



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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January 19, 2024



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About TWIO

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This Week in Review

Week Two of the 2024 Legislative Session is in the books—and the flurry of activity continued. Over 1,000 bills have been introduced since the start of session, in addition to almost 1,200 bills re-introduced from last year. As the Legislature moves to Week Three, about 2,300 bills are on the table. Understand, however, that many of these bills are “message” bills, introduced to make a statement, or bills intended to start a conversation—with the knowledge the bills have little chance of movement. So, there is a tremendous number of bills, but a significantly lower number that are really in play. Even though we are only two weeks in, it is appropriate to discuss rapidly approaching legislative milestones.

In less than two weeks, the volume of bills will be dramatically reduced. The Legislature's first self-imposed **“cutoff” deadline** arrives on Wednesday, January 31. In order to remain alive, all bills must be adopted by their original house policy committee (that is, House bills out of House policy committees, and Senate bills out of Senate policy committees) by January 31. The next cut-off arrives just a few days later. All bills that have a fiscal impact must be passed out of their original house fiscal committee (that is, House bills out of the House Appropriations, Finance, Capital Budget, or Transportation Committees, and Senate bills out of the Senate Ways & Means, or Transportation Committees) by Monday, February 5. At this point, legislative committees will take a break and most of the action will occur in the House and Senate Chambers, as each body holds lengthy Floor sessions (along with closed door political caucus meetings) to move bills out of their original house before legislative committees resume meeting—this time taking public testimony and acting on opposite house bills.

With the imminent arrival of this first set of cut-off dates, it is important to remember that budget bills and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) are exempt from these early cut-off deadlines. Additionally, there are several ways to revive “dead” bills. The easiest way is to amend language from a dead bill onto a bill that continues to live. There are also multiple procedural maneuvers available to revive dead bills, including simply waiving the rules that preclude a bill from moving; virtually every rule in Olympia can be set aside if the necessary votes are available to do so. Bottom line: no bill is truly dead until the final gavel falls on the last day of session.

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Committee Action

During Week Two, most legislative committees continued to have full agendas. Public hearings on bills continued; however, many committees have already started shifting to executive action, adopting bills, in a rush to beat the upcoming cutoff.

Operating Budget

There continues to be a lack of understanding among most legislators about the number of districts that are facing financial straits. A few districts are already underwater and are in binding conditions. Several others appear to be on the edge of going into binding conditions. Many struggling districts have levies on the ballot in a few weeks and failure for most of them will force tough decisions. Already many districts are in conversations about closing schools, cutting programs, or laying off staff (some will have to use a combination of cost cutting approaches).

If you review the laundry list of [K–12 bills](#) being introduced, you will find a stack of legislation that will add additional burdens to districts’ plates, but little-to-no bills providing relief. There are a couple of bills that address levies and/or Local Effort Assistance; however, those face an uphill battle—more on those issues below. Additionally, legislators are already starting preliminary discussions about the Operating Budget, albeit mostly behind-the-scenes; the focus of budget conversations are not on assisting K–12 education.

Given the current situation, we will continue to work on multiple priority issues; however, much of the conversation for education advocates has turned to funding. In some areas of the state, student enrollment continues to be below pre-pandemic levels and almost all districts continue to deal with underfunding in special education and pupil transportation (even though these are constitutionally required basic education programs that are required to be “amply funded”).

Of course, many of the current funding woes are due to the current, inequitable system devised by the *McCleary* “solution” in 2017 and 2018. One of the key tenets of the Legislature’s required update of education financing was to reduce—or eliminate—the funding inequities between districts. Unfortunately, the implementation of Regionalization, using a flawed methodology, the adoption of an unfair Experience Factor, and a major overhaul of levies and Local Effort Assistance (LEA or “levy equalization”), using unsuitable calculations, has exacerbated the inequities in the funding system. **We encourage school administrators, as you are engaging with your legislators, to lay your cards on the table and, if you are—or expect to be—in a financial bind, be prepared to explain why and be prepared to describe what may happen if our broken funding system is not fixed or additional resources are not provided.** We often remind administrators to “tell your story”—this is a case where you definitely need to tell your story; however, this is also a situation where hard data will help.

Before we jump into this week’s committee action, let’s take a step back to last week, where an in-depth discussion about education funding occurred. Last Thursday, the House Finance Committee held a work session on the “Finance Policy Structure for Basic Education in Washington.” Normally, these kinds of discussions in the House would occur in the Appropriations Committee, which is the “spending” committee. The House Finance Committee is the “revenue” committee, so they usually focus on collection side of the budget equation. Representative April Berg (D-Mill Creek), the House Finance Committee Chair, however, is a former school director in both Edmonds and Everett School Districts—and has a passion for schools and understands school finance.

Opening the work session, Committee members were briefed by Committee staff on a broad discussion of [revenues that support basic education](#). This was essentially a primer on education funding (probably a work session every legislator should attend). This general discussion set the stage for a more in-depth discussion about

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how our funding system impacts students, along with potential policy solutions addressing the “adequate and equitable” question. Presenting was Dr. David Knight, Associate Professor of Education Finance and Policy at the University of Washington. If you do not want to take the time to review his full [presentation](#), the initial slide noting his four key points tell the tale:

From prior research, we know...

1. Additional spending improves outcomes on average, but impacts depend on how funds are allocated and used.
2. Schools serving higher-poverty student populations require additional resources to provide equal educational opportunity.

And from our recent research at the University of Washington, we know...

3. Washington’s state school finance system does not allocate funding such that districts have adequate resources to meet student needs.
4. Washington’s mechanism for generating local property values is inequitable for taxpayers and school districts.

This is a message, I think, every educator could argue: spending improves outcomes and higher-poverty students require additional resources, yet the state does not provide adequate resources to meet student needs and the local levy system is inequitable for taxpayers and school districts. Again, this is a work session ALL legislators should have attended.

Without going into the details of his [presentation](#) (it is worth the time to review), some of the highlights are home runs. Slide Nine states clearly “Few districts in Washington are “fully funded” but the size of funding gaps differs across districts.” The next slide is damning and should make legislators jittery (although some may just get mad and/or defensive). Slide Ten notes “Higher-poverty districts did not receive as large of a funding increase following *McCleary*.” Ouch. Not only is the system inequitable—it underfunds high-poverty districts more than other districts. Remember, this presentation was not provided by some self-serving advocate, it was presented by a third-party researcher.

Next, Dr. Knight walked through a discussion of Regionalization and Levies. The information was not new—higher regionalization districts received more state funding than districts with low (or no) regionalization. The information on the revised levy system was also not new news, but explicit comments on the impact were powerful. He noted two key findings related to the levy lid reforms:

1. Higher-poverty, lower property wealth school districts pay higher levy rates, on average; and
2. Higher-poverty, lower property wealth school districts generate less levy revenue, **and were disproportionately impacted by EHB 2242 *McCleary* levy lid reform** [emphasis added]

Certainly, these outcomes were not what legislators intended; however, now that they have the evidence that some of their reforms did not work, do they have the will or desire to make the necessary changes? (By the way, Thomas A. Edison had some wisdom about intentions, stating: “A good intention, with a bad approach, often leads to a poor result.” Amen.)

Dr. Knight also discussed the fact that lower property wealth, “rate capped” districts saw larger declines in local levy revenues—and, even with Local Effort Assistance, lower property wealth districts pay a higher local levy tax rate, and at the same time, generate substantially less local revenue. He also noted that both revenues capped (\$2,500 per student) and rate capped (\$1.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation) districts saw decreases in local revenue after the new system was put in place.

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In closing his [presentation](#), (the link to his presentation is provided one more time) Dr. Knight laid out the question about what policy levers could help address the current school financing challenges. His response to his own question included: increasing Local Effort Assistance; addressing Regionalization; increasing the Learning Assistance Program; and expanding capital funding, including the School Construction Assistance Program.

Following Dr. Knight's presentation, Superintendent Reykdal provided a [review of school funding](#) and continued his message about the overall system. Two of his major messages, in this presentation and elsewhere, is: the K–12 spending as a share of state GDP is lower than the national average; and K–12 spending as a share of the state Operating Budget continues to decline (from a peak of 52 percent in 2019 to under 44 percent today). His argument is both of these numbers should increase to ensure public education is growing and changing with our economy. He also presented a series of charts (which you likely have seen elsewhere) describing the decline in per pupil spending if it is adjusted for inflation. Slide Six also sends a major message that legislators either don't get or won't acknowledge. The Slide portrays the financial impact due to enrollment declines. Coupled with enrollment stabilization funds and emergency relief assistance, most districts were able to stay above water. In 2023–24 and 2024–25 (projected), however, many districts are—or will be—underwater if additional assistance is not provided. Reykdal also outlines his rationale for linking levy lids with Regionalization ([SB 5956](#), discussed below).

