



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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January 26, 2024



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About TWIO

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

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2024 WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference

Final preparations are being made for the annual [WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference](#) to be held this weekend, January 28–29, at the Olympia Campus of the South Puget Sound Community College and at the State Capital. We will again be holding this important Conference in-person; however, there will be some members participating virtually, as we are offering the Conference in a hybrid format. **Registration opens Sunday morning with theater seating beginning at 12:30 p.m.; the program will start at 1:00 p.m.**

We are pleased to welcome Lisa Braithwaite as our keynote speaker. Lisa is a public speaking coach and we have brought her on-board to provide you with practical strategies to maximize the limited time you will have with legislators. We hope that you can use these strategies for Monday's Day on the Hill—and throughout the course of the Legislative Session. Conference attendees will:

- Gain clarity, purpose and determine critical core points
- Design a clear and concise journey that your audience can easily navigate
- Leverage interaction, pacing, and timing to maximize engagement
- Align your personal story and the organization's broader narrative
- Establish objectives and desired outcomes for one-on-one conversations
- Anticipate objections and misconceptions
- Focus on stakeholder needs and concerns

To enhance your Conference learning, we have a few resources for you. We encourage you to take some time to dive into one or all of these materials ahead of January 28. Doing so will support your learning at the Conference!

- **Free ebook:** [21 tips to immediately improve your presentations ebook](#) (coachlisab.com)
- **Article:** [Nonprofit Communications Report Speak to Engage Your Audience](#)
- **Article:** [Nail Your Virtual Presentation with These Tips](#)

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



The Podcast will be available on a regular basis on the [WASA website](#), or [subscribe to the Report](#) via multiple podcast apps.

**Join us at the 2024
 WASA • WSSDA • WASBO
 Legislative Conference
 and Day on the Hill
 January 28 and 29, 2024
 Register now
[2024 Leg Conf](#)**

Before Lisa takes the stage, your government relations staff will present the annual Hot Topics—the set of priorities of our collective associations. We have provided our Hot Topics to Lisa, so she can integrate some of these key issues in her presentation, developing “real” messages, rather than simply hypothetical examples. The [2024 Hot Topics](#) will focus on Staffing Allocations, Special Education, and School Facilities. The Hot Topics briefing, coupled with Lisa’s “Memorable Messages” training, will provide attendees with concise and common messages to take to legislators as you rush the Capitol for Monday’s “Day on the Hill.”

Following the Program, we encourage you to stay for the evening reception (starting at 5:00 p.m.)—good food and good drink with some good friends and maybe one of your legislators. If you have invited your legislators, you should make it a priority to attend. When an invited legislator breaks away from his or her family—on a Sunday—to be with you, it is simply bad form to not be there to greet them. NOTE: The traditional Regional Planning Meetings will not be held this year, so the reception will begin immediately following the close of the Program.

On Monday, please attend the meetings you have scheduled with your legislators. If you have not scheduled meetings, you are encouraged to call your legislators’ offices on Monday morning to see if they have any space available. You can also check in with legislators before or after committee meetings—multiple committees will be [meeting on Monday](#). Also, please remember, the Conference Day on the Hill is an opportunity to collectively advocate for a common set of issues agreed upon by our associations. Whether you see your legislators or not, please do not make this your last time you engage in the process. Continue to connect with your legislators to build your relationship and continue your advocacy, providing your expertise on the many education issues they are addressing.

Because we did not make legislator appointments for all attendees this year, we have scheduled several opportunities to collectively engage with legislators on Monday. First, however, we will be gathering for a **“welcome” kickoff from 8:30-9:00 a.m. on the North Steps** of the Capitol Building. We will provide up-to-date scheduling information.

We have scheduled meetings with legislators serving on the:

- **House Capital Budget Committee (9:00-10:00 a.m., JLOB, Room B)**
- **Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee (9:30-10:30 a.m., JAC, SHR3)**
- **House Education Committee (11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., JLOB HHRA)**
- **House Appropriations Committee (12:30-1:15 p.m., JLOB B-15)**
- **Senate Ways & Means Committee (2:30-3:30 p.m., JAC Conf. Rooms A-B-C)**

This Week in Review

The fast-paced sprint continued in the third week of the 2024 Session. With less than a week before the Legislature’s first self-imposed [cutoff deadline](#), legislative committees continue to meet with full agendas; however, much of the action is starting to turn from public hearings to executive action. 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. Action will then quickly turn to fiscal committees with another rapidly approaching deadline. 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,

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and Senate bills out of the Senate Ways & Means, or Transportation Committees) by Monday, February 5.

Many bills, without fiscal impacts, are being adopted and shipped straight to their original house Rules Committees, ready for Floor action. Bills that have fiscal impacts are referred to the appropriate original house fiscal committee, where additional hearings take place.

With bills starting to stack up in the Rules Committees, both the House and Senate have been scheduling Floor action—including action on a few education-related bills.

