

TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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March 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>.



Budget Update

On Wednesday, the Legislature passed another major milestone—the house of origin [cutoff](#). All bills introduced needed to be adopted by their original house (that is, House bills from the House; Senate bills from the Senate) by Wednesday night, 5:00 p.m. All bills failing to meet this deadline are now technically dead—excepting, of course, budget bills and budget-related bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (or NTIB). The same caveat remains: no bill is officially dead until the final gavel falls at the end of session. While that is important to remember, the universe of moving bills was reduced dramatically. Not including budget bills or bills that may be tagged as NTIB, there are just over 600 bills still in play.

Starting yesterday morning, the action shifted back to legislative committees, as they hear and act on bills from the opposite house. Most committees will have full agendas as they quickly work through bills before the next cutoff date rapidly approaches. All bills must be out of their opposite house policy committee by March 29, then fiscal committees will have until April 4 to hear and act on opposite house bills with fiscal impacts.

Amid this chaos, legislative budgets will begin to be publicly discussed. On March 20, the [Economic & Revenue Forecast Council](#) (ERFC) is set to release its first quarter [Revenue Update](#). The release of this update will trigger the release of legislative budget proposals. Budget-writers in each house are currently developing Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budget proposals behind-the-scenes and will use the up-to-date revenue projections to finalize those proposals.

Predicting what the Revenue Update will reveal is always a tricky proposition; however, we do have some early indicators about general movement. First, monthly revenue collections continue to come in above the forecast (almost \$89 million since November; about one percent above forecast). As we have discussed earlier in the session, Washington’s economy is still bringing in additional revenue (above forecast); however, that growth is starting to slow. Current projections are that revenue in Fiscal Year 2023 (part of the current 2021–23 biennium) will grow by 3.1 percent but will drop by about 0.2 percent in Fiscal Year 2024 (the first year of the 2023–25 biennium) before somewhat rebounding and increasing by 4.1 percent in Fiscal Year 2025.

The impacts of that slowing growth are compounded by continuing high rates of inflation. As the Federal Reserve continues to adjust interest rates, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is slowly moving downward from the historic highs during the

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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pandemic. In Washington State, however, for eight of the last nine months, CPI inflation has exceeded the increase in General Fund revenues. Said another way, even though revenue collections continue to increase (beyond forecast), the gap between revenue growth and inflation has widened, even with inflation trending downward. This will impact what legislators fund—and how much—because a dollar will not go as far tomorrow as it did today or yesterday.

With the aggressive rate hikes from the Federal Reserve, in an effort to cool the economy and get inflation under control, there are major fears of a recession. In February, in a [survey conducted](#) by the National Association of Business Economics, a majority of economists said there is more than a 50 percent chance of a recession in 2023. These are similar results to a survey conducted in December; however, 52 percent of respondents expected the recession to come in the first quarter. In the February survey, most respondents expect a recession to arrive in the second quarter (33 percent) or in the third quarter (21 percent).

Getting back to Washington, the ERFC recently released its [Preliminary Economic Forecast](#). The trends that will have an impact on the Revenue Forecast were mostly troubling. Positively, payroll employment increased above the November forecast for private services-providing sectors, the manufacturing sector, construction employment, and state and local government employment. But then the other shoe dropped. The unemployment rate has increased for a third consecutive month; personal income estimates are below forecast; and housing construction is continuing to slow (with building permits declining significantly). ERFC expects employment to continue to increase this year (1.4 percent); however, there is an expectation of slower growth for the remainder of the forecast, as the US economy slows.

So, again, revenue continues to grow and presumably the March 20 Revenue Update should reflect additional funds available beyond what was previously projected. As you can see above, however, there are significant risks to the forecast. And the risks discussed here, do not account for another major question mark: Capital Gains. In 2021, the Legislature adopted [legislation](#) to authorize a new Capital Gains Tax. Opponents immediately sued to overturn the new law. In March 2022, the Douglas County Superior Court ruled the law (and the new tax) is invalid because it violates the state constitution. The case, of course, was immediately appealed to the state Supreme Court and they accepted the case on direct review. The Supreme Court heard the case last year; however, we are still awaiting a ruling. Normally, when a lower Court invalidates a new law, it is put on hold until it is determined if it can legally go into effect. With this issue, however, the Attorney General requested a stay on the lower Court's ruling—and it was granted. The effect of this stay is the Department of Revenue has begun collecting the taxes on capital gains that have been generated since January 1, 2022 (the law's original effective date).

Because the Department of Revenue has been allowed to collect these taxes, even though it is unclear if the new tax is constitutional, the projected revenues are included in the [Four-Year Budget Outlook](#). The new tax is projected to generate \$445 million in the remainder of the 2021–23 biennium and grow to \$981 million in the upcoming 2023–25 biennium. Why is this important? If the revenues are included in the state's revenue projections and the Legislature adopts a budget assuming that revenue, if the Supreme Court strikes down the tax, there will immediately be a \$1.4 billion hole in the budget.

Governor Inslee's budget request released in December used just about every available dollar in the bank—including a significant amount of funds from reserves, and a \$4.0 billion bond request. (NOTE: the bond request would have to be authorized by the voters, if approved by the Legislature. Bonds are addressed in the Capital Budget; however, debt service is an Operating Budget expense. If this \$4.0 billion was authorized, it would significantly increase Operating Budget expenditures to cover the debt service.) In the four-year outlook, the governor's budget would leave about \$275 million as a projected Ending Balance in 2025–27.

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To put that in context, the four-year outlook projects a total budget of \$72.7 billion in 2025–27.

Given all of the risks, including a potential recession and/or an economic slowdown, and a huge unknown regarding the Capital Gains Tax, we are all curious to see how conservative or cautious legislative budget-writers will be when writing and adopting a new budget.

We will have some of our answers soon, as budget proposals are soon to be released. By tradition, the House and Senate alternate each biennium to determine which body starts the budget process; this biennium it is the House's turn to release initial budget proposals. In recent years, however, this tradition has faded, as one house has jumped in front of the other, or a few times, releases have been almost simultaneous. In fact, the current word on the street is that the Senate will release its Operating Budget proposal on March 22 or 23, with the House following with a release of its own budget on March 27 (Capital and Transportation Budgets from each house will likely be released near the same schedule). Assuming this rumor is correct, the Senate would likely fast-track a hearing in the Ways & Means Committee, quickly amend and adopt the budget, then move it to the full Senate to be debated and voted on. Again, if the rumors are correct, the House would follow with a release its budget proposal, then quickly hear it; however, when it is adopted by the Appropriations Committee, they would likely overlay their budget on top of the Senate's budget as a striking amendment. At this point, the House would likely wait on moving the bill to the Floor as negotiations between the budget-writers commence. When a final compromise budget is ready, it will be brought to the Floor for final approval and sent to the Senate for concurrence. This last step could be altered, however, especially if the two budgets are dramatically different. If so, the House might send its budget over to the Senate before beginning negotiations. Regardless of these rumors, budgets are sure to be released shortly after the Revenue Update. We will keep you apprised about specific details when they are locked down.