Those of us in Olympia continue to hammer on school funding—the inequitable and broken system (Regionalization; Experience Factor; Levies; Local Effort Assistance); the continued underfunding of special education and pupil transportation; needed updates to MSOC (to address dramatic insurance rate and utility rate increases); and the need to provide realistic staffing allocations across the Prototypical School Funding Model.

This will be a hard fight with many obstacles, including: timing, given this is a short, Supplemental Session; a potential lack of resources (although it is more about multiple competing priorities—none of which are declared as a constitutional paramount duty); and a growing animosity from legislators. On the last point, quite simply, many legislators are just plain tired of dealing with K–12 Education, with a continuing belief that *McCleary* solved all our problems. (If you review Dr. Knight's presentation, that is clearly not the case.) And, even during the pandemic, billions of dollars were provided to sustain schools (of course, those were federal funds, letting state legislators off the hook, allowing them to focus on those other priorities). Additionally, do not be surprised, but politics is also at play. Legislators are election animals—and they watch polls. Be assured, they are well-aware that in the last two years, in the pre-Session legislative priority Poll (from [Crosscut/Elway Poll](#)), out of nine priorities, respondents ranked K–12 education dead last (5 percent in [2023](#)) and sixth place (9 percent in 2024).

Again, it is incumbent on school administrators to send this message to your local legislators. They may not listen, but if you say nothing, they are given license to follow their own uninformed advice. If you speak up and legislators do not positively respond, at least we can make their decision to neglect education difficult.

Special Education

Special education is receiving a lot of airtime this session. That is positive; however, it is unfortunate there is almost NO discussion about adjusting special education multipliers to help reduce the gap between what school districts expend and what the state provides. Remember, in 2023 the Legislature provided \$373 million for special education—a significant increase. Unfortunately, even that significant increase did not come close to erasing the funding gap—which currently sits at over \$400 million.

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Nevertheless, there are multiple bills addressing special education this session. Monday was essentially “special education” day in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee, as they heard four bills. [SB 5852](#) makes adjustments to the special education safety net. The bill would require the Safety Net Oversight Committee to limit its review to relevant documentation that illustrates adherence to safety net award criteria. Additionally, the Committee would be prohibited from making any determinations regarding the content of individualized education programs (IEPs) beyond confirming documented and quantified services and evidence of corresponding expenditures. The bill would also clarify that safety net awards may only be adjusted for errors in applications or IEPs that materially affect the demonstration of need. OSPI would be required to develop a survey requesting feedback from small school districts regarding the safety net application process; the deadline is December 2024. Then, by December 2025, OSPI would be required to use the survey feedback to implement a simplified, standardized safety net application for all school districts that reduces barriers to safety net funding. The bill was adopted by the Committee yesterday.

There are four bills on the table that would adjust the current 15.0 percent special education enrollment cap. The Committee, on Monday, heard [SB 6014](#). This is the governor’s request bill, which would increase the cap to 17.25 percent. You might recall the discussion last year regarding the change from a 13.5 percent cap to a 15.0 percent cap. Senator Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island), Chair of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, introduced a separate bill to increase the cap to 14.5 percent, arguing that the national average of special education students was 14.5 percent—and that was an appropriate limit. This year, when Sen. Wellman brought SB 6014 before the Committee, she noted that the current national average of special education students was 17.25 percent, noting she was supportive because the bill matched the national average. It was frustrating when this argument was made last year; it is even more frustrating that it continues to be made. The bill was adopted by the Committee yesterday.

The proposal to increase the special education funding cap to 17.25 percent is also moving in the House. [HB 2180](#), the companion to SB 6014, was heard in the House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday. There is no guarantee what will happen in the end; however, given that the governor’s proposal is moving in two bills, one in each house, and Superintendent Reykdal’s proposal to eliminate the enrollment cap ([HB 2174](#)) sits dormant, it appears 17.25 percent is the high watermark. You could argue this is better than nothing (and you would probably be right); however, we continue to believe that by maintaining ANY cap, regardless of the number, the Legislature is continuing to admit it will never fully fund special education.

Interestingly enough, while the Legislature refuses to fully fund special education, they are chastising the federal government for not following through on its commitment to special education. [SJM 8007](#), a Joint Memorial, would request that Congress pass and the President sign federal legislation to fully fund 40 percent of the costs of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)—as they promised they would in 1975. The Memorial was adopted by the Committee yesterday.

The final special education bill, [SB 5883](#), would stipulate that a school district has the burden of proof when it is a party to a special education due process hearing. It would also create an exception to this burden of proof requirement in circumstances when a parent seeks reimbursement for a unilateral parental placement.

As the bill is currently written, the burden of proof “shifts” to the accused; that is, the school district in all circumstances. We are working with WSSDA, which believes the shift of burden to the school district makes sense under only two circumstances. The first is if the other party, generally the parent, is not represented by legal counsel. However, parents are often represented by counsel and in addition to benefiting from that skillful representation, under the IDEA they have the right to recover their attorneys’ fees if they prevail. Shifting the burden is also fair if the

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other party has requested to mediate, but the school district has refused. There has been an effort to amend the bill to address these concerns; however, the Committee adopted the bill yesterday, with no amendments.

Pupil Transportation

Last week, we talked about [SB 5873](#), this year’s version of the Pupil Transportation fix bill, intended to make the system more transparent, predictable, and adequately funded (additional details in [TWIO Week 1](#)). The bill was heard and adopted with no amendments by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. **SB 5873 has been scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday, January 23, at 4:00 p.m.**

We also discussed a concerning bill that currently has some momentum—[HB 1368](#), regarding zero-emission buses. The bill was heard in the House Appropriations Committee last Thursday and was scheduled for executive action yesterday. The Committee met to hold a public hearing on a handful of bills, then went to caucus to discuss a series of amendments. We noted the [Proposed Second Substitute](#) last week; however, the sponsor made several changes to that amendment and introduced another [Proposed Second Substitute \(2\)](#).

The alternate Substitute was intended to garner support from the education community and included multiple updates that had been discussed in the last week. One of the changes would have continued the mandate that new buses purchased after September 1, 2027, would have to be zero-emission; however, ONLY districts located in a community highly impacted by air pollution, as identified by the Department of Ecology under the Climate Commitment Act would have the mandate. For all other districts, the mandate would kick in September 1, 2030. The districts that would have fallen under the mandate are a mixed of big and small, east, and west, urban and rural. Here are the districts we understand are considered to be “highly impacted by air pollution”: Auburn, Bethel, Central Valley, Clover Park, Columbia, East Valley (Spokane), East Valley (Yakima), Eastmont, Ellensburg, Everett, Evergreen (Clark), Federal Way, Franklin Pierce, Grandview, Granger, Highline, Kennewick, Kent, Mabton, Mukilteo, Pasco, Prosser, Puyallup, Quincy, Renton, Richland, Royal, Seattle, Shoreline, Spokane, Sunnyside, Tacoma, Tukwila, Union Gap, Vancouver, Wapato, Waples, Wenatchee, West Valley (Spokane), and Yakima. (NOTE: Regardless if this language sticks in this bill or not, you might want to note whether your district is on the list because there are many other pieces of environmental legislation that are being addressed that may provide funding and/or mandates for districts in “highly impacted by air pollution” communities.) This is a positive adjustment—if you’re not one of the districts on this list.

The other major amendment in the alternate Substitute would have established two-year, renewable extensions from zero-emission school bus requirements, rather than a single extension of no more than five years, as provided in the original bill. These two-year, renewable extensions, which would postpone the mandate, would be provided to school districts if it is determined that the purchase, operation, or contracting of a zero-emission school bus is not feasible. OSPI would work with the Department of Ecology in evaluating and granting the extensions.

Seven amendments to this alternative Substitute were introduced. One would have exempted small schools (under 1,000) from the mandate, others provided an allowance to use grant funding for infrastructure needs. While some of the amendments were an attempt to “perfect” the bill, others were attempts to slow the bill down. The [amendment](#) that most of the education community was rallying around would have stripped the mandate, and would have changed the formula-based grant program to a voluntary grant program for which any eligible entities could apply.