Yesterday, the full House adopted [HB 1044](#). HB 1044 would provide capital financial assistance to small school districts with demonstrated funding challenges. You might recall the debate on—and the fate of—this bill from last session. The Senate adopted [SB 5126](#) to provide a revenue source to finance the Small District Modernization Grant Program, while the House adopted HB 1044 for small districts. Both bills passed their respective houses with overwhelmingly positive votes. Unfortunately, the House Capital Budget Chair objected to SB 5126 and held the bill. After a few weeks of sitting, the bill finally received a public hearing and ten days later it was scheduled for executive action—but was never brought up for a vote.

The Senate adopted HB 1044, but not before they amended it, by essentially tacking the provisions from SB 5126 onto the moving bill. When the new HB 1044—carrying SB 5126—arrived back in the House, they refused to concur with the amendments and sent it back to the Senate. The bill ping-ponged back and forth in the final two weeks of the Session, while negotiations occurred behind-the-scenes. Both the House and Senate Capital Budget proposals—and the final 2023–25 Capital Budget—provided significant support for the Small District Modernization Grant Program; however, the House continued to object to putting the program into statute (as SB 5126 would have done). Ultimately, both bills died.

At the end of each session, one of the final legislative actions is to adopt a Concurrent Resolution which requires all bills residing in the opposite house to be sent back to their original house. When those bills return to their original house, they are assigned to the respective Rules Committee and placed on Third Reading. All bills must have three “readings.” First Reading is when bills are introduced and assigned to a committee. Second Reading takes place on the Floor, when bills are eligible for amendment. Third Reading also takes place on the Floor, when bills are eligible for debate and final passage.

So, HB 1044 was returned to the House at the end of the 2023 Session and was ready to be acted upon at any time. Yesterday, the bill was moved to the Floor Calendar and immediately adopted, with a 93-0 vote. It is presumed it will be referred to the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, where we will press for a public hearing and further action.

As noted above, HB 1044 would provide capital financial assistance to small school districts with demonstrated funding challenges. Under provisions of the bill only districts with an enrollment of 1,000 students or less would be eligible for funding.

This session a second bill was introduced to provide similar support for districts with an enrollment of 1,001 students or more. As discussed in last week’s *TWIO*, [HB 2017](#) would assist school districts that have difficulty adopting bonds, by creating the Aging Schools Assistance Program, for planning, modernization, and new construction projects in eligible school districts. HB 2017 received a public hearing in the House Capital Budget Committee last week, but has not yet been scheduled for executive action.

On Wednesday, an important bill was adopted by the full House. [HB 1272](#), another returning bill from last session, is not specifically an education issue, although it

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will have impacts on school districts. The bill addresses the publishing, formatting, and distribution of state and local voters' pamphlets. As an election-related issue, much of the bill is not applicable to school districts; however, there is one key change we have been watching (and asking for) in the last several sessions. The House adopted a [striking amendment](#) to HB 1272; however, the few changes that were made were minor and technical, so most of the new bill is essentially the same as last year's bill.

Currently, when local governments have measures on the ballot, including school district levies and bonds, the measure must include explanatory statements prepared by the prosecuting attorney for the county or by the jurisdiction's attorney. Additionally, the voters' pamphlet must include statements for and against the measure. Currently, local governments must appoint committees to prepare the statements for and against. In recent years, we have seen representatives of statewide organizations (e.g., Freedom Foundation and Washington Policy Center) or other individuals prepare arguments against school district bonds and levies even though they do not reside within the boundaries of the school district which is proposing the measure. HB 1272 would require people appointed to write arguments for and against ballot measures in local voters' pamphlets to reside within the jurisdictional boundaries.

Often, it can be difficult to find individuals to serve on these committees—especially for local governments that must find people who are against your ballot issues. Under current law, if the local government fails to make appointments, the County Auditor is required to attempt to make appointments. County Auditors have objected to this requirement because they do not know who may be for or against these issues, not to mention, they have more important business to attend to as they prepare for the elections. The bill would alter this process if for or against committees are not appointed. Rather than require the County Auditor to appoint, the law would require the County Auditor to issue a media release and publish information on the Auditor's election website announcing the opportunity to form committees and provide statements. If this process is necessary because the local government was unable to make appointments, the Auditor will make appointments on a first-come, first-served basis, if qualified committee members contact the Auditor by the appropriate deadline. Finally, HB 1272 clarifies that if no statement is produced, the Auditor is required to include a statement in the voters' pamphlet stating that no person in the jurisdiction contacted the Auditor to provide a statement, and there are no statements for that measure.

Unfortunately, passage of this bill likely will not completely eliminate people from outside a district's boundaries from interfering in an election (they could persuade someone within the jurisdiction to serve on a committee and submit a statement that was produced by the outsider, for example); however, this would hopefully make it more cumbersome to be involved.