This Week in Review

Special Education

Last Thursday, the full House adopted [HB 1436](#), the House version of special education funding. Originally requested by Superintendent Reykdal, the bill as adopted last week is dramatically different—and horribly disappointing. In last week's *TWIO*, we provided a detailed review of the bill and the spirited debate regarding an ultimately defeated [striking amendment](#). The striking amendment, introduced by minority Republicans, would have melded key pieces of the Senate's special education proposal (SB 5311) with pieces of HB 1436, making a final HB 1436 much better than what was ultimately adopted.

We won't recount the full debate, but you are encouraged to review the discussion in last Friday's [Week 8 TWIO](#). And for a more intimate review, you are encouraged to watch the debate. The debate was frustrating and disheartening; however, it will give you a good read on what we are expecting in the House budget. [HB 1436 Floor Debate](#): debate on the bill starts at 47:45; debate on the defeated striking amendment starts at 53:00.

HB 1436 has not yet been scheduled for a hearing in the Senate.

On Friday of last week, after we had released *TWIO*, the Senate brought its special education funding bill, [SB 5311](#), to the Floor. Prior to final debate and adoption, three amendments were discussed.

The [first amendment](#) was essentially a technical amendment that clarified current special education multipliers remain in place until new multipliers provided in the underlying bill take effect in the 2023–24 school year. This was the original intent, and it was understood; however, there was a concern that specific language needed

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to be added to ensure current multipliers would not be deleted on the effective date of this act. The amendment was adopted.

The [second amendment](#) includes several changes:

- Reduces the current safety net threshold from 2.3 times the average per-pupil expenditure (APPE): to 2.0 APPE for districts with less than 1,000 students; and to 2.2 APPE for districts with more than 1,000. (This replaces the safety net—regionalization link that was previously in the bill.)
- Maintains language requiring special education advocates, as adopted in the Senate Ways & Means Committee; however, the requirement that ESDs contract with these individuals is replaced with a requirement that the Governor’s Office of the Education Ombuds certify at least one special education ombuds to serve each ESD region (subject to appropriations). Additionally, new language is added requiring these new special education ombuds to serve as a resource for students eligible for special education services and their parents. Criteria for the selection of special education ombuds is established.
- Language in the underlying bill is retained which requires OSPI to “develop an allocation and cost accounting methodology that ensures state general apportionment funding for students who receive their basic education services primarily in an alternative classroom or setting are prorated and allocated to the special education program and accounted for before calculating special education excess costs.” This amendment removes the State Auditor from the requirement.

This amendment was adopted.

The [third amendment](#), which was ultimately withdrawn, would have provided that the 15.0 percent special education funded enrollment cap would not apply if a school district draws a larger number of families with children in need of special education services, when compared to school districts of a similar size, due to the proximity of group homes. In debate, Senator Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island), sponsor of the bill, noted that the bill includes community impact aid which would address the concern. Senator Mike Padden (R-Spokane Valley), who introduced the amendment, expressed his concern that there are over 20 group homes near the Central Valley School District, which he represents, but withdrew the amendment saying that he would trust Sen. Wellman “that this will be taken care of.”

The final, amended bill was moved to final debate and passage—and the conversation, unlike the spitting match that occurred on the striking amendment in the House, was short and light. Only Sen. Wellman and Senator John Braun (R-Centralia), Senate Minority Leader, spoke on the bill. Wellman stated, in support of the bill, “We are stepping up and prioritizing special education. We have been talking about this for a long time—let’s make 2023 the year.” Braun stated his strong support for the bill and reminded his colleagues that not too long ago, the Legislature struggled with legislation to resolve the *McCleary* case, but when they found their “solution,” special education was not addressed. The bill was adopted with no dissenting votes.

SB 5311 has been scheduled for a public hearing in the House Education Committee on Tuesday, March 14, 4:00 p.m.

Pupil Transportation

Immediately before the Senate addressed special education, it took action on [SB 5174](#), pupil transportation funding. The bill arrived on the Floor in the form as it was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Remember, the Committee slashed the bill, leaving only two pieces: a special passenger safety net program; and a required OSPI analysis, along with recommendations for how to incorporate geographic differences faced by rural and high population density urban school districts into the transportation formula.

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Two amendments were introduced. The [first amendment](#) was a technical amendment that provides some clarification regarding the transportation safety net. The amendment was adopted.

The [second amendment](#) would have reinserted language requiring school districts with pupil transportation services contracts to ensure contracted employees have health care and pension benefits similar to those provided to school employees. This amendment was ultimately withdrawn, but the conversation was interesting—and enlightening. Introduced by Senator Bob Hasegawa (D-Seattle), he expressed his belief that benefits for contracted employees is an important issue and funding needed to be provided for this purpose. He noted, however, that the fiscal impact to do so could potentially be substantial and withdrew the amendment, with a comment noting he understood that “the priority is special education.”

We have been hearing for a while now that Senate budget-writers are attempting to limit bills with K–12 fiscal impacts and intend to drive much of the revenue necessary to support those other proposals for special education. The scuttling of this costly transportation amendment—along with Sen. Hasegawa’s comments—is some evidence that this may be a true strategy. Again, we will know for sure in a couple of weeks.

SB 5174 has been scheduled for a public hearing in the House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday, March 15, 4:00 p.m.

The House’s pupil transportation bill, [HB 1248](#), never made it out of the House Rules Committee and technically died on Wednesday night. This is one of those bills that could be revived in the budget; however, it seems more likely if the House wants to move the issue that they would use the Senate bill as a vehicle.

Transitional Kindergarten

On Monday, the full House adopted [HB 1550](#), eliminating Transitional Kindergarten (TK) and replacing it with a new Transition to Kindergarten (TTK) program. The fact the House adopted the bill was not surprising—that was expected. What WAS surprising was the lack of energy around the issue. First, it was anticipated there would be at least a small handful of amendments in an attempt to perfect (or maybe slow) the bill. There was only one amendment—an amendment that was introduced and defeated in the House Education Committee, introduced, and defeated in the House Appropriations Committee—and introduced and defeated on the House Floor. The amendment would not have changed the program at all; it simply would have made provisions of the bill applicable to charter schools and state-tribal education compact schools.