We supported this amendment simply because the proposals on the table do not cover all of the costs associated with converting to electric buses. Costs include

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the excess costs of the buses, but also the costs of the necessary infrastructure for fast charging facilities. We are also concerned about “demand surcharges” that are being added by utilities in some areas of the state; those additional costs are not addressed anywhere. There continue to be some broad concerns, as addressed last week, including the safety and reliability issues. With the continuing cold weather in Washington, we are hearing more and more anecdotes indicating that electric buses simply are NOT reliable in all weather.

Finally, we still firmly believe that the current, broken pupil transportation system should be fixed and fully funded before a new zero emission program is brought online. That said, we might be able to back off our opposition if the current mandates are lifted. The bill sponsor and the environmental community who is pushing for this bill are adamantly opposed to lifting the mandate.

As noted above, HB 1368 was on the executive action list in the House Appropriations Committee yesterday; however, after meeting in caucus to discuss the amendments—for a significant amount of time—the Chair, upon returning to open session, announced the bill would be set down. Apparently, the Democrats in caucus were raising concerns about OTHER unfunded costs in education (e.g., special education, among others as discussed above) and wondered if this would further cause financial trouble for districts.

This bill is sure to be back on the table at some point, so we must be prepared, but for now it appears we have helped sow enough dissention to slow the bill down. Thank you to the many of you who sent in emails, phone calls and text messages to Appropriations Committee members, letting them know about our concerns.

Simple Majority—Bonds

Last week we discussed the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee hearing—and adoption of **SJR 8207**, the constitutional amendment to authorize the simple majority approval of school district bonds (the necessary implanting legislation, **SB 5823**, was also heard and adopted). The Resolution was referred to the Senate Ways & Means Committee, which has not yet scheduled a hearing.

We also noted that [HJR 4207/HB 1843](#) was scheduled to be heard this week in the House Education Committee. What we failed to note is that this constitutional amendment would have authorized school district bonds to be approved with a 55 percent vote, not simple majority. We also discussed the Democratic and Republican media availabilities and their respective discussions about simple majority. Democratic leaders clearly stated this was a priority but did not believe they could get Republican support (constitutional amendments require a two-thirds vote by both houses and even with large Democrat majorities, they do not represent two-thirds in either house). Republican leaders, for their part, made clear they would not be supporting the simple majority—or the 55 percent compromise.

Interestingly enough, as the bill was being introduced to the Committee, Representative Paul Harris (R-Vancouver), sponsor of [HJR 4207/HB 1843](#) noted that he was unique in his caucus because he believed “none of my caucus members agree with me on this issue.” Fifty-seven Democrats, plus one Republican does not equal the required 66 votes for passage.

School Construction

We still believe there will be a heavy conversation about school construction this session; however, other than simple majority, legislators are slowly wading into that conversation. Yesterday, the House Capital Budget Committee did address a couple of school construction-related bills. [HB 2017](#) is intended to assist school districts that have difficulty adopting bonds. The bill would create a new capital grant program, known as the Aging Schools Assistance Program, for planning, modernization, and new construction projects in school districts with student enrollment of more than 1,001. The existing Small District and Tribal Compact School Advisory Committee,

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along with potential supplementary members appointed OSPI, would be required to evaluate and prioritize planning and construction grants for the Program. Any supplementary members must have additional expertise as needed to evaluate project applications. Additionally, the Advisory Committee may propose changes to the eligibility threshold and grant application scoring procedures to the Legislature as they learn more about the characteristics of school districts that are unable to replace or modernize their aging school facilities.

The Committee also heard [HB 2195](#), which would provide assistance to the Early Learning Facilities program. Under the bill, applications for construction, renovation, purchase, or repair grants or loans to facilities that are ready for construction would be prioritized. This is fine; however, there are concerns. First, the bill provides this program with a dedicated revenue stream, which is positive for the program; however, the revenue stream that is proposed will negatively impact K–12 construction. In previous newsletters, we have talked at length about the Capital Gain Tax. In short, up to \$500 million per fiscal year is dedicated to the Education Legacy Trust Account, while any revenue beyond \$500 million is deposited in the Common School Construction Account to support K–12 facilities. HB 2195 would provide 25 percent of the “excess” Capital Gains proceeds (that is, funds above \$500 million per year) to fund this program. When the Legislature adopted the Capital Gains Tax, they made the conscious decision to provide support to school facilities—a commitment that should be kept. This is especially important if the Legislature follows the governor’s plan to eliminate all bonding and replace that revenue with the Capital Gains-supported Common School Construction Account.

Another concern is that funding in this program can be provided to private entities, including religiously affiliated entities. Funds set aside for public education should not be siphoned off to private entities.

Levies & Local Effort Assistance

Many school districts continue to struggle under the *McCleary*-related levy and LEA reforms. As noted earlier in this newsletter, revising levies and LEA is one of the major funding faults that are impeding school districts. We have been raising concerns about levies and LEA since the formulas were changed in 2017 but have received mostly deaf ears. As districts face increasing financial difficulties and some districts are losing LEA funds, some legislators have finally stepped up and are willing to address the issues. Unfortunately, not all of the solutions on the table can be supported.

[SB 5809](#), an LEA-related bill, was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee last week—and adopted by the Committee yesterday. The bill unfortunately only addresses charter schools. It would implement two changes:

- Local Effort Assistance would be provided to charter schools in the amount of the actual enrichment levy per student for the school district in which the charter school is located, multiplied by the charter school enrollment, up to \$1,550 per-pupil (adjusted by inflation); and
- Charter schools would be authorized to apply for state grants on the same basis as school districts.

On Monday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee also held a public hearing on a levy-related bill, [SB 5956](#), requested by Superintendent Reykdal. Currently, school districts with less than 40,000 students have their levies capped at \$2.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value or \$2,500 per pupil—whichever is less; Districts with over 40,000 students are capped at \$3,000 per pupil. For districts with less than 40,000 students, SB 5956 would cap enrichment levies at \$2,500 per pupil, multiplied by the district’s regionalization factor. Because this bill is tied to regionalization, it would enhance levy lids of eleven districts.

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We have members on both sides of this issue, so we took a middle of the road approach and focused our public comments on overall state funding, noting that the funding concern right now is not levies, but the underfunding of basic education. We argued that if basic education programs were fully funded (special education and transportation, for example), school districts would not have to use levy funds to backfill the state's underfunding. With those levy dollars freed up, perhaps districts would not need additional levy funds. We also raised the concern that one of the major tenets of the *McCleary* "solution" was to eliminate—or at least reduce—inequities between districts. By providing a select set of districts the ability to increase their levies—while doing nothing for other districts—the current inequities would be exacerbated. Additionally, part of the basis for the *McCleary* lawsuit was that the state's unconstitutional underfunding was forcing an unconstitutional overreliance on levies. Continuing to increase the levy lid risks another lawsuit.

Finally, we clearly stated that IF the Legislature truly believes a levy lid increase is necessary, they need to do something that helps the majority of districts, including adjusting and providing additional support of Local Effort Assistance.

When this bill was being introduced, Sen. Wellman made comments that she understood this was just an incremental step in addressing funding and was committed to come back and fix regionalization. Unfortunately, she believes that by tying levies to regionalization, it helps to fix regionalization. We would argue, tying levies to regionalization, which uses a flawed methodology makes regionalization a bigger mess. Nevertheless, when she admitted this was only an incremental step to solving our funding issues, she noted that this was a short session and funding is limited, so the Legislature can only move so far. We said we understood the concern; however, we have been asking for fixes to regionalization, the experience factor, levies, and LEA for almost six years, so saying you cannot do it all in one, short session doesn't fly.

The Week Ahead

Following is a select list of some of the key issues up for action next week:

- **[SB 5969](#)**—This bill would authorize school districts to contract indebtedness and issue bonds without a vote of the people, subject to the current indebtedness limit of 0.375 percent, for the purpose of erecting buildings and providing the necessary furniture, apparatus, or equipment.

SB 5969 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Monday, January 22, at 1:30 p.m.

[HB 2411](#), a companion to SB 5969, is scheduled to be heard in the House Capital Budget Committee on Thursday, January 25, at 1:30 p.m.

- **[SB 5978](#)**—This bill would authorize OSPI to act as a guarantor for a county when the county provides a loan to a school district.