Another provision in the bill could also be helpful. Currently, the state has 39 County Auditors and, in addition to being partisan officials, elected from both political parties, they also have their own opinions on how to prepare voters' pamphlets. HB 1272 would require the Secretary of State to work with County Auditors to adopt and publish administrative rules necessary to facilitate production of a local voters' pamphlet. This would streamline the process and ensure the 39 local voters' pamphlets have some commonality.

(NOTE: HB 1272 also makes changes regarding local office candidate statements and other information, so school directors, as elected officials, might want to keep tabs on this bill.)

A third important bill was adopted by the full House yesterday. Another returning bill from last session, [HB 1618](#) deals with the elimination of the statute of limitations for childhood sexual abuse. This is another non-education issue; however, it could have major ramifications on school districts. The bill, as introduced last year,

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would have stated “there is no time limit to bring a claim or commence an action by a person for recovery of damages for injury suffered” as a result of childhood sexual abuse, physical abuse connected with sexual abuse, or sexual abuse for a person over 18 years of age connected with a pattern of childhood sexual abuse. Passage of this bill, coupled with the prejudgment interest bill ([SB 5059](#)), could have major, damaging consequences for school districts.

Yesterday, the House adopted a [striking amendment](#), which reduces some of the dread over the bill. As adopted, the bill would eliminate the statute of limitations for civil actions based on childhood sexual abuse **prospectively, rather than retroactively**, while restoring the current statute of limitations for actions based on childhood sexual abuse that occurred before June 6, 2024. It would, however, continue to eliminate the statute of limitations for actions based on childhood sexual abuse that occurs on or after June 6, 2024.

Importantly, the new bill also includes a “null and void” clause. If this bill passes the Legislature, but funding to support the bill is not in the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget, the bill becomes invalid.

Committee Action

As noted above, with the first cutoff deadline rapidly approaching, most legislative committees are starting to shift from public hearings to executive action.

Restraint & Isolation

As we have discussed previously, restraint and isolation continues to be a hot issue. Last session, the House’s vehicle, [HB 1479](#) passed the full House, but was bottled up in the Senate after negotiations on amendments fell apart. As we described earlier, bills that pass their original house are returned to the original house’s Rules Committee and placed on Third Reading. That is what happened to HB 1479; however, it was understood it needed some additional work and it was referred to the House Education Committee. As we discussed in the [TWIO, Week 1](#), the House Education Committee used its first two meetings to hold work sessions on restraint and isolation, then used a chunk of the Committee’s third meeting to hold a public hearing on HB 1479. After sitting for some time, the bill has finally been scheduled for executive action: next **Tuesday, January 30, 1:30 p.m.** At this point, there is no Proposed Substitute or other amendments on the legislative website, so it is unclear if the intent is to pass the bill as-is, or if amendments are forthcoming. Given the controversy—and its lack of support in the Senate—it seems likely amendments will be introduced; however, if there will be any, they are not available, yet.

As the House gears up to move HB 1479, the Senate is taking action on its proposal. On Monday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing on [SB 5966](#). Last session, the Senate introduced [SB 5559](#), a companion to HB 1479; however, it received a perfunctory public hearing and was not further acted upon. Following the dispute between the houses last year over HB 1479, Senators set out to draft an alternative in the interim. The result was SB 5966.

Committee staff has prepared two side-by-side documents. The first [compares SB 5966 to current law](#). The second [compares SB 5966 to HB 1479](#) (in its current form, as adopted by full House last year). You are encouraged to review these bills and form your own opinion; however, it is clear SB 5966 goes to great lengths to clarify current law, provide specific definitions, and implement a level of flexibility, especially regarding situations where there is a belief a student poses a threat to the student or other students.

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While these discussions continue in the legislative arena, WASA, AWSP, AESD, and OSPI are working together and having deep conversations about student discipline. Restraint and isolation is just one subset of the overall subject of discipline; however, the effort is to ensure that staff have the right tools to address safety issues in school. Part of the solution, we believe, is providing clear, understandable guidelines about what is allowed and what is not. Currently, staff feel like their hands are tied, simply because there is so much confusion about the “do’s” and “don’ts.”

Pupil Transportation

[SB 5873](#), intended to make the current transportation system more transparent, predictable, and adequately funded, continues to move. After being heard and adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, the bill was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday; however, it has not yet been scheduled for executive action. Details about the bill are available in [TWIO, Week 1](#).

As we have been discussing, the pupil transportation issue that has garnered more attention is [HB 1368](#), requiring zero-emission buses. There are several major concerns with the bill as written. As we discussed last week ([TWIO, Week 2](#)), a new Proposed Substitute was introduced prior to the scheduled executive action in the House Appropriations Committee last Thursday. It was clear, some of the proposed changes were an attempt to appease the education community after we expressed great concerns about the bill. The effort to get our support appeared sincere; however, the effort did not meet the mark.