Even though there was just one amendment, it was anticipated several legislators would urge a rejection of the bill, citing examples from school districts where the current TK programs are working and expressing concerns about how the bill could negatively impact those programs and students. No. Nothing. After the failure of the one amendment and the movement to final passage, there were only two speakers, Representative Sharon Tomiko Santos (D-Seattle), Chair of the House Education Committee and sponsor of the bill, and Representative Skyler Rude (R-Walla Walla), Ranking Minority Member of the House Education Committee. Rep. Santos talked about her bill being “focused on equity and excellence” and that it was “student-centered and student focused.” And, of course, she noted that TTK would be established in the “constitutionally proper way: through legislation,” taking a not-so-subtle shot at OSPI. Rep. Rude failed to mention the many concerns school districts have with the bill—but, instead, echoed Rep. Santos’ concerns about “a state agency making such a major policy decision without legislative authority,” again, taking a shot at OSPI.

The bill was adopted with a vote of 73-23—in the same form as it was adopted by the House Appropriations Committee.

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We continue to be concerned about, among other things, the bill's funding mechanism, criteria for student eligibility, and teacher certification requirements. The bill has not yet been scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, although it is expected to be heard. If this bill is of concern to you, you are encouraged to connect with your senators (if you haven't yet), as well as members of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. As noted at the start of this newsletter, legislative committees will be moving rapidly in an attempt to beat the next cutoff deadline. And this is the time of session where bills may be added to an agenda late. For example, two of the three meetings scheduled in the Senate Education Committee next week (**March 15, 1:30 p.m.** and **March 16, 1:30 p.m.**) list the agenda as "Bills to be determined."

The Senate has a permanent rule ([Rule #45](#)) that requires committees to provide at least five days' notice of all public hearings, along with date, time, and place of the hearing "together with the title and number of each bill" to be considered. This is helpful—except that, like most rules in Olympia, if you have enough votes, this rule can be waived—which happens routinely, especially when time starts to run short.

The point is, contact your Senators and committee members NOW, so you do not get caught off guard. This is a perfect time to "tell your stories." Talk about the impact your TK programs have had on your students and their families. Explain why the funding mechanism in the bill is concerning—to maintaining a program; to hiring staff; to having some assurance funding will continue.

Principal Bills

AWSP's two principal bills, SB 5085 and SB 5175, had action this week. The first bill, [SB 5085](#), regarding principal and assistant principal employment (this is the bill that originally had an expansion of collective bargaining) officially died on the Floor Calendar, lacking action.

The second bill, [SB 5175](#), allowing principals to have three-year contracts, was adopted by the full Senate (30-18) on Wednesday. Prior to final passage of SB 5175, three amendments were introduced, with two passing.

The [first amendment](#) was a full striking amendment that would have eliminated all the provisions of the bill and replaced the language with a requirement that OSPI "convene a work group to research, study, and report on contract length-related employment issues with respect to the employment of principals and assistant principals in Washington state." The amendment failed.

The [second amendment](#) makes a principal's contract contingent upon the successful completion of an updated record check. The amendment was adopted.

The [third amendment](#) prohibits the renewal of a three-year principal contract before the final year of the contract. The amendment was adopted.

While SB 5175, is less troubling than SB 5085, it is still troublesome nevertheless. The main argument in favor is that superintendents typically have three-year contracts, so building leaders should also have three-year contracts. For someone outside of education, this may make sense, but the comparison between superintendent and principal contracts is an apples-to-oranges comparison. Superintendents have no specific employment protections and no job security. If three board members change their minds about the superintendent (for whatever reason), they can dismiss the superintendent, with no recourse for the superintendent. Principals, however, already have tenure and due process rights (similar to teachers), which protects principals and prevents a superintendent from arbitrarily terminating them.

There is also an argument that this bill is not such a big deal because the bill is permissive—districts would not be required to offer two- or three-year contracts. They are simply allowed to offer longer contracts. But what kind of pressure can a principal bring to bear if there is an allowance for a three-year contract and you are not willing to offer it? Or what about the neighboring district that offers a

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three-year contract to principals—in which case there is tremendous pressure to follow/align with the neighbor. While this is a local decision, sometimes, because of pressure, it is in reality, not.

It is unclear if this bill has the legs to move in the House (it has not yet been scheduled to be heard in the House Education Committee); however, AWSP has ramped up the conversation and advocacy on this issue.

We continue to sympathize with principals and the ongoing pressure they are under (similar pressures many superintendents are under)—and we continue to express our support for building principals with legislators. We know principals are one of the most important pieces in the education puzzle, but AWSP's bills are the wrong approach. We continue to ask legislators to support principals by enhancing funding to hire additional principals, by providing additional professional development, and enhancing funding for principal interns. And we'll continue to ask them to reject SB 5175 because it will not solve the problem and will force conflict within districts, rather than forge relationships.

Educator Compensation

When legislative budget proposals are released soon, we will learn whether the Legislature is prepared to utilize a more stable and predictable process to determine the inflationary factor for educator compensation. While budgets will provide confirmation, it is looking to be a good bet that they will pull the trigger on this issue. [HB 1732](#) and [SB 5650](#) have passed their respective houses.

As originally introduced, both bills do two specific things:

- For the 2023–24 school year, IPD would be locked in at 3.8 percent; and
- Beginning with the 2024–25 school year, the K–12 inflationary factor is calculated as “IPD for the calendar year prior to the beginning of the school year” (the 2024–25 IPD is expected to be 3.6 percent).

We reported on HB 1732's passage from the full House last week; SB 5650 passed the full Senate on Tuesday. Prior to final adoption, both bills were amended—identically. The IPD for the 2023–24 school year was changed from **3.8 percent to 3.7 percent**. Passage of each of these bills, with identical amendments, from their respective houses provides a pretty solid signal about the Legislature's intentions. While this is not guaranteed, it appears IPD will be set at 3.7 percent and 3.6 percent—or at least something close.

HB 1732 has been scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Monday, March 13, 4:00 p.m. SB 5650 has not yet been scheduled in the House Appropriations Committee.

While providing some clarity and predictability to IPD is very positive, there are some concerns with how these bills are moving. For more details, you are encouraged to read the longer discussion in [TWIO Week 4](#) (pages 9-10).