SB 5978 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Monday, January 22, at 1:30 p.m.

- **[SB 5873](#)**—As discussed earlier, this bill would provide for a more transparent, predictable, and adequately funded Pupil Transportation system.

SB 5873 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday, January 23, at 4:00 p.m.

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- **SB 6082**—As discussed last week, this is Superintendent Reykdal’s request bill to increase paraeducator salaries by \$7/hour, plus benefits, adjusted by regionalization and inflation. This bill also has a specific “compliance mechanism.”

SB 6082 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Wednesday, January 24, at 10:30 a.m.

- **SB 6123**—This bill would adjust classified staff salaries, implementing a salary allocation recommendation from **K–12 Basic Education Compensation Advisory Committee** (2022). Specifically, it would add a new staffing category, Classified Administrative Staff, to the current Certificated Instructional Staff; Classified Staff; and Certificated Administrative Staff categories. The new Classified Administrative Staff is defined as: “directors or supervisors or other school administrators that are not certificated administrative staff, including staff working in the business office, human resources, public relations, instruction supervision, and maintenance and operations supervision.” Other classified staff includes all other non-certificated positions including all other office, clerical, or support personnel. The bill also provides a minimum salary allocation for the new Classified Administrative Staff category.

SB 6123 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Wednesday, January 24, at 10:30 a.m.

- **SB 6031**—This bill would allow districts to use their transportation allocation for any vehicle type deemed by a district to be the safest and most cost-effective manner of transporting its students.

SB 6031 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Thursday, January 25, at 1:30 p.m.

- **SB 6045**—This bill would address consolidation of school districts. WSSDA would be required to develop and implement a comprehensive statewide consolidation initiative to streamline and provide efficiencies in the administration and operation of school districts. Additionally, a Commission on School District Efficiencies and Consolidation would be created to develop and recommend a comprehensive plan for the consolidation of Washington school districts and to consider and determine appeals of or alternatives to the consolidation plan. The Commission would be required to develop a comprehensive plan for the consolidation of Washington school districts. Among other things, the plan must result in no more than 150 school districts in the state.

SB 6045 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Thursday, January 25, at 1:30 p.m.

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AEA

By Mitch Denning

AEA had another active week, and we'll focus on four bills. One, on Wednesday, AEA testified PRO on [HB 2180](#), **increasing the special education enrollment funding cap**. This bill would increase the enrollment limit for special education excess cost funding from 15 percent to 17.25 percent. The Office of Financial Management (OFM), the Governor's budget department, requested the bill. We thanked the committee for their \$300 million funding of special education in 2023 and said that this increased funding would allow districts to use state dollars to serve their special needs students rather than spend local levy dollars to serve them. We also reminded the Committee that one of AEA's 2024 priorities is that the Legislature fully fund special education as it's part of the State's Program of Basic Education.

Two, yesterday, [HB 2058](#), **increasing access to free meals served at public schools**, which would feed all students across the state, moved out of House Education without any amendments. It will most likely go to House Appropriations, where AEA will testify in support of the bill from a fiscal perspective.

Three, also yesterday, AEA submitted written testimony to House Capital Budget Committee on [HB 2195](#), **Strengthening the Early Learning Facilities Grant and Loan Program by Revising Criteria and Providing Resources to the Ruth LeCocq Kagi Early Learning Facilities Development Account**. AEA is opposed to this bill. We shared with the committee that one of our AEA 2024 priorities is to ensure that School Construction is adequately funded at the State level. However, this bill does just the opposite. It would direct 25 percent of the capital gains revenue away from the Common School Construction Account and moves it into the Ruth LeCocq Kagi Early Learning Account. This account provides appropriations to entities other than school districts, including municipal governments and housing developers. We told the committee that AEA believes that the Legislature's paramount duty is to fund school construction prior to expanding school construction funds to non-school district early learning entities.

Four, AEA worked during the interim with Rep. Tina Orwall (D-Des Moines) on a bill, [HB 2297](#), **requiring the installation of solar energy systems on new school buildings**. We had originally planned to support the bill, but on Tuesday, our AEA board discussed the bill, and decided just to watch the bill. We're concerned about the bill's funding, especially when there's not yet a fiscal note. The bill requires school districts to install these systems in new buildings that exceed 50,000 SF. It further states that based on amounts appropriated by the Legislature, OSPI would award grants. Finally, there's presently no null and void clause included.

Also, we're wondering about the need for the bill when WAC 51-11C-41100, which goes into effect in March, requires "each new building, or addition larger than 10,000 SF of gross conditioned floor area, shall include a renewable energy generation system."

We emailed our position and this information to Rep. Orwall's office on Wednesday, and, yesterday, it was removed from the House Capital Budget agenda. We look forward to continuing to work with Rep. Orwall on this important matter.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 2, Jan 15–19, 2024

Continued

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“If you see a snake, just kill it—don’t appoint a committee on snakes.”

— Ross Perot

The Session continues. Introductions of new bills and committee hearings continue as legislators work to deal with proposed bills. A reminder that if a companion bill appears to not be moving, that means the other bill will be the prime for action.

A brief summary of selected bills:

Retirement Related Proposals

HB 1985: Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the public employees’ retirement system plan 1 and the teachers’ retirement system plan 1.

By Request: Select Committee on Pension Policy (SCPP)

Comment: This bill would provide an ad-hoc 3 percent increase in 2024 not to exceed \$125/month for TRS 1/PERS 1 Plan retirees. This is an increase in the ad-hoc COLA approved last session for paid in 2023. The SCPP was unanimous in recommending this second year COLA. A reminder that during the 2024 interim, the SCPP will study and recommend a permanent ongoing cost-of-living adjustment for beneficiaries of the PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1.

A public hearing in the House Committee on Appropriations was held on Monday, January 15 and it is awaiting scheduling for Executive Session action.

HB 2013: Paying state retirement benefits until the end of the month in which the retiree or beneficiary dies.

Sponsors: Volz, Fitzgibbon, Leavitt, Couture, Ryu, Bronoske, Ramos, Ramel, Ormsby, Jacobsen, Graham, Doglio, Sandlin, Fosse, Robertson, Nance, Riccelli, Reeves

Comment: When a pensioner dies during a month, DRS has to bill a survivor that has received a full month’s benefit for dollars overpaid from time of death. Also, given the reduced amount, often the insurance lapses as well, since the payment was not made. This bill allows the survivor to keep the entire month’s amount regardless of when the person died.

A public hearing in the House Committee on Appropriations was held on Monday, January 15 and it is awaiting scheduling for Executive Session action.

Other areas of potential fiscal (\$\$) impact and (often, unfunded) to districts: Below are titles and a brief summary of proposed bills that may have potential impact to the business operations of districts.

HB 1905: Including protected classes in the Washington equal pay and opportunities act.

Comment: Amends the Equal Pay and Opportunities Act to prohibit an employer from discriminating in compensation and career advancement opportunities

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against similarly employed employees based on the employee's age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability.

This bill is scheduled for Executive Action on Friday, January 19 in the House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards. Its companion, SB 5894, has not moved since its public hearing on Monday, January 15.

HB 1927: Reducing the number of days that a worker's temporary total disability must continue to receive industrial insurance compensation for the day of an injury and the three-day period following the injury.

Sponsors: Bronoske, Berry, Ortiz-Self, Reed, Ormsby, Kloba, Doglio, Lekanoff, Fosse, Pollet

Comment: It reduces the number of days—from 14 to 7—that a temporary total disability must continue to receive workers' compensation time loss benefits for the first three days following the injury.

It is scheduled for executive session in the House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards on Friday, January 19. Its companion, ([SB5932](#)) has not had any movement.

HB 2058: Increasing student access to free meals served at public schools.

Sponsors: Riccelli, Rude, Leavitt, Ramel, Berry, Duerr, Slatter, Morgan, Simmons, Reed, Ormsby, Fey, Peterson, Callan, Macri, Gregerson, Chopp, Stonier, Goodman, Berg, Thai, Alvarado, Street, Lekanoff, Paul, Fosse, Doglio, Santos, Timmons, Reeves, Hackney, Tharinger, Shavers, Pollet, Kloba

Comment: *TWIO* has covered this previously. There is no fiscal note to date, although press reports that the state's cost will be in excess of \$80 million dollars. It is indeterminate what other local school district unfunded costs will be.

This bill was moved out by executive action taken in the House Committee on Education. The companion bill, ([SB 5964](#)) has had no movement.