What most of the education community was rallying around was an amendment that did not simply try to “perfect” the bill. Instead, our request was to overhaul the bill and strip the current zero-emission bus mandate from the bill, while transforming the proposed formula-based grant program to a voluntary grant program for school districts that chose to apply. The bill’s sponsor and the environmental community, which she is fronting the bill for, are adamantly opposed to this amendment. Their priority is to implement a specific mandate requiring zero-emission buses.

With a new Proposed Substitute on the table, along with seven other amendments, including our request to essentially blow up the bill, caused some dissention among Appropriations Committee members and when it came time to act on the bill, the Chair announced the bill would be set down. Immediately following the apparent meltdown, the sponsor reached out and started working on a potentially major overhaul of the bill. It appears we are close to a deal which we can live with; however, the plan is not officially ready for primetime, so the specific details are under wraps for now. A positive sign is that the bill has been rescheduled for executive action in the House Appropriations Committee. It is set to be acted upon on **Monday, January 29, 4:00 p.m.** We will continue to keep you apprised.

Special Education

We continue to talk to legislators about the need to fully fund special education, which would include another major investment to increase the special education multipliers. This message continues to fall on deaf ears and we have no illusion that there is even a glimmer of hope that this will happen. Our effort, however, is to simply keep the issue alive and keep the conversation going.

There is positive movement on raising the special education cap. Note that the movement is on “raising” the cap, rather than “eliminating” the cap. Superintendent Reykdal’s request bill, [HB 2174](#), to eliminate the cap continues to sit idle, without a public hearing or any other action. To give you an idea about the lack of interest or support, notice that there is no companion in the Senate.

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The governor's special education bills, companions [SB 6014](#) and [HB 2180](#), are both moving. The bills would increase the special education cap from the current 15.0 percent (just increased last session) to 17.25 percent. HB 2180 is scheduled for executive action in the House Appropriations Committee on Monday, January 29, 4:00 p.m. SB 6014 is a little behind, although that is simply due to the fact that it was heard and adopted in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee before moving to the Senate Ways & Means Committee, which has not yet scheduled it for executive action. HB 2180 started in the fiscal committee, bypassing the policy committee, so it got a bit of a head start.

It is interesting that last year when there was a discussion of eliminating the special education cap or increasing the cap from its then-current 13.5 percent to 15.0 percent, there was a significant amount of controversy. Just a year later, the effort to increase from 15.0 percent to 17.25 percent is not causing much waves at all. In fact, most of the waves are coming from the education community, as we continue to ask for an elimination of the cap, but continue to support the 17.25 cap because it is “better than nothing” and it is also another step closer to elimination.

It is hard to decipher why the cap increase is not causing the same kind of controversy as last year's effort; however, one guess is that legislators understand their investment in special education last year did not meet the necessary mark. And continuing to increase the cap is a way to appease us. They did provide \$373 million, which was an appreciated significant increase; however, it was still over \$400 million short of the need (that continues to increase). If the Legislature ultimately increases the cap to 17.25 percent, we will appreciate the \$18-20 million it will take to implement the increase, but legislators should know we will continue to bang the drum about FULLY FUNDING special education.

And speaking of full funding of special education, [SJM 8007](#), a Joint Memorial to request the 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—continues to move. The Memorial was adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee last week and on Wednesday was “pulled” from the Senate Rules Committee, making it eligible for debate on the Senate Floor.

We support this Memorial, as Congress continues to skirt their responsibility and continues to ignore their promise; however, it is more than a bit hypocritical for the Legislature to reject full funding of special education, then stand up tall and accuse Congress of not fulfilling their obligation. Reading the Memorial makes you wonder if legislators are uncomfortable looking at themselves in the mirror. Just two of the statements to give you a flavor:

WHEREAS, The chronic underfunding of IDEA by the federal government places an additional funding burden on states, local school districts, and taxpayers to pay for needed services. This compounds the existing pressure already placed on local budget dollars to cover the federal shortfall and will further shortchange other school programs that are also beneficial to students with disabilities; and

WHEREAS, It is time for the federal government to pay its fair share of the costs of IDEA and fulfill its commitment to students with disabilities, their families, and the states and school districts that provide students with a free and appropriate public education

Do these sound like arguments that we make to legislators? There are multiple arguments that call for Congress to pay up—and it would be easy for us to insert “Legislature” for “Congress” and make the same argument here. What about this:

WHEREAS, The chronic underfunding of special education by the Legislature places an additional funding burden on local school districts, and taxpayers to pay for needed services. This compounds the existing pressure already placed

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on local budget dollars to cover the state shortfall and will further shortchange other school programs that are also beneficial to students with disabilities; and

WHEREAS, It is time for the Legislature to comply with the state constitution and fully fund special education and fulfill its commitment to students with disabilities, their families, and the school districts that provide students with a free and appropriate public education

It seems legislators understand right from wrong, and they want to chastise Congress for doing the same thing they are doing. This is like a parent telling their kid, “Do as I say, not as I do.”

