	School library info and tech	S Ways & Means	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
SSB 5158	State & local taxation	S WMDPS	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
SSB 5225	Working conn. child care	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SSB 5237	Education law noncompliance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SSB 5243 (HB 1273)	High school and beyond plans	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5246	Supreme court fiscal notes	S Law & Justice	Holy
SSB 5248 (HB 1710)	Tutoring & extended learning	S Ways & Means	Braun
SSB 5268 (HB 1306)	Public works procurement	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5273 (SHB 1200)	Employee information/unions	S Labor & Comm	Valdez
SSB 5305 (HB 1374)	Office of career connect WA	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SSB 5311 (HB 1211)	Special education funding	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SSB 5315	Special education/nonpublic	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5327	Intern wages	S Labor & Comm	Keiser
SB 5332	Homeless camps/schools, etc.	S Loc Gov, Land	King
SSB 5339 (HB 1238)	Free school meals	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SB 5343	School construction costs	S EL/ K–12	Schoesler
SB 5344	Public school revolving fund	S Ways & Means	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 WMDP	Conway
SB 5350 (HB 1057)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5355	Sex trafficking prev. ed.	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5363	Cannabis advertising	S Labor & Comm	MacEwen
SB 5365	Vapor and tobacco/minors	S Labor & Comm	Saldana
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 RecComm	Lias
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
SSB 5441	School district curricula	S RecComm	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 EDUDP	Liias
SB 5464 (SHB 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 5495 (HB 1556)	Property tax rebates	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SB 5505	School year expansion	S EL/ K–12	Hawkins
SB 5511	K–12 education funding	S EL/ K–12	Braun
SB 5514 (HB 1582)	Right turns	S Transportation	Lovick
SB 5527	Graduation pathway options	S EL/ K–12	Mullet
SB 5554	College grant award amounts	S Higher Ed & Wo	Nguyen
SB 5556 (HB 1496)	Naselle Youth Camp property	S State Govt & El	Wilson
SB 5558	Rights of parents	S EL/ K–12	McCune
SB 5559 (HB 1479)	Student restraint, isolation	S EL/ K–12	Wilson
SB 5563 (HB 1667)	Prevailing wage	S Labor & Comm	King
SB 5577	Capital broadband program	S Environment, E	Torres
SSB 5586	Paid leave data	S Rules 2	King
SB 5590 (HB 1489)	Mt. St. Helens license plate	S Transportation	Wilson
SB 5593	Student data transfer	S EL/ K–12	Liias
SB 5595	State nickname	S State Govt & E	Wilson
SB 5616 (HB 1541)	Lived experience	S State Govt & E	Valdez
SB 5617	Skill centers course equiv.	S EL/ K–12	Wellman
SB 5618	Local property tax limit	S Loc Gov, Land	Kuderer
SB 5625	Public employee retirees	S Ways & Means	Liias
SB 5626	K–12 media literacy	S EL/ K–12	Liias
SB 5641	African heritage week	S State Govt & E	Fortunato
SB 5647	School safety/temp employees	S EL/ K–12	Torres
SB 5648	Board of education waivers	S EL/ K–12	Wellman
SB 5650	K–12 inflationary increases	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5653	Minors & parents/rights	S EL/ K–12	Fortunato
SB 5655	WA achievers grant program	S Higher Ed & Wo	Torres

SB 5656	School security grants	S EL/ K–12	Torres
SB 5661	Skill center class sizes	S EL/ K–12	Boehnke
SB 5668 (HB 1605)	Small districts/skill center	S EL/ K–12	Shewmake
SB 5670	Running start/10th grade	S Higher Ed & Wo	Hawkins
SB 5671	K–12 experience factors	S EL/ K–12	MacEwen
SB 5678	Firearms safety/ K–12	S EL/ K–12	Wagoner
SB 5680 (HB 1747)	Seismic safety/schools	S EL/ K–12	Schoesler
SB 5684	Small works rosters	S State Govt & El	Hasegawa
SB 5688	Public lands/carbon seq.	S Environment, E	Lovelett
SB 5692 (HB 1244)	Enrichment levy authority	S EL/ K–12	Lovelett
SB 5706 (HB 1187)	Employee-union privilege	S Law & Justice	Frame
SB 5710	Behavioral health/youth	S EL/ K–12	Torres
SB 5711 (HB 1156)	College grant eligibility	S Higher Ed & Wo	Nobles
SB 5712	College grant/promise prg.	S Higher Ed & Wo	Liias
SB 5713	Certain schools/reg. factors	S EL/ K–12	Wagoner
SB 5718 (HB 1746)	State broadband map	S Environment, E	Wellman
SB 5719 (HB 1679)	Student homelessness group	S Human Services	Hunt
SB 5723	Even-numbered year elections	S State Govt & E	Valdez
SJR 8200	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
SJR 8203	Public school revolving fund	S Ways & Means	Schoesler
SJR 8206 (HJR 4205)	Property tax rebates	S Ways & Means	Kuderer