HB 2119: Protecting consumers from garnishment of earnings for judgments arising from medical debt.

Sponsors: Riccelli, Taylor, Leavitt, Simmons, Reed, Ormsby, Macri, Fosse, Tharinger, Doglio, Wylie, Reeves, Pollet

Comment: It would prohibit the issuance of a writ of garnishment against the earnings of a judgment debtor where the judgment arises from the medical debt of the debtor.

It is scheduled for executive session in the House Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary on Friday, January 26.

HB 2127 2023–24: Concerning workers' compensation incentives to return to work.

Comment: Modifies certain return to work policies and reimbursement amounts under the workers' compensation program. • Increases the maximum amounts of reimbursements paid to employers participating in the Stay at Work Program and Preferred Worker Program by the Department of Labor & Industries (L&I).

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- Increases the maximum amount paid to qualifying employers for job modification costs by L&I.

This bill is scheduled for Executive Session in the House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards Wednesday, January 24.

HB 2246: Concerning vacation leave accrual for state employees.

Comment: Scheduled for a public hearing on Friday, January 26 before the House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards.

HB 2381: Increasing eligibility for economy and efficiency flexible school calendar waivers.

Sponsors: McEntire, Shavers, Chapman

Comment: OSPI may grant waivers of the requirement for a 180-day school year to school districts that propose to operate one or more schools on a flexible calendar for purposes of economy and efficiency. The superintendent of public instruction may grant waivers 36 authorized under this section to school districts 37 with student populations of less than 1,000 students.

It is scheduled for a public hearing in the House Committee on Education on Friday, January 26.

SB 5059: Concerning prejudgment interest.

Comment: Dan Steele has already addressed this bill and its potential for adversely affecting school district finances.

It had a public hearing in the Senate Committee on Ways & Means at 4:00 p.m., Monday, January 15. No further action to date.

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

Comment: Again, this has been addressed in previous reports and the potential to create economic havoc within districts remains. It removes the statute of limitations for recovery of damages as a result of childhood sexual abuse.

- • Applies the act retroactively and prospectively.

The Rules Committee relieved of further consideration. Placed on third reading waiting action on House floor.

SB 5777: Concerning unemployment insurance benefits for striking or lockout workers.

Comment: Deletes a provision that disqualifies employees in a multi-employer bargaining unit from unemployment insurance benefits when the employees have been locked out following a strike against the employers in the bargaining unit.

- Modifies the period of disqualification from unemployment insurance benefits for striking workers to end at the earlier of the Sunday following the first day of the strike or at the end of the strike.

This bill has been passed to Rules awaiting movement to the Senate calendar. Its companion (HB 1893) is scheduled for executive session in the House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards on Friday, January 19.

SB 5789: Concerning the sales and use tax for school construction assistance program capital projects.

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Comment: This bill has been referred to Ways and Means with no movement to date.

SB 5793: Concerning paid sick leave.

Comment: This bill appears to broaden acceptable uses for sick leave. It allows an employee or transportation network company driver to use paid sick leave when their child's school or place of care is closed due to weather or a public emergency. • Modifies the definition of family member for the purpose of using paid sick leave to include any individual who regularly resides in the employee's home or where the relationship creates an expectation the employee care for the person, and that individual depends on the employee for care, except it does not include an individual who simply resides in the same home with no expectation the employee care for the individual. • • Provides that a child also includes a child's spouse

It has been scheduled for Executive Action in the Senate Committee on Labor & Commerce on Sunday, January 22. Its companion, (HB 1991) scheduled for executive session in the House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards on Thursday, January 26.

SB 5873 2023–24: Providing adequate and predictable student transportation.

Comment: This bill, subject to budget appropriations, increases funding for student transportation. Of added import is that it provides that pupil transportation services contracts entered, renewed, or extended after September 1, 2024, must require the contractor to provide employee health and retirement benefits comparable to those received by school employees. It also states: "Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this purpose, OSPI must provide a one-time supplemental transportation allocation to school districts that experience an increase in costs to pupil transportation services contracts due to the new benefit requirements. To be eligible for the supplemental allocations, a school district must report to OSPI regarding the number of contracted employees that worked at least 630 hours performing contract services in the school year prior to entering a contract with the new benefits. Supplemental allocations may only be used as payments under pupil transportation services contracts for employee compensation and may not exceed \$200 per contracted employee per month."

This bill was passed out of the Early Learning & K–12 Education committee and is now scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Committee on Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday, January 23.

SB 5924 2023–24: Concerning access to personnel records.

Comment: Requires an employer to furnish an employee, former employee, or their designee with the employee's personnel file at no cost within 21 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 21 calendar days of the written request. • Allows an employee or former employee to bring a private action, after five days notice, for violations of certain rights regarding personnel files, and discharge information, for equitable relief, graduated statutory damages up to \$1,000, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of each violation.

Scheduled for public hearing in the Senate Committee on Labor & Commerce at 8:00 AM, Thursday, January 11. No further movement to date.

SB 5978: Authorizing the office of the superintendent of public instruction to act as a guarantor for a county when the county provides a loan to a school district.

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Sponsors: [Robinson](#), [Nobles](#)

Comment: It is scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Committee on Early Learning & K–12 Education on Monday, January 22.

[SB 6045](#): Concerning school district efficiencies and consolidation.

Comment: Self-explanatory. This is not the first time this idea of forcing efficiencies has been introduced.

It is scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Committee on Early Learning & K–12 Education on Thursday, January 25.

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.
House Education
HHRA & Virtual

Senate Early Learning & K–12
SHR1 & Virtual

4–6 p.m.
House Appropriations
HHRA & Virtual

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Tuesdays

4–6 p.m.
House Education
HHRA & Virtual

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Wednesdays

1:30 p.m.–3:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
SHR1 & Virtual

4–6 p.m.
House Appropriations
HHRA & Virtual

Thursdays

8–10 a.m.
House Education
HHRA & Virtual

1:30–3:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
SHR1 & Virtual

4–6 p.m.
House Appropriations
HHRA & Virtual

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & 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
<https://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 8, 2024
First Day of Session.

January 31, 2024
Last day to read in committee reports in house of origin, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation Committees.

February 5, 2024
Last day to read in committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation Committees in house of origin.

February 13, 2024
Last day to consider bills in house of origin (5 p.m.).

February 21, 2024
Last day to read in committee reports from opposite house, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation Committees.

February 26, 2024
Last day to read in opposite house committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation Committees.

March 1, 2024*
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).

March 7, 2024
Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

* After 5:00 p.m. on the 54th 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 Approps	Stokesbary
HB 1011	Long-term care/repeal	H HC/Wellness	Abbarno
SHB 1044	Capital assistance/schools	H 3rd Reading	McEntire
ESHB 1057 (SB 5350)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Rules X	Stokesbary
HB 1064	School safety capital grants	H Cap Budget	Jacobsen
HB 1071	School resource officers	H Education	Walsh
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	H Rules 3C	Senn
ESHB 1113	Prof. educator reprimands	S EL/K-12	Harris
SHB 1118	School bus safety	H Approps	Mosbrucker
HB 1126 (SB 5164)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1135 (SB 5452)	Impact fee use	H Rules X	Slatter
SHB 1140 (ESSB 5187)	Operating budget	H Rules X	Ormsby
HB 1141 (SB 5188)	Operating budget, supp.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1146	Dual credit program notice	S EL/K-12	Paul
SHB 1147 (ESSB 5200)	Capital budget	H Rules X	Tharinger
HB 1156 (SB 5711)	College grant eligibility	H Approps	Slatter
HB 1201 (ESSB 5294)	Retirement system funding	H Rules X	Ormsby
HB 1211 (E2SSB 5311)	Special education funding	H Approps	Bergquist
SHB 1228	Dual & tribal language edu.	H Education	Ortiz-Self
2SHB 1239	Educator ethics & complaints	H Education	Santos
SHB 1241	Harassment	S Law & Justice	Leavitt
HB 1244 (SB 5692)	Enrichment levy authority	H Rules C	Ramel
HB 1246	Health benefits/SEBB	H Approps	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1248	Pupil transportation	H Rules R	Stonier