Paraeducators

One of the most talked about issues this session is the need for paraeducators and linked with that conversation is Superintendent Reykdal’s request to increase wages for paraeducators. His plan is embodied in [SB 6082](#) (and [HB 2380](#), which has not been acted upon). The bill would provide for increased wages for paraeducators of \$7 per hour (plus benefits, and adjusted by regionalization and inflation). The plan also includes a compliance mechanism that requires districts to maintain the paraeducator-to-student ratio in the 2018–19 school year or funding would not be provided.

SB 6082 was heard by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Wednesday and WASA and WASBO opposed the bill. Almost every one of the nearly 400 people who signed into the hearing—to either testify or note their position—were “pro” on the bill. There are multiple major concerns about the bill; however, given that the bill is requested by the State Superintendent and understanding the overwhelming support for the bill, we provided firm, but polite and professional opposition.

We noted that administrators understand the need for, and the value of, paraeducators. Additionally, administrators want to provide fair wages for staff. We stated, however, that SB 6082 was the wrong approach. Some of the arguments:

- Providing a higher salary for one group (paraeducators) and not others (classified staff) will cause division and dissention within buildings. Further, it will force strife at the bargaining table, as employees that do not receive the largess will ask for the same.
- The proposed paraeducator raises equate to approximately a 31 percent increase in wages. This would put paraeducator pay above many other positions, including positions that have more responsibilities, require additional technical skills, risks, and manual labor components.
- The proposed compliance mechanism, requiring a minimum staffing ratios, based on the 2018–19 school year, would limit school district flexibility to respond to unique, local needs and changes that are in the best interest of students. Further, the intent is to ensure paraeducators are retained; however, because many districts laid off paraeducators during the pandemic, some districts would be forced to hire additional paraeducators to meet the 2018–19 ratio.

Another major concern, which we do not wave a flag about, is the Superintendent’s intention that the SB 6082 raises be provided to “all” paraeducators—not just state-funded, but also federally funded, locally funded, and grant funded. We appreciate and support the intention; however, we question whether this will ever be a reality. The Legislature has NEVER provided funding for staff who are not state-funded—and it is hard to believe they would break their long-held policy for paraeducators. (By the way, even if they wanted to do this, it would set a precedent and it would be difficult for them to deny other non-state staff in the future.) Along the same lines,

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even if the Legislature agreed to pay for “all” paraeducators, how long would that last? The governor does not have a bill for paraeducator raises; his plan is embedded in his 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget proposal. Language in his proposal explicitly states this proposed funding for paraeducator raises is “not part of the state’s program of basic education.” Actually, that is understandable; however, it raises a huge red flag, calling into question how long this funding would last, as non-basic education funding can be cut or eliminated at any time for any reason. (The Supreme Court has clearly stated, however, that basic education cannot be cut without a valid educational rationale.) What if one of the plans passes, you provide the raises, then next biennium the Legislature decides they cannot afford the cost or have other priorities and delete the funding? You will be locked into Collective Bargaining Agreements and you’ll be left holding the proverbial bag.

Let’s assume for a moment, however, that the Legislature DOES fund “all” paraeducators and the Legislature maintains the funding into the future. There will STILL be unfunded costs because the calculation for the proposed raises assumes a 182 day contract; however, most paraeducators that work a school year have 191 day contracts.

Still another major concern is that it is clear the “box” that will be available for K–12 spending in the Operating Budget is likely to be fairly small. If the Legislature adopts SB 6082, the cost in Fiscal Year 2025 is \$193 million (and a total of over \$700 million over three years). That would likely eliminate the possibility of getting any support for MSOC, LEA, special education, and transportation—just to name a small handful of priorities.

So given all of these reasons (and likely others), we told the Committee that there is a “better way.” We noted our support for [SB 5882](#), which passed out of Committee last week. The House companion, [HB 1960](#) has not been acted upon. SB 5882 would increase staff allocations for classified staff as a part of the Prototypical School Funding Model.

We also stated that if the need to increase salaries was really the issue, the Legislature should instead adopt [SB 6123](#) (which was next on the Committee’s hearing agenda). SB 6123 would increase the statewide average allocation for classified staff.

We suspect that SB 6082 will move—and even if it does not, it could likely be tagged as “necessary to implement the budget,” keeping it alive throughout the session. While the bill and the issue has garnered a lot of attention and has fairly broad support, there are clearly some cracks in the Democratic caucus—especially in the Senate. Regardless, we will remain vigilant.

School Consolidation

There are some issues that continue to be introduced like a big whale—it surfaces for a bit, then dives underwater. School district consolidation bills are like that. It is a non-issue for a few years, then POP, a new bill surfaces. It causes a fire, usually quickly dies down, and we do not see another bill for a few years (sorry to mix metaphors—is it a whale or a fire?).