Wahkiakum Lawsuit Update

The education community continues to follow [Wahkiakum v. State](#) “regarding the school construction funding” with great interest. Next **Tuesday, March 14, at 9:00 a.m.**, the case will be heard by the Supreme Court.

Like the *McCleary* education funding lawsuit, this will be a historic event and you are encouraged to watch the proceedings. The hearing will be available [live on TVW](#); TVW will also have the recorded video available in the afternoon. You can also watch the hearing in-person; however, please be aware the Court is operating at a temporary location (due to construction in the Temple of Justice) and seating is VERY limited.

The Supreme Court is meeting temporarily at: 243 Israel Road SE, Town Center Building 3. This is in Tumwater, about five miles from the Capitol.

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If you want more information on the case or information on how you can be involved, please check out the [Lawsuit page](#) on Wahkiakum School District's website.

WAMOA

By Mitch Denning

Here is the latest update on WAMOA priority bills:

- [ESHB 1436](#), **funding special education**—passed the House on March 9, and is now in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. The bill increases the special ed multiplier over the next four years to 1.059 for special ed students who are in the regular classroom more than 80 percent of the time, and to 1.043 for those students who spend less than 80 percent of the time in the regular classroom. The enrollment limit for K–21 students would be gradually increased until it is removed in SY 2027–28. OSPI is required to review district data for disproportionate identification and to support district's efforts in using inclusionary teaching practices. Beginning July 1, 2025, OSPI would be required to redirect up to 50 percent of the district's special ed students' basic ed allocations for special ed if the special ed expenditures exceed revenues in the previous school year. A null and void clause is added. The fiscal impact is estimated to be \$168 million.

Joint Legislature Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) and the State Auditor's Office (SAO) are required to do a special ed performance audit. Both agencies can use a sample of school districts in their audit. Any state or local agency is required to provide records to both agencies upon request, and JLARC and SAO are authorized as representatives of state education agencies for the purpose of evaluation. The agencies are required to provide notice if record requests don't comply with federal privacy laws.

- [E2SHB 1238](#), **providing free school meals for all students**—passed the House on March 9, and is now in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. The bill removes the language that would make it a part of the State's program of basic education. It requires districts who serve students in grades K–4 and have schools in which 40 percent or more of the students meet federal eligibility for free or reduced-price lunches, in SY 2023–24 to serve all students for free in those qualifying schools. Then in SY 2024–25, a qualifying school would become one in which 30–40 percent of the students meet federal eligibility for free or reduced school lunches.

It also specifies that schools who are participating in the federal Community Eligibility Provision program (CEP) and who have not completed the CEP four-year program would not be eligible for universal free meals under this bill. The threshold of 40 percent free and reduced-price lunch eligibility for the mandatory establishment of the school breakfast program is restored. Beginning in SY 2024–25, districts are required to implement school breakfast in schools that are required to provide meals to students at no charge. Also, the bill limits the applicability of LAP and National Board bonus provisions to qualifying schools that are required to provide meals to students at no charge.

Further, schools who are required to provide free meals in qualifying schools, but don't participate in the federal meal program would be reimbursed at the whole amount of what USDA reimburses plus the difference between that rate and the free rate. Thus, these schools, since they have to serve all free meals if they are at 30–40 percent F/R, would be able to do so without having to comply with federal meal program requirements. Also, public schools are encouraged to provide school meals to students by serving Washington produced food whenever practicable and the cost is comparable on non-Washington produced food. A fiscal note for this version of the bill has yet to be released.

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- [2SSB 5311](#), **special education funding formula**—passed the Senate, and will have a public hearing on Tuesday, March 14 in the House Education Committee. WAMOA will submit written testimony in support of this bill. The bill increases the special ed funding cap from 13.5 percent to 15 percent. The special ed multiplier in SY 2023–24 to PreK (1.2); K–12 > 80 percent (1.12); K–12 < 80 percent (1.06). Beginning in SY 2023–24, a high-need student is eligible for safety-net award if the student’s IEP costs exceed (a) 2 times the average per-pupil expenditure of districts with fewer than 1,000 FTE enrollment, or (b) 2.2 times the average per-pupil expenditure of districts with more than 1,000 FTE enrollment. OSPI and the State Auditor are directed to develop an allocation cost accounting methodology that ensures state apportionment funding is allocated to a student’s spec ed program and accounted for as excess costs when these basic ed services are provided in an alternative setting. The Office of Education Ombuds must certify a special ed ombudsman in each ESD to provide resource assistance to special ed students and their parents in the IEP process. The fiscal impact of the bill is expected to be \$351 million.
- [2SSB 5126](#), **common school trust revenue to small school districts**—is in the House Capital Budget Committee. The small district priority list would be the first priority of the Common School Construction Fund (CSCF) appropriations after payment of principal and interest in Skill Center bonds. Starting in 2025–27, no less than \$60 million in new appropriations in the capital budget must be used to fund small districts on the prioritized list. This amount would increase to \$70 million in 2027–29, and to \$80 million in 2029–31.
- [E2SSB 5174](#), **pupil transportation funding**—passed the Senate on March 3, and will be heard on March 15 in the House Appropriations Committee. WAMOA will be submitting written testimony in support. The bill directs OSPI to gather additional data to develop a new pupil transportation formula that adequately funds current transportation services. It provides funding on an excess cost basis to districts who demonstrate a need to serve special passengers. Public charter and tribal compact schools would also be eligible, and such funding is not part of basic education. By July 1, 2026, OSPI will provide the Legislature with a cost analysis from SY 2024–25, including mileage, ridership, and costs for each type of special students, and for all other to and from pupil transportation. OSPI will also include recommendations on how to incorporate geographic differences faced by rural and high population density urban districts in the transportation funding model. The fiscal impact of the bill is yet to be determined.
- [SHB 1044](#), **capital financial assistance to small school districts with demonstrated financial challenges**—passed the House on March 8, and now is in the House Capital Budget Committee. This bill creates a supplementary capital grant program for districts with enrollments of 1,000 students or fewer for comprehensive instructional facility modernization or replacement. It requires that the grants be coordinated with the SCAP program to the extent that the district has program eligibility. Further, it requires the district awarded the grant to provide a district share equal to 50 percent of the district’s remaining debt capacity for capital purposes, capped at an estimated property tax rate increment of \$1.75 per \$1,000 of assessed district value. According to the fiscal note, OSPI’s cost would be \$137 million.
- [SSB 5057](#), **work group to evaluate the costs of the State Energy Performance Standard for Covered Commercial Buildings**—unfortunately died in the Senate Rules Committee. WAMOA will wait to see if it’s included in the Senate’s 2023–25 Operating Budget, scheduled to be released about March 23.