HB 1270 (SB 5830)	Commission on boys and men	H State Govt & T	Dye
2SHB 1272	Voters' pamphlets	H 2nd Reading	Bergquist
SHB 1273 (E2SSB 5243)	High school and beyond plans	H Approps	Berg
ESHB 1277	Paraeducator course of study	S EL/K-12	Donaghy
HB 1294	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	H Approps	Steele
2SHB 1305	Students with disabilities	H Rules C	Pollet
SHB 1306 (2SSB 5268)	Public works procurement	H Rules X	Tharinger
E2SHB 1320 (SSB 5061)	Personnel records	H Rules 3C	Reed
HB 1328	Schools & families/funding	H Approps	Stokesbary
2SHB 1332	Tribes/K-12 instruction	H 3rd Reading	Lekanoff
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 Approps	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	H 3rd Reading	Santos
SHB 1386	Youth development grants	H Approps	Rule
E2SHB 1392 (SB 5464)	Electronics repair	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
HB 1411	Cross-sector prof. dev.	H Approps	Ortiz-Self
HB 1418 (SB 5442)	Charter schools/enrichment	H Approps	Springer
HB 1423 (SSB 5372)	Trust land transfer program	H Cap Budget	Hackney
HB 1429	Educational employee strikes	H Labor & Workpla	Stokesbary
HB 1444 (SSB 5126)	Common school trust revenue	H Cap Budget	McEntire
HB 1459	PERS & TRS plan 1 adjustment	H Approps	Stokesbary
HB 1468	Impact fee deferrals	H 2nd Reading	Goehner
HB 1472	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Approps	Barkis
EHB 1478	Student rights	H Rules 3C	Timmons
E2SHB 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 Transportation	Orcutt
HB 1496 (SB 5556)	Naselle Youth Camp property	H State Govt & T	Walsh
HB 1497	Vapor and tobacco/minors	H Reg Subst & Gam	Harris

SHB 1504 (ESSB 5257)	Elementary school recess	H Rules X	Low
E2SHB 1541 (SB 5616)	Lived experience	H Rules 3C	Farivar
HB 1549	AP course options	H Education	Stonier
HB 1556 (SB 5495)	Property tax rebates	H Finance	Berg
HB 1560	Property tax exemptions	H Finance	Shavers
E2SHB 1565	Prof. education workforce	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1566	Vacation leave accrual	H Labor & Workpla	Bateman
SHB 1590	Oversight board for DCYF	Gov vetoed	Dent
HB 1605 (SSB 5668)	Small districts/skill center	H Approps	Rule
HB 1608	Anaphylaxis meds./schools	H Education	Bronoske
SHB 1609	School library info and tech	H Approps	Eslick
HB 1615	Education savings accounts	H Education	Eslick
2SHB 1618	Childhood sexual abuse/SOL	H 3rd Reading	Farivar
HB 1649	Prejudgment interest	H Civil R & Judi	Hackney
HB 1667 (SB 5563)	Prevailing wage	H Labor & Workpl	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 Approps	Senn
SHB 1692	Student advisory groups	H State Govt & Tr	Bergquist
SHB 1693 (ESSB 5702)	Student homelessness pilot	H Rules X	Lekanoff
HB 1697	Early achievers, voluntary	H Human Svc, You	Walsh
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 Approps	Rude
EHB 1714	Financial literacy grants	H Rules 3C	Stonier
HB 1721	Skill center class size	H Approps	Paul
ESHB 1732	K-12 inflation adjustments	H Rules X	Bergquist
HB 1741	Prototypical school formulas	H Approps	Rule
2SHB 1746 (SB 5718)	State broadband map	H Rules X	Ryu
HB 1747 (SB 5680)	Seismic safety/schools	H Cap Budget	Chapman
HB 1749	Filipino Americans/schools	H Education	Chandler
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 Approps	Harris
HB 1827	Vaccination status	H Civil R & Judi	Walsh
HB 1866	Seasonal farmworker children	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1868	Power equipment emissions	H Env & Energy	Walen
HB 1879	Tribal curriculum/John McCoy	H Exec Action	Lekanoff
HB 1882 (SSB 5723)	Even-numbered year elections	H State Govt & T	Farivar
HB 1889	Professionals/immigration	H ConsPro&Bus	Walen
HB 1893 (SB 5777)	Unemp ins/strikes & lockouts	H Labor & Workpl	Doglio
HB 1897 (SB 5809)	Charter schools/enrichment	H Approps	Springer
HB 1903	Lost or stolen firearms	H Civil R & Judi	Berry
HB 1905 (SB 5894)	Equal pay/protected classes	H Labor & Workpl	Mena
HB 1914	Special education services	H Education	Couture
HB 1915 (SB 5819)	Financial education	H Education	Rude
HB 1916 (SB 5933)	Infants and toddlers program	H Approps	Senn
HB 1922	Vape detectors/schools	H Education	Couture
HB 1923	Special education funding	H Education	Couture
HB 1927 (SB 5932)	Temporary total disability	H Labor & Workpl	Bronoske
HB 1929 (SB 6050)	Postinpatient housing	H HC/Wellness	Cortes
HB 1931	Incarcerated students	H Postsec Ed & W	Leavitt
SHB 1932	Even-numbered year elections	H Rules R	Gregerson
HB 1933	Digital electronics/repair	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
HB 1934 (SB 5838)	AI task force	H ConsPro&Bus	Couture
HB 1935	Schools/resource conserv.	H Education	Bergquist
HB 1937	Trafficking/health providers	H HC/Wellness	Shavers
HB 1938	Academic reengagement	H Education	Shavers
SHB 1939	Social work compact	H Rules R	Orwall
HB 1940 (SSB 5778)	Employer political speech	H Labor & Workpl	Fosse
HB 1941	Health home serv./children	H HC/Wellness	Couture
HB 1943	National guard ed. grants	H Approps	Leavitt
HB 1944	Running start for the trades	H Education	Orwall
HB 1946	Behav. health scholarship	H Approps	Eslick
HB 1947	Technology governance	H State Govt & T	Street

HB 1950 (SB 6035)	Student loans/PSLF	H Rules R	Slatter
HB 1951	Algorithmic discrimination	H ConsPro&Bus	Shavers
HB 1956 (SSB 5923)	Substance use prevention ed.	H Education	Leavitt
HB 1959	PFML/small employers	H Labor & Workpl	Walen
HB 1960 (SB 5882)	Prototypical school staffing	H Approps	Stonier
HB 1973 (SB 5852)	Special education safety net	H Education	Abbarno
HB 1976	Incentives/energy upgrades	H Exec Action	Fosse
HB 1977	State rock	H State Govt & T	Abbarno
HB 1978	Intrastate mutual aid system	H ICEVDP	Rule
HB 1982	Broadband loans & grants	H ICEVDP	Waters
HB 1984	State clam	H State Govt & T	McEntire
HB 1985	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Approps	Timmons
HB 1990 (SB 5954)	Aerial imagery program	H State Govt & T	Ryu
HB 1991 (SB 5793)	Paid sick leave	H Labor & Workpl	Fosse
HB 1999 (SB 5962)	Fabricated intimate images	H Community Safe	Orwall
HB 2002	Public use of fentanyl, meth	H Community Safe	Low
HB 2003 (SB 5967)	Housing/public lands leases	H Finance	Connors
HB 2005	Weighted grade point average	H Education	McClintock
HB 2010	Family violence	H Civil R & Judi	Rule
HB 2013	Retirement benefits/death	H Approps	Volz
HB 2017	Schools/aged facilities	H Cap Budget	McClintock
HB 2018	Schools/mobile device use	H Education	McClintock
HB 2019	Native American apprentices	H Postsec Ed & W	Stearns
HB 2029 (SSB 5804)	Opioid overdose/high schools	H Education	Rule
HB 2035	Work restrictions/age 16, 17	H Labor & Workpl	McClintock
HB 2037 (SB 5851)	Holocaust and genocide edu.	H Education	Couture
HB 2038	Public school transfer data	H Education	McClintock
HB 2044	Voter-approved property tax	H Finance	Duerr
HB 2047	Cannabis use/SUD employees	H Labor & Workpl	Dent
HB 2053	Ninth grade success grants	H Approps	Stonier
HB 2058 (SB 5964)	Free school meals	H Education	Riccelli
HB 2063	Homebuyers/REET exemption	H Finance	Wylie
HB 2064	Homebuyers/REET exemption	H Finance	Wylie