The 2024 version of school consolidation was heard yesterday in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. [SB 6045](#), in short, would require WSSDA 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 and directed to develop and recommend a comprehensive plan for the consolidation of Washington school districts by December 1, 2029. Perhaps the most frustrating (and silly) part of the bill is that before WSSDA does their work and the Commission meets, there is a predetermined outcome. Among other things, the Commission’s plan is required to result in no

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more than 150 school districts in the state. Even if consolidation is a good idea, why is 150 the magic number? Is it simply $300 (295) \div 2 = 150$? That's not very scientific.

This is Senator Sam Hunt's (D-Olympia) bill—and the third of fourth bill since he has been in the Legislature. His gripe is the cost of administration. In Committee, he rambled off a number superintendent salaries (without any context) and used that as part of his basis for looking for consolidation. Normally, the conversation about consolidation focuses in on the large number of small, rural districts we have; however, Sen. Hunt also questions larger districts. In year's past he has suggested Olympia, Tumwater, and North Thurston (where he served as a school director and should know better) should be consolidated, and there would be a significant savings because, instead of paying for three superintendents, you would just have one. One of the things he never considers is that this new large district would only have one superintendent; however, you would likely have to exponentially increase the number of assistant superintendents, which would gobble up whatever savings you found.

Jim Kowalkowski, Rural Education Center, and Tim Garchow, WSSDA, spoke out against the bill. They argued that some of the districts that would likely be consolidated are already efficient. They also argued that forced consolidation would cause a loss of identity for many constituents. And there is evidence this negatively impacts the remaining districts. For example, about 15 years ago, Vader School District was eliminated (not a forced consolidation by the Legislature, but they failed multiple levies and could not pay their bills, coupled with failed bonds that were needed to modernize a condemned school). The district was split among three districts, although most of the students were moved to Castle Rock. When Castle Rock runs levies or bonds, there is a block of voters who consistently vote "No." That's right, Vader residents will not support the district that took them over. That is just one example—and there are others, especially in rural, eastern Washington.

Jim and Tim also made the point that many districts, especially smaller districts, have cooperative agreements with other districts, for transportation, for athletics, and multiple other programs. This ends up being cheaper—and more efficient. Sen. Hunt suggested that perhaps WSSDA should be required to report on these cooperative programs. In order to avoid that kind of a mandate, Jim and Tim agreed to survey districts about the number and type of cooperative programs are out there. Be on the lookout for that survey.

It does not appear this bill is going to have legs, so at the end of session, this whale will likely take a deep dive.

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By Mitch Denning

This week was our annual WAMOA and WSNA legislative days. On Tuesday, Doug Vanderleest, director, maintenance and operations, Franklin Pierce SD, and WAMOA legislative chair, and I met with 30 members of the House Capital Budget and Senate Ways and Means Committees. We discussed the following provisions in [HB 2089/SB 5959](#), **Governor’s 2023–24 supplemental capital budget**: Small District/Tribal Compact Schools Modernization Grants (\$177M), Equitable Access to Clean Air & Improving Classroom Air Quality Grants (\$40M); and increasing the Construction Cost Allowance from \$271.61 per SF to \$350 per SF in FY 2025. The budget calls for using \$91M from capital gains revenue to fund the SCAP increase. We urged the members to use bond funds rather than capital gains revenue, as the latter is not a sustainable source of revenue.

Furthermore, we discussed [HB 2180](#), increasing the special ed funding cap, which would raise the cap from 15 percent to 17.25 percent. This increase would allow districts to use State funds rather than local levy funds to serve these special needs students. Finally, we urged the legislators to support [SB 5873](#), providing adequate and predictable student transportation, which revises the pupil transportation formula to be based on basic and special transportation counts, and total sum of miles driven. The bill also provides for health and retirement benefits for contracted transportation employees; however, the bill doesn’t fully fund these benefits. We urged the legislators to fully fund this increase, as AEA does not support unfunded mandates.

On Tuesday, [SB 5873](#) was heard in Senate Ways and Means, and AEA also submitted written testimony.

Then on Thursday, Wendy Weyer, director, nutrition services, Bellevue SD, and WSNA president, Juliana Fisher, director, food services, Northshore SD, and I met with 26 members of our Meals for Kids Champions in all four caucuses.

We urged them to support for the \$30M in [HB 2104/SB 5950](#), Governor’s Supplemental Operating Budget, which would expand the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), a federal program from the USDA. This proviso would fully fund this expansion of WA’s participation in this program and mean that all students in CEP schools would now eat for free.

We also urged support for [HB 2058/SB 5964](#), increasing access to free meals served at public schools, which would feed breakfast and lunch to all students across the state. If passed and funded, all students would eat breakfast and lunch at no charge in SY 2024–25. As a result, learning would be accelerated, family food insecurity would be lessened, the stigma around school meals would be eliminated, as well as significant meal debt. [HB 2058](#) is awaiting a public hearing in House Appropriations, and [SB 5964](#) will be heard on Monday, January 29 in Senate Early Learning & K–12.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 3, Jan 22–26, 2024

Continued

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“Don’t raise your voice, improve your argument.”

