



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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February 16, 2024



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About TWIO

This Week in Olympia
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Budget Update

On Tuesday, the Legislature passed another major milestone—the house of origin [cutoff](#). All bills introduced needed to be adopted by their original house (that is, House bills from the House; Senate bills from the Senate) by Tuesday night, 5:00 p.m. All bills failing to meet this deadline are now technically dead—except, of course, budget bills and budget-related bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (or NTIB