HB 2070 (SB 5990)	Env. justice/SEPA projects	H Env & Energy	Mena
HB 2077	Guaranteed admissions prg.	H Postsec Ed & W	Reed
HB 2078	Higher education/threats	H Community Safe	Schmidt
HB 2079	Schools/threats	H Community Safe	Schmidt
HB 2089 (SB 5949)	Capital budget, supplemental	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 2092	School construction funding	H Cap Budget	Callan
HB 2094	Gift certificates	H ConsPro&Bus	Alvarado
HB 2095 (SB 5988)	Gift certificates/unclaimed	H Finance	Alvarado
HB 2102 (SB 6177)	PFML benefits/health info.	H HC/Wellness	Berry
HB 2104 (SB 5950)	Operating budget, supp.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 2110	High school graduation	H Education	Nance
HB 2112	Higher ed. opioid prevention	H Postsec Ed & W	Nance
HB 2121 (SB 5883)	Special education hearings	H Education	Taylor
HB 2123	Running start for the trades	H Education	Orwall
SHB 2124	Child care prg. eligibility	H Approps	Eslick
HB 2130	Special education services	H Education	Pollet
HB 2133 (SB 5891)	Public school bus trespass	H Community Safe	Klicker
HB 2134 (SB 5947)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
HB 2136 (SB 6111)	Prevailing wage sanctions	H Labor & Workpl	Ormsby
HB 2138	Outdoor learning/state parks	H Innov, Comm &	Rule
HB 2142	Reading coaches grants	H Education	Corry
HB 2146 (SB 5850)	Chronically absent students	H Education	Rule
HB 2148	Public school staff wages	H Education	Reeves
HB 2155	Credential registry	H Postsec Ed & W	Reeves
HB 2157 (SB 5982)	Vaccine definition	H HC/Wellness	Harris
HB 2158	Urban growth area boundaries	H Housing	Connors
HB 2170 (SB 6100)	Budget stabilization account	H Approps	Gregerson
HB 2174	Funded special education	H Education	Pollet
HB 2175	Special education limits	H Approps	Caldier
HB 2180 (SB 6014)	Special education cap	H Approps	Callan
HB 2188 (SB 6139)	Health subsidy/retirees	H Approps	Bronoske
HB 2190	Public records act study	H State Govt & T	Walen
HB 2192	National voter reg. day	H Education	Farivar

HB 2195	Early learning facilities	H Cap Budget	Callan
HB 2198	School facility temperatures	H Education	Reeves
HB 2212	School admin. allocations	H Approps	Rule
HB 2215	Enrichment levies limit	H Approps	Slatter
HB 2223	Librarians in public schools	H Approps	Rule
HB 2236	Tech. ed. core plus programs	H Education	Shavers
HB 2239	Social-emotional instruction	H Education	Timmons
HB 2243	Social equity land trust	H Ag&Nr	Reeves
HB 2246	Vacation leave accrual	H Labor & Workpl	Bateman
HB 2247	Behavioral health providers	H HC/Wellness	Bateman
HB 2250 (SB 6156)	Local elections	H State Govt & T	Gregerson
HB 2256	Children behavioral health	H Human Svc, You	Callan
HB 2259	Threats of harm to children	H Human Svc, You	Rule
HB 2267	Commencement/cultural exp.	H Education	McEntire
HB 2271	LTSS program statements	H HC/Wellness	Chambers
HB 2272	LTSS commission recs.	H HC/Wellness	Macri
HB 2280 (SB 6216)	Student mental health net.	H Education	Rule
HB 2282	African American studies	H Education	Morgan
HB 2284	Reading and writing literacy	H Education	Pollet
HB 2297	Solar energy systems/schools	H Cap Budget	Orwall
HB 2299 (SB 6062)	DNR trust asset leasing	H Cap Budget	Street
HB 2309	Washington 13 free guarantee	H Postsec Ed & W	Bergquist
HB 2313	Digital equity	H Innov, Comm &	Gregerson
HB 2315	High school CPR & AED instr.	H Education	Caldier
HB 2316 (SB 5881)	PERS/certain bus drivers	H Approps	Couture
HB 2326 (SB 6239)	High school/AP, IB, CIE exam	H Approps	Doglio
HB 2327	Digital equity/revenue	H Finance	Gregerson
HB 2331 (SB 6208)	Public school materials	H Education	Stonier
HB 2333	Carbon seq./state lands	H Env & Energy	Reeves
HB 2335	State-tribal edu. compacts	H Education	Santos
HB 2349 (SB 6241)	Job posting wage disclosures	H Labor & Workpl	Stonier
HB 2370	Traffic safety ed./rural	H Education	Schmick
HB 2380 (SB 6082)	Paraeducator compensation	H Approps	Shavers

HB 2381	School calendar waivers	H Education	McEntire
HB 2384 (SB 5959)	Traffic safety cameras	H Transportation	Donaghy
HB 2387	Schools/classified alloc.	H Approps	Rude
HB 2398	Instruct. materials/parents	H Education	Walsh
HB 2399	School library complaints	H Education	Walsh
HB 2404	Learning recovery programs	H Approps	Rule
HB 2406	16&17 y/o employ. work group	H Labor & Workpl	Connors
HB 2411 (SB 5969)	School construction debt	H Cap Budget	Callan
HB 2419	Homeowner property tax ex.	H Finance	Berg
HJR 4203	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4205 (SJR 8206)	Property tax rebates	H Finance	Berg
HJR 4209 (SJR 8209)	Residential ex./property tax	H Finance	Berg
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 Rules X	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 Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5038	K-12 empl. notice deadlines	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SSB 5047 (ESHB 1048)	Voting rights act	S Rules X	Saldana
SSB 5054	Prof. learning communities	S Rules X	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 5068	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	MacEwen
2SSB 5071 (SHB 1346)	Purple star designation	S Rules X	Nobles
SSB 5085	School principals/employment	S Rules 2	Wellman
ESSB 5102	School library info and tech	S Rules 3	Wellman
SSB 5126 (HB 1444)	Common school trust revenue	S Rules 3	Pedersen
SB 5136	Sales and use tax exemptions	S Ways & Means	Fortunato

SB 5139	Vaccination refusal	S Health & Long	Fortunato
SSB 5158	State & local taxation	S Rules X	Wilson
SSB 5162 (EHB 1125)	Transportation budget	S Rules X	Liias
SB 5164 (HB 1126)	Transportation budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias
E2SSB 5174	Student transportation	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 5180	Teacher mobility compact	S Rules 3	Hunt
SB 5188 (HB 1141)	Operating budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SSB 5201 (ESHB 1148)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Rules X	Mullet
SSB 5237	Education law noncompliance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5246	Supreme court fiscal notes	S Law & Justice	Holy
SSB 5248 (HB 1710)	Tutoring & extended learning	S Ways & Means	Braun
2SSB 5254	Leasing of state lands	S Rules X	Van De Wege
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	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 5327	Intern wages	S Labor & Comm	Keiser
SB 5332	Homeless camps/schools, etc.	S Loc Gov, Land	King
SSB 5339 (E2SHB 1238)	Free school meals	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SB 5343	School construction costs	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5344	Public school revolving fund	S Rules 2	Schoesler
SB 5345	School buildings/energy	S Environment, E	Schoesler
SB 5346	Student art/school const.	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5349 (SHB 1056)	Postretirement employment	S Rules X	Conway
SB 5363	Cannabis advertising	S Rules 3	MacEwen
SSB 5372 (HB 1423)	DNR land	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5404	Cannabis revenue/local gov.	S RecComm	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	S Human Services	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	S Passed FP	Liias
SB 5464 (E2SHB 1392)	Electronics repair	S Environment, E	Stanford
SB 5479	Long-term care/referendum	S Labor & Comm	Schoesler
SB 5485	Public employees/child care	S Ways & Means	Shewmake
SB 5495 (HB 1556)	Property tax rebates	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SB 5505	School year expansion	S EL/K-12	Hawkins
SB 5511	K-12 education funding	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5514 (HB 1582)	Right turns	S Transportation	Lovick
SB 5527	Graduation pathway options	S Rules X	Mullet
SB 5554	College grant award amounts	S Ways & Means	Nguyen
SB 5556 (HB 1496)	Naselle Youth Camp property	S State Govt & El	Wilson
SB 5558	Rights of parents	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5559 (E2SHB 1479)	Student restraint, isolation	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5563 (HB 1667)	Prevailing wage	S Labor & Comm	King
SB 5577	Capital broadband program	S Environment, E	Torres
SB 5590 (HB 1489)	Mt. St. Helens license plate	S 3rd Reading	Wilson
SB 5595	State nickname	S Rules 3	Wilson
SB 5616 (E2SHB 1541)	Lived experience	S State Govt & E	Valdez
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	S Rules 3	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	S Passed FP	Wellman
SB 5653	Minors & parents/rights	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SSB 5655	WA achievers grant program	S Rules X	Torres
SB 5656	School security grants	S EL/K-12	Torres
SB 5661	Skill center class sizes	S EL/K-12	Boehnke
SSB 5668 (HB 1605)	Small districts/skill center	S Ways & Means	Shewmake
2SSB 5670	Running start/10th grade	S Rules 2	Hawkins
SB 5671	K-12 experience factors	S EL/K-12	MacEwen
SB 5678	Firearms safety/K-12	S EL/K-12	Wagoner