—Nelson Mandela

“Time spent arguing is, oddly enough, almost never wasted.”

—Christopher Hitchens

As the legislature approaches cut-off deadlines, action and debates are taking place in committees and on the respective floors of each house, as legislators act to move proposals.

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.

Comment: This bill would provide an ad-hoc 3 percent increase in 2024 not to exceed \$125/month for TRS1/PERS1 Plan retirees.

The House Committee on Appropriations has scheduled an executive session for Thursday, January 25. Rumor has it that a substitute bill may be offered that rolls the increase back to \$110/month, which is identical to the bill and funding provided last session. A reminder that the \$110 figure had a \$44,000 pension cap: the \$125 increases it to \$50,000. Those figures represent a person’s income that would qualify for a property tax exemption.

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

Comment: This bill allows the survivor to keep the entire month’s amount regardless of when the person died.

The House Committee on Appropriations has scheduled an executive session for Thursday, January 25. Rumor has it that an alternative bill will be dropped that would address the health insurance premium due on the month of death.

HB 2481: Waiving health benefit premiums in the public employees’ benefits board.

Comment: This is a late entry into Introductions. It is intended to replace HB 2013 mentioned above. It would waive, as the title suggests, the health benefit premium during the month of one’s death. It has yet to be scheduled for a public hearing.

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.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 3, Jan 22–26, 2024

Continued

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

It is scheduled for public hearing in the Senate Committee on State Government & Elections on Tuesday, January 30.

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 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 has been referred to Appropriations and awaits scheduling. 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.

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 currently in House Rules and awaits movement to the floor calendar. Its companion, ([SB5932](#)) has not had any movement and is likely 'dead'.

HB 1959: Extending parts of the paid family and medical leave program to employers with fewer than 50 employees.

Comment: This bill removes the exemption allowing employers with fewer than 50 employees to not pay any portion of the premium for the Paid Family and Medical Leave Program, thereby requiring those employers to pay at least 55 percent of the medical leave share of the premium.

It is scheduled for executive session in the House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards on Friday, January 26.

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

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 to Appropriations and is awaiting scheduling. The companion bill, ([SB 5964](#)) is scheduled for public hearing in the Senate Committee on Early Learning & K–12 Education on Monday, January 29.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 3, Jan 22–26, 2024

Continued

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). • 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.

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.

2SHB 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.

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 26.

SSB 5793: Concerning paid sick leave.

Comment: 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 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. Requires the Department of Labor and Industries to develop materials and conduct outreach to inform individuals and businesses about the new provisions of the act.

It was moved out of Senate Committee on Labor & Commerce on Monday, January 22 and assumed to go to Appropriations. Its companion, ([HB 1991](#)) scheduled for executive session in the House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards On Friday, January 26.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 3, Jan 22–26, 2024

Continued

SB 5824: Concerning the dissolution of libraries and library districts.

Comment: This bill increases the signature threshold for filing petitions to dissolve libraries or library districts from 100 taxpayers to 35 percent of eligible voters in the district. • Expands voter eligibility to allow all qualified electors of a library district to participate in a vote on propositions for library district dissolution.

It is on the second awaiting action on the floor calendar.

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 into, 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 had a public hearing in the Senate Committee on Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday, January 23 and is awaiting further action.

SB 5883: Concerning the burden of proof for special education due process hearings.

Comment. This bill provides that a school district has the burden of proof when it is a party to a special education due process hearing. • Creates an exception to this burden of proof requirement in circumstances when a parent seeks reimbursement for a unilateral parental placement.

It is currently on the second reading awaiting floor action.

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

Comment: Executive actions taken on Tuesday, January 23 by the Senate Committee on Labor & Commerce. 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.

Comment: A public hearing in the Senate Committee on Early Learning & K–12 Education was held on Monday, January 22. No further action to date.

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.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 3, Jan 22–26, 2024

Continued

SB 6223: Updating school district director compensation.

Comment: Each member of the board of directors of a school district may receive compensation in an annual amount not to exceed the combined total of \$500 per month plus 50 cents per student enrolled in the school district based on prior year actual enrollments.

It is scheduled for public hearing in the Senate Committee on Early Learning & K–12 Education on Monday, January 29.

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 9.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

E2SHB 1272	Voters' pamphlets	H Passed 3rd	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
SHB 1608	Anaphylaxis meds./schools	H 2nd Reading	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 Rules R	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 (SSB 5809)	Charter schools/enrichment	H Approps	Springer
SHB 1903	Lost or stolen firearms	H Rules R	Berry
SHB 1905 (SB 5894)	Equal pay/protected classes	H Approps	Mena
SHB 1914	Special education services	H Approps	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 Rules R	Bronoske
HB 1929 (SB 6050)	Postinpatient housing	H Exec Action	Cortes
HB 1931	Incarcerated students	H Postsec Ed & W	Leavitt
SHB 1932	Even-numbered year elections	H 2nd Reading	Gregerson
HB 1933 (SB 6276)	Digital electronics/repair	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
HB 1934 (SSB 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 2nd Reading	Orwall
HB 1940 (SSB 5778)	Employer political speech	H Exec Action	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
SHB 1947	Technology governance	H Approps	Street
HB 1950 (SB 6035)	Student loans/PSLF	H 2nd Reading	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 (SSB 5882)	Prototypical school staffing	H Approps	Stonier
HB 1973 (SB 5852)	Special education safety net	H Education	Abbarno
HB 1976	Incentives/energy upgrades	H Rules R	Fosse
HB 1977	State rock	H State Govt & T	Abbarno
HB 1978	Intrastate mutual aid system	H Rules R	Rule
HB 1982	Broadband loans & grants	H Cap Budget	Waters
HB 1984	State clam	H State Govt & T	McEntire
HB 1985	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Approps	Timmons
SHB 1990 (SB 5954)	Aerial imagery program	H Approps	Ryu
HB 1991 (SSB 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 Approps	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 FINDP	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 Approps	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 Exec Action	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 Exec Action	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 Approps	Reeves
HB 2157 (SB 5982)	Vaccine definition	H Rules R	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
SHB 2256	Children behavioral health	H Rules R	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 (SB 6275)	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 2362 (SB 6213)	JLARC studies	H State Govt & T	Orcutt
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 (SB 6289)	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
HB 2441	College in the HS fees	H Approps	Corry
HB 2448	Public school grant assist.	H Approps	Mosbrucker
HB 2450 (SB 6285)	Use of impact fees	H Local Govt	Hutchins
HB 2451 (SB 6284)	Impact fees	H Local Govt	Hutchins
HB 2458	K-12 experience factors	H Approps	Rule
HB 2471	Defined benefit accrual	H Approps	Kloba
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 3rd Reading	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 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 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 Ways & Means	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
SSB 5444	Firearm sensitive places	S Ways & Means	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 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 2nd Reading	Torres
SSB 5648	Board of education waivers	H Education	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 2nd Reading	Keiser
SSB 5778 (HB 1940)	Employer political speech	S 2nd Reading	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 2nd Reading	Dhingra
SSB 5793 (HB 1991)	Paid sick leave	S Rules 2	Saldana
SSB 5798	Insurance notices	S Rules 2	Kuderer
SSB 5804 (HB 2029)	Opioid overdose med./schools	S 2nd RdConsCal	Kuderer
SSB 5806	Insurance company data	S Rules 2	Kuderer
SSB 5809 (HB 1897)	Charter schools/enrichment	S Ways & Means	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 Passed 3rd	Wilson
SB 5837	State election database	S Ways & Means	Valdez
SSB 5838 (HB 1934)	AI task force	S Ways & Means	Nguyen
SB 5849	Computer science/graduation	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5850 (HB 2146)	Chronically absent students	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5851 (HB 2037)	Holocaust and genocide edu.	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5852 (HB 1973)	Special education safety net	S Ways & Means	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 Rules 2	MacEwen
SSB 5882 (HB 1960)	Prototypical school staffing	S Ways & Means	Stanford
SB 5883 (HB 2121)	Special education hearings	S 2nd Reading	Trudeau
SB 5891 (HB 2133)	Public school bus trespass	S Law & Justice	Boehnke
SB 5894 (SHB 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 2nd Reading	Valdez
SB 5917	Bias-motivated defacement	S Law & Justice	Billig
SSB 5923 (HB 1956)	Substance use prevention ed.	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SSB 5924	Access to personnel records	S Ways & Means	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 (SHB 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 2nd Reading	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 & E	Hasegawa
SSB 5995	Interpreters and translators	S Rules 2	Saldana
SB 5999	Financial aid eligibility	S Ways & Means	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 Ways & Means	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 Rules 2	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/Natur	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 Rules 2	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 6213 (HB 2362)	JLARC studies	S State Govt & E	Mullet
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 & E	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	School resource officers	S EL/K-12	Torres
SB 6275 (HB 2282)	African American studies	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 6276 (HB 1933)	Digital electronics/repair	S Environment, E	Stanford
SB 6284 (HB 2451)	Impact fees	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6285 (HB 2450)	Use of impact fees	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 6289 (HB 2406)	16&17 y/o employ. work group	S Labor & Comm	Boehnke
SB 6292	Eid al-Fitr and Hannukah	S State Govt & E	Trudeau

SB 6299	Employees/digital technology	S Labor & Comm	Stanford
SJM 8007	IDEA funding	S 2nd Reading	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