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The substitute bill would have delayed by one year the Tier 1 covered building energy use intensity target reporting schedule required to comply with the State Energy Performance Standard. It also would have created a work group, convened by the Department of Commerce, to report on the financial impacts to all Tier 1 covered buildings required to comply with the Standard, and make specific recommendations to the Legislature regarding energy efficiency in the building sector. Sen. Mullet, the bill's prime sponsor, sponsored a WAMOA-originated floor amendment, which would have added a WAMOA member to the work group.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“A camel is a horse designed by a committee.”

Alec Issigonis

The deadline for bills to pass their house of origin has passed. Committee agendas are now full of hearings on bills from the opposing house.

Listed below are bills that appear still ‘alive’ remembering that NTIB bills are always in the background and may come forward at any time.

Retirement Related Proposals

As a repeat of a repeat: Previous reports have covered the bills related to addressing the lack of a cost-of-living increase (COLA) for members in TRS/PERS Plan 1 and requesting a COLA for members of those plans. They are [HB 1057/SB 5350](#), [HB 1201/SB 5294](#), and [HB 1459](#).

There are three basic bills currently moving that deal with pensions. These address the request for a one-time 3 percent COLA, employer rates, and how to deal with the \$800 million the Legislature set aside last session to lower the unfunded liability within TRS Plan 1.

[SB 5350](#), would grant a one-time, capped 3 percent COLA for TRS1/PERS1 Plan members. It also directs the Select Committee on Pension Policy (SCPP) to recommend a path to regaining a permanent COLA for these retirees.

The Senate passed the bill 48/0 and it has been moved to the House Appropriations Committee.

[ESSB 5294](#) was amended. Reduces the minimum contribution rates for the Plan 1 Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) in the Public Employees’ and Teachers’ Retirement System Plans 1 (PERS 1 and TRS 1) to 0.5 percent. Sets UAAL rates for PERS 1 and TRS 1 for fiscal years 2024 through 2027. Reduces the scheduled payment of \$800 million into the TRS 1 fund to \$250 million.

The Senate passed the bill 48/0 and it is scheduled for a public hearing March 9 before the House Appropriations Committee.

[ESHB 1057](#), would grant a one-time, capped 3 percent COLA for TRS1/PERS1 Plan members. It also directed the SCPP to recommend a path to regaining a permanent COLA for these retirees. Unlike its companion, an adopted amendment froze current rates until 2027.

The bill passed the House 96/0 and is scheduled for Executive Session March 21 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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

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

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 6–10, 2023

Continued

SHB 1007 passed the House 97/0 and has moved to Executive Session March 13 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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

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

HB 1008 passed the House 93/0 and has been moved to Executive Session March 13 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

SHB 1056: Repealing some postretirement employment restrictions.

Comment: Changes the postretirement employment restrictions on benefits eligibility for Public Employees' Retirement System, Teachers Retirement System, and School Employees Retirement System Plans 2 and 3 members that retired under the 2008 Early Retirement Factors (ERFs). Permits 2008 ERF members to work in retirement system–covered employment for up to 867 hours per year without suspension of retirement benefits. Adjusts benefits for individuals that chose the 3 percent per year early retirement reduction to the level of reduction in the 2008 ERFs for future benefit payments. Effective January 1, 2024.

SHB 1056 passed the House 93/0 and has moved to Executive Session March 13 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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

Comment: Extends the expiration date of the Joint Select Committee on Health Care Oversight from December 31, 2022, until December 31, 2026, and renames it as the Joint Select Committee on Health Care & Behavioral Health Oversight.

Passed Senate 48/0. Executive Session before the House Health Care & Wellness Committee is scheduled March 10.

SSB 5490: Concerning health care coverage for retired or disabled employees denied coverage for failure to timely notify the authority of their intent to defer coverage.

Comment: Allows certain retired public employees who were denied retiree health care coverage by the Public Employees Benefits Board another limited opportunity to enroll. Only retired or disabled employees who were denied coverage for failure to notify the Health Care Authority of their deferral of coverage, and appealed the denial before December 31, 2022, are provided the new opportunity to enroll.

This bill passed the Senate 48/0 and was sent to the House Appropriations Committee for public hearing March 9 and Executive Session March 15.

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

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

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

This bill passed the House 65/33 and will have a public hearing March 14 before the Senate Labor & Commerce 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

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 6–10, 2023

Continued

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.

Passed the House 95/0 and has been moved to the Senate State Government Committee awaiting scheduling.

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

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

This bill passed the House 51/44 and has been sent to the Senate Labor & Commerce awaiting a hearing.

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

Comment: Creates a privilege from examination and disclosure for a union representative and a union employee concerning any communication between the union representative or union employee made during union representation. Applies the privilege from examination and disclosure to the union members and organizations that represent employees of college districts, public employees, faculty at public four-year institutions of higher education, civil service employees, ferry employees, port employees, and labor unions.

This bill passed the House 95/0 and has been sent to the Senate Law & Justice Committee for scheduled hearing.

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

Comment: Requires certain public employers (including school districts) 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 passed the House 56/41 and has been moved to the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee for a public hearing March 16.

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 the House 96/1 and is scheduled for Executive Session before the Senate State Government Committee March 17.

SHB 1248: Concerning pupil transportation.

Comment: Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide transportation safety net awards to school districts with excess special passenger costs for special education, homeless, and foster students, as defined in the operating budget. Requires that school district contracts for pupil transportation services must include sufficient funds to provide employees of the contracting employer with health benefits and pension contributions equivalent to those of school district classified employees. Provides one-time supplemental allocations to districts that

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 6–10, 2023

Continued

experience higher costs because of the new contract requirements. (According to the fiscal note, these allocations are just partial and paltry reimbursement for added costs for the benefits.)

This bill did not advance out of Rules and is ‘dead’ subject to legislative whim.

ESSHB 1320: Concerning access to personnel records.

Comment: Specifies that an employer must provide the employee’s complete, unredacted personnel file within 14 calendar days of the request from the employee, former employee, or their attorney, agent, or fiduciary. Requires an employer to provide to a former employee, upon request, a statement of the employee’s discharge date and reasons, if any, for the discharge. Creates a private cause of action to enforce the requirements. Requires the Department of Labor and Industries and the Employment Security Department to provide employers with information regarding the employer’s obligations and the employee’s rights.

Passed the House 56/40 and will be moved to the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

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

Comment: Requires institutions of higher education to provide enrollment and registration in College in the High School (CHS) courses at no cost to students in grades 9 through 12 at public high schools. Requires the Legislature to appropriate funds to fund CHS courses, at inflation-adjusted rates. Directs high schools that provide a CHS course to include information in the course catalog that there is no fee for students to enroll in a CHS course.

Passed the Senate 48/0 and has been sent to the House awaiting assignment.

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.

SB 5084 passed the Senate 47/2 and is awaiting assignment.

ESSB 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 the Senate 28/21. Sent to the House Labor Committee for public hearing March 14.

E2SSB 5174: Providing adequate and predictable student transportation.

Comment: Requires the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide an analysis of school district transportation costs and allocations to the Legislature by June 1, 2026. Creates a special passenger safety net program.

This bill passed Senate 48/0 and is scheduled for a public hearing before the House Appropriations Committee March 15.

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 passed the Senate 47/0 and has been moved to the House Labor Committee for a public hearing March 15. HB 1656 passed the House 96/0 and has been moved to the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee awaiting scheduling.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 6–10, 2023

Continued

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

Comment: Allows tribal compact schools, employee organizations representing school employees, and school board directors the option of providing health care through the School Employees Benefits Board through SEBB beginning January 1, 2024. Employers opting into coverage under SEBB may determine the terms of employee and dependent eligibility and must pay premiums set by HCA.

Passed the Senate and has been moved to the House Appropriations Committee for public hearing March 9 and Executive Session on March 15.

SSB 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. Removes expired and outdated language in the PFML premium provisions.

Passed the Senate 48/0 and moved to the House Labor Committee for public hearing March 14 and Executive Session March 17.

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

Comment: Members of the state's retirement systems who leave employment to enter the armed forces of the United States may be eligible for interruptive military service credit. Interruptive military service credit applies to all Washington state retirement systems. A member can qualify for up to five years of no-cost interruptive military service credit. The employer and state pay their contributions plus interest and the system subsidizes the member contributions and interest.

Passed the House 49/0 and will be sent to the House Appropriations Committee awaiting scheduling.

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

Comment: Requires public institutions of higher education to enter into data-sharing agreements with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to facilitate the transfer of high school student directory information for informing high school students of postsecondary educational opportunities in the state. Requires school districts with a high school to annually transmit directory information to OSPI by November 1st. Directs OSPI, by no later than the 2025–26 school year, to identify a process for providing student enrollment information to school districts. Permits the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges to coordinate with all community and technical colleges (CTCs) to develop a single data-sharing agreement between the CTCs and OSPI.

Passed the Senate 40/8 and has been moved to the House Education Committee for a public hearing March 13.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

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

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

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Tuesdays

8–10 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

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

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

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Wednesdays

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

Thursdays

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

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

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Fridays

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

10–11 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

Useful Links

Washington State Government

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

State Legislature

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

Senate

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

House of Representatives

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

Legislative Committees

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

Legislative Schedules

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

Office of the Governor

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

OSPI

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

TVW

<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 9, 2023

First Day of Session.

February 17, 2023

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

February 24, 2023

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

March 8, 2023

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

March 29, 2023

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

April 4, 2023

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

April 12, 2023*

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

April 23, 2023

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
SHB 1003	Dual credit program access	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1008 (SB 5420)	Plan 2 members/insurance	S Ways & Means	Bronoske
HB 1011	Long-term care/repeal	H HC/Wellness	Abbarno
2SHB 1013	Regional apprenticeship prgs	S EL/K–12	Maycumber
SHB 1015 (SB 5264)	Paraeducator requirements	S EL/K–12	Santos
HB 1020	State dinosaur	S State Govt & El	Morgan
SHB 1044	Capital assistance/schools	H Passed 3rd	McEntire
ESHB 1048 (SSB 5047)	Voting rights act	S State Govt & El	Mena
SHB 1056 (SB 5349)	Postretirement employment	S Ways & Means	Stokesbary
ESHB 1057 (SB 5350)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	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	S State Govt & El	Kloba
SHB 1109	Special education funding	S EL/K–12	Senn
SHB 1113	Prof. educator reprimands	S EL/K–12	Harris
SHB 1118	School bus safety	H Appropriations	Mosbrucker
HB 1125 (SB 5162)	Transportation budget	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1126 (SB 5164)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
E2SHB 1134	988 system	S Health & Long T	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	S EL/K–12	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
ESHB 1187 (SB 5706)	Employee-union privilege	S Law & Justice	Hackney
SHB 1200 (SB 5273)	Employee information/unions	S Labor & Comm	Alvarado
HB 1201 (ESSB 5294)	Retirement system funding	H 2nd Reading	Ormsby
SHB 1207	Harassment/schools	S EL/K–12	Senn
EHB 1210	School board recordings	S State Govt & El	Rude
HB 1211 (E2SSB 5311)	Special education funding	H Appropriations	Bergquist
SHB 1228	Dual & tribal language edu.	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1230	School websites/drug info.	S EL/K–12	Callan
E2SHB 1238 (SSB 5339)	Free school meals	S EL/K–12	Riccelli
2SHB 1239	Educator ethics & complaints	H Rules R	Santos
SHB 1241	Harassment	H Passed 3rd	Leavitt
HB 1244 (SB 5692)	Enrichment levy authority	H 2nd Reading	Ramel
HB 1246	Health benefits/SEBB	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1248	Pupil transportation	H Rules R	Stonier
2SHB 1272	Voters' pamphlets	H Rules R	Bergquist
SHB 1273 (E2SSB 5243)	High school and beyond plans	H Appropriations	Berg
ESHB 1277	Paraeducator course of study	S EL/K–12	Donaghy
HB 1294	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	H Appropriations	Steele
2SHB 1305	Students with disabilities	H 2nd Reading	Pollet
SHB 1306 (2SSB 5268)	Public works procurement	H 2nd Reading	Tharinger
HB 1308	Graduation pathway options	S EL/K–12	Stonier
2SHB 1316	Dual credit program access	S EL/K–12	Paul
E2SHB 1320 (SSB 5061)	Personnel records	S Labor & Comm	Reed
HB 1328	Schools & families/funding	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
2SHB 1332	Tribes/K–12 instruction	H Passed 3rd	Lekanoff
SHB 1346 (2SSB 5071)	Purple star award	S EL/K–12	Shavers
HB 1353	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
HB 1354	School volunteers/conviction	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1368 (SB 5431)	Zero emission school buses	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1373	Illegal encampment removal	H Housing	Stokesbary
HB 1374 (SSB 5305)	Office of career connect WA	H Postsec Ed & W	Slatter
HB 1376	School practice standards	H Education	Santos

ESHB 1377	Continuing education/K-12	S EL/K-12	Santos
SHB 1386	Youth development grants	H Appropriations	Rule
E2SHB 1392 (SB 5464)	Electronics repair	S Environment, En	Gregerson
SHB 1406	Youth seeking housing assist	S Human Services	Cortes
HB 1411	Cross-sector prof. dev.	H Appropriations	Ortiz-Self
HB 1418 (SB 5442)	Charter schools/enrichment	H Appropriations	Springer
HB 1423 (SSB 5372)	Trust land transfer program	H Cap Budget	Hackney
HB 1429	Educational employee strikes	H Labor & Workplace	Stokesbary
ESHB 1436	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	Pollet
HB 1444 (SSB 5126)	Common school trust revenue	H Cap Budget	McEntire
HB 1459	PERS & TRS plan 1 adjustment	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1468	Impact fee deferrals	H 2nd Reading	Goehner
HB 1472	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	Barkis
EHB 1478	Student rights	S EL/K-12	Timmons
E2SHB 1479 (SB 5559)	Student restraint, isolation	H Passed 3rd	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 & Gaming	Harris
SHB 1504 (ESSB 5257)	Elementary school recess	S EL/K-12	Low
HB 1527 (SB 5539)	Tax increment financing	S Business, Fin S	Wylie
HB 1536	H.S. diplomas/withholding	S EL/K-12	Timmons
E2SHB 1541 (SB 5616)	Lived experience	S State Govt & El	Farivar
HB 1549	AP course options	H Education	Stonier
2SHB 1550	Transition to kindergarten	S EL/K-12	Santos
HB 1556 (SB 5495)	Property tax rebates	H Finance	Berg
HB 1560	Property tax exemptions	H Finance	Shavers
E2SHB 1565	Prof. education workforce	S EL/K-12	Ortiz-Self
HB 1566	Vacation leave accrual	H Rules R	Bateman
SHB 1590	Oversight board for DCYF	S Human Services	Dent
HB 1605 (SSB 5668)	Small districts/skill center	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 1608	Anaphylaxis meds./schools	H Education	Bronoske
SHB 1609	School library info and tech	H Appropriations	Eslick

HB 1615	Education savings accounts	H Education	Eslick
2SHB 1618	Childhood sexual abuse/SOL	S Law & Justice	Farivar
SHB 1621	Local government procurement	S Loc Gov, Land U	Ryu
HB 1622	Students/homelessness	S EL/K–12	Fey
HB 1624	ESD election administration	S EL/K–12	Ybarra
HB 1649	Prejudgment interest	H Civil R & Judi	Hackney
SHB 1658	Work experience/H.S. credit	S EL/K–12	Shavers
HB 1667 (SB 5563)	Prevailing wage	H Labor & Workplace	Schmidt
HB 1670	Property tax limit factor	H Rules R	Ormsby
HB 1675	School safety dashboard	H Education	McEntire
SHB 1676	Special ed. early support	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1679 (SB 5719)	Student homelessness group	S Human Services	Rule
SHB 1692	Student advisory groups	H Rules R	Bergquist
SHB 1693 (ESSB 5702)	Student homelessness pilot	H Rules R	Lekanoff
HB 1697	Early achievers, voluntary	H Human Svc, You	Walsh
SHB 1701	Institutional ed. programs	S EL/K–12	Callan
HB 1703	Local property tax levies	H Local Govt	Orcutt
HB 1704	Sales and use tax rate	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1710 (SSB 5248)	Tutoring & extended learning	H Appropriations	Rude
EHB 1714	Financial literacy grants	H Passed 3rd	Stonier
HB 1721	Skill center class size	H Appropriations	Paul
ESHB 1732	K–12 inflation adjustments	S Ways & Means	Bergquist
HB 1741	Prototypical school formulas	H Appropriations	Rule
ESHB 1744	Charter school oversight	S EL/K–12	Rude
2SHB 1746 (SB 5718)	State broadband map	S Environment, En	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 Passed 3rd	Berg
HB 1756	Energy/tax	H Finance	Ramel
HB 1759	Chinese American month	H State Govt & T	Santos
HB 1793	Wireless devices tax	H Finance	Gregerson
HB 1819	K–12 music instruction	H Education	Reed
HB 1825	Teacher comp./state schools	H Appropriations	Harris

HB 1827	Vaccination status	H Civil R & Judiciary	Walsh
HJR 4203	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4205 (SJR 8206)	Property tax rebates	H Finance	Berg
SB 5000	Americans of Chinese descent	H 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	H Education	Wellman
SB 5020	Education at 6 years of age	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5024	K–12 education/parent rights	S EL/K–12	Dozier
SB 5029	School district boards	S EL/K–12	Short
SB 5031	Special ed safety net awards	H Education	Wellman
SB 5038	K–12 empl. notice deadlines	S EL/K–12	Mullet
SSB 5047 (ESHB 1048)	Voting rights act	S Rules 2	Saldana
2SSB 5048	College in high school fees	S Passed 3rd	Mullet
SSB 5054	Prof. learning communities	H Education	Wellman
SB 5059	Prejudgment interest	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SSB 5061 (E2SHB 1320)	Personnel records	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SB 5064	Special ed. excess costs	S EL/K–12	Wellman
SB 5065	Bone marrow donation/schools	H Exec Action	Short
SB 5068	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	MacEwen
2SSB 5071 (SHB 1346)	Purple star designation	S 2nd Reading	Nobles
SSB 5072	Highly capable students	H Exec Action	Nobles
SSB 5085	School principals/employment	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
ESSB 5102	School library info and tech	H Education	Wellman
SSB 5126 (HB 1444)	Common school trust revenue	H Cap Budget	Pedersen
SSB 5127	Student information/PRA	H State Govt & Tr	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 2nd Reading	Wilson
SB 5162 (HB 1125)	Transportation budget	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5164 (HB 1126)	Transportation budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias

E2SSB 5174	Student transportation	H Appropriations	Wellman
ESB 5175	School principal contracts	S Passed 3rd	Wellman
SB 5180	Teacher mobility compact	H Education	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
2SSB 5225	Working conn. child care	H Human Svc, Youth	Wilson
SSB 5237	Education law noncompliance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
E2SSB 5243 (SHB 1273)	High school and beyond plans	H Education	Wellman
SB 5246	Supreme court fiscal notes	S Law & Justice	Holy
SSB 5248 (HB 1710)	Tutoring & extended learning	S Ways & Means	Braun
2SSB 5254	Leasing of state lands	S 2nd Reading	Van De Wege
2SSB 5268 (SHB 1306)	Public works procurement	H Innov, Comm & E	Hasegawa
SB 5273 (SHB 1200)	Employee information/unions	S Labor & Comm	Valdez
SSB 5305 (HB 1374)	Office of career connect WA	S Ways & Means	Wellman
E2SSB 5311 (HB 1211)	Special education funding	H Education	Wellman
E2SSB 5315	Special education/nonpublic	H Education	Wilson
SB 5327	Intern wages	S Labor & Comm	Keiser
SB 5332	Homeless camps/schools, etc.	S Loc Gov, Land	King
SSB 5339 (E2SHB 1238)	Free school meals	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SB 5343	School construction costs	S EL/K–12	Schoesler
SB 5344	Public school revolving fund	S 2nd Reading	Schoesler
SB 5345	School buildings/energy	S Environment, E	Schoesler
SB 5346	Student art/school const.	S EL/K–12	Schoesler
SB 5349 (SHB 1056)	Postretirement employment	S Rules 2	Conway
SB 5350 (ESHB 1057)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Conway
ESB 5355	Sex trafficking prev. ed.	H Education	Wilson
SB 5363	Cannabis advertising	S Passed 3rd	MacEwen
ESSB 5365	Vapor and tobacco/minors	H Reg Subst & Gaming	Saldana
SSB 5372 (HB 1423)	DNR land	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5403	School depreciation subfunds	H Education	Schoesler
SB 5404	Cannabis revenue/local gov.	S Labor & Comm	Wagoner

SB 5408	Ninth grade success grants	S Ways & Means	Liias
SB 5420 (HB 1008)	Plan 2 members/insurance	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5431 (SHB 1368)	Zero emission school buses	S EL/K–12	Shewmake
2SSB 5438	Supportive relationships	H HC/Wellness	Warnick
SSB 5441	School district curricula	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5442 (HB 1418)	Charter schools/enrichment	S EL/K–12	Mullet
SB 5444	Firearm sensitive places	S Law & Justice	Valdez
SB 5449	School buses/other use	S Transportation	Warnick
ESB 5462	Inclusive learning standards	H Education	Liias
SB 5464 (E2SHB 1392)	Electronics repair	S Environment, E	Stanford
SB 5479	Long-term care/referendum	S Labor & Comm	Schoesler
SB 5485	Public employees/child care	S Ways & Means	Shewmake
SB 5495 (HB 1556)	Property tax rebates	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SB 5505	School year expansion	S EL/K–12	Hawkins
SB 5511	K–12 education funding	S EL/K–12	Braun
SB 5514 (HB 1582)	Right turns	S Transportation	Lovick
SB 5527	Graduation pathway options	S Rules 2	Mullet
SB 5554	College grant award amounts	S Ways & Means	Nguyen
SB 5556 (HB 1496)	Naselle Youth Camp property	S State Govt & El	Wilson
SB 5558	Rights of parents	S EL/K–12	McCune
SB 5559 (E2SHB 1479)	Student restraint, isolation	S EL/K–12	Wilson
SB 5563 (HB 1667)	Prevailing wage	S Labor & Comm	King
SB 5577	Capital broadband program	S Environment, E	Torres
SSB 5586	Paid leave data	H Labor & Workplace	King
SB 5590 (HB 1489)	Mt. St. Helens license plate	S Transportation	Wilson
2SSB 5593	Student data transfer	H Education	Liias
SB 5595	State nickname	H State Govt & Tr	Wilson
SB 5616 (E2SHB 1541)	Lived experience	S State Govt & E	Valdez
SSB 5617	Career & tech. ed. courses	H Education	Wellman
SB 5618	Local property tax limit	S Loc Gov, Land	Kuderer
SB 5625	Public employee retirees	S Ways & Means	Liias
SSB 5626	K–12 media literacy	H Education	Liias
SB 5641	African heritage week	S State Govt & E	Fortunato

SB 5647	School safety/temp employees	S Rules 2	Torres
SSB 5648	Board of education waivers	H Education	Wellman
ESB 5650	K–12 inflationary increases	H Appropriations	Rolfes
SB 5653	Minors & parents/rights	S EL/K–12	Fortunato
SSB 5655	WA achievers grant program	S Rules 2	Torres
SB 5656	School security grants	S EL/K–12	Torres
SB 5661	Skill center class sizes	S EL/K–12	Boehnke
SSB 5668 (HB 1605)	Small districts/skill center	S Ways & Means	Shewmake
2SSB 5670	Running start/10th grade	S 2nd Reading	Hawkins
SB 5671	K–12 experience factors	S EL/K–12	MacEwen
SB 5678	Firearms safety/K–12	S EL/K–12	Wagoner
SB 5680 (HB 1747)	Seismic safety/schools	S EL/K–12	Schoesler
SSB 5684	Small works rosters	S 2nd Reading	Hasegawa
SB 5688	Public lands/carbon seq.	S Ways & Means	Lovelett
SB 5692 (HB 1244)	Enrichment levy authority	S EL/K–12	Lovelett
SB 5706 (ESHB 1187)	Employee-union privilege	S Law & Justice	Frame
SB 5710	Behavioral health/youth	S Ways & Means	Torres
SB 5711 (HB 1156)	College grant eligibility	H Postsec Ed & Work	Nobles
SB 5712	College grant/promise prg.	S Higher Ed & Work	Liias
SB 5713	Certain schools/reg. factors	S EL/K–12	Wagoner
SB 5718 (2SHB 1746)	State broadband map	S Environment, E	Wellman
SB 5719 (HB 1679)	Student homelessness group	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SSB 5723	Even-numbered year elections	S Rules 2	Valdez
SB 5731 (HB 1096)	Amateur sports officials	S Law & Justice	Lovick
SSB 5743	Transportation resources	H Transportation	Liias
SJM 8007	IDEA funding	S EL/K–12	Kauffman
SJR 8200	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
SJR 8203	Public school revolving fund	S 2nd Reading	Schoesler
SJR 8206 (HJR 4205)	Property tax rebates	S Ways & Means	Kuderer