SB 5680 (HB 1747)	Seismic safety/schools	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SSB 5684	Small works rosters	S Rules 2	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	S Rules 3	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 (2SHB 1746)	State broadband map	S Environment, E	Wellman
SB 5719 (HB 1679)	Student homelessness group	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SSB 5723 (HB 1882)	Even-numbered year elections	S Rules 2	Valdez
SB 5731 (HB 1096)	Amateur sports officials	S Law & Justice	Lovick
SSB 5743	Transportation resources	S Rules X	Liias
SB 5777 (HB 1893)	Unemp ins/strikes & lockouts	S Rules 2	Keiser
SSB 5778 (HB 1940)	Employer political speech	S LCDPS	Keiser
SB 5779	Sunshine committee	S State Govt & E	Wilson
SB 5789	School projects/sales tax	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5790	Bleeding control/schools	S EDUDP	Dhingra
SB 5793 (HB 1991)	Paid sick leave	S Labor & Comm	Saldana
SB 5798	Insurance notices	S Business, Fin	Kuderer
SSB 5804 (HB 2029)	Opioid overdose/high schools	S EDUDPS	Kuderer
SB 5806	Insurance company data	S Business, Fin	Kuderer
SB 5809 (HB 1897)	Charter schools/enrichment	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5813	Agricultural instruction	S EL/K-12	Dozier
SB 5819 (HB 1915)	Financial education	S EL/K-12	Valdez
SB 5823	School district elections	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5830 (HB 1270)	Commission on boys and men	S State Govt & El	Lovick
SB 5834	Urban growth areas	S Loc Gov, Land U	Short
SSB 5835	Rule making websites	S 2nd Reading	Wilson
SB 5837	State election database	S Ways & Means	Valdez
SB 5838 (HB 1934)	AI task force	S Environment, En	Nguyen
SB 5849	Computer science/graduation	S EL/K-12	Wellman

SB 5850 (HB 2146)	Chronically absent students	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5851 (HB 2037)	Holocaust and genocide edu.	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5852 (HB 1973)	Special education safety net	S EL/K-12	Braun
SSB 5853	Behav crisis services/minors	S Ways & Means	Dhingra
SB 5870	Early learning programs	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5873	Student transportation	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5881 (HB 2316)	PERS/certain bus drivers	S Ways & Means	MacEwen
SB 5882 (HB 1960)	Prototypical school staffing	S EL/K-12	Stanford
SB 5883 (HB 2121)	Special education hearings	S EL/K-12	Trudeau
SB 5891 (HB 2133)	Public school bus trespass	S Law & Justice	Boehnke
SB 5894 (HB 1905)	Equal pay/protected classes	S Labor & Comm	Nobles
SB 5903	Educators/PESB membership	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5906	Drug overdose prevention	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5913	Student athlete NIL/ethics	S State Govt & El	Valdez
SB 5917	Bias-motivated defacement	S Law & Justice	Billig
SSB 5923 (HB 1956)	Substance use prevention ed.	S RecComm	Wellman
SB 5924	Access to personnel records	S Labor & Comm	Kuderer
SB 5929	Fentanyl/endangerment	S Law & Justice	Padden
SB 5932 (HB 1927)	Temporary total disability	S Labor & Comm	Stanford
SB 5933 (HB 1916)	Infants and toddlers program	S EL/K-12	Frame
SB 5947 (HB 2134)	Transportation budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5949 (HB 2089)	Capital budget, supplemental	S Ways & Means	Mullet
SB 5950 (HB 2104)	Operating budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5954 (HB 1990)	Aerial imagery program	S State Govt & El	Lovick
SB 5956	Enrichment levies limit	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5958	Career skills grant program	S Higher Ed & Wo	Boehnke
SB 5959 (HB 2384)	Traffic safety cameras	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5962 (HB 1999)	Fabricated intimate images	S Law & Justice	Mullet
SB 5964 (HB 2058)	Free school meals	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5966	Student restraint, isolation	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5969 (HB 2411)	School construction debt	S EL/K-12	Dhingra
SB 5978	School district-county loans	S EL/K-12	Robinson
SB 5982 (HB 2157)	Vaccine definition	S Rules 2	Cleveland

SB 5987	Gift certificates	S Business, Fin S	Trudeau
SB 5988 (HB 2095)	Gift certificates/unclaimed	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SB 5990 (HB 2070)	Env. justice/SEPA projects	S Environment, En	Lovelett
SB 5993	Voter education	S State Govt & El	Hasegawa
SB 5995	Interpreters and translators	S Labor & Comm	Saldana
SB 5999	Financial aid eligibility	S Higher Ed & Wo	Hansen
SB 6002	PESB transfer to OSPI	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 6003	Board of education/OSPI	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 6012	Teacher preparation programs	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 6014 (HB 2180)	Special education cap	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 6016	Green energy community fund	S Environment, E	Shewmake
SB 6018	Early learning coordinators	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 6026	Student given names	S EL/K-12	Padden
SB 6031	Student transp. allocation	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 6032	Religious schools/law enf.	S Law & Justice	Braun
SB 6035 (HB 1950)	Student loans/PSLF	S Higher Ed & Wo	Liias
SB 6040	Public works payments	S State Govt & El	Valdez
SB 6044	Juvenile access to attorney	S Human Services	Fortunato
SB 6045	School district efficiencies	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 6048	Special education ombuds	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6049	Learning recovery	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 6062 (HB 2299)	DNR trust asset leasing	S Ag/Water/Natura	Torres
SB 6072	LTSS commission recs.	S Labor & Comm	Keiser
SB 6082 (HB 2380)	Paraeducator compensation	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 6094	Retired health subsidy/PEBB	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 6096	Schools/state funding assist	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 6111 (HB 2136)	Prevailing wage sanctions	S Labor & Comm	Conway
SB 6116	Interscholastic athletics	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SB 6117	State stone	S State Govt & E	Fortunato
SB 6123	Classified school employees	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 6139 (HB 2188)	Health subsidy/retirees	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 6144	Prescribing psychologists	S Health & Long	Randall
SB 6156 (HB 2250)	Local elections	S State Govt & E	Nobles

SB 6159	Superintendent/task forces	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 6167	Local government procurement	S Loc Gov, Land U	Hasegawa
SB 6184	Deepfake AI material/minors	S Law & Justice	Rivers
SB 6192	Construction change orders	S Labor & Comm	King
SB 6204	Curriculum establishment	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 6205	Pledge of allegiance instr.	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 6208 (HB 2331)	Public school materials	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 6215	Tax and revenue laws	S Ways & Means	Schoesler
SB 6216 (HB 2280)	Student mental health net.	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 6223	School director compensation	S EL/K-12	Nguyen
SB 6232	Public records portal pilot	S State Govt & El	Wilson
SB 6236	Home-based instruction decl.	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 6239 (HB 2326)	High school/AP, IB, CIE exam	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 6241 (HB 2349)	Job posting wage disclosures	S Labor & Comm	Randall
SB 6249	Homeowner property tax ex.	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 6253	Learning assistance program	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 6254	Student navigational support	S Higher Ed & Wo	Nobles
SB 6264	Competency-based education	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 6270	K-12 computer science	S EL/K-12	MacEwen
SB 6274		S EL/K-12	Torres
SB 6275		S EL/K-12	Nobles
SJM 8007	IDEA funding	S EL/K-12	Kauffman
SJR 8200	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
SJR 8203	Public school revolving fund	S Rules 2	Schoesler
SJR 8206 (HJR 4205)	Property tax rebates	S Ways & Means	Kuderer
SJR 8207	School district bonds	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SJR 8209 (HJR 4209)	Residential ex./property tax	S Ways & Means	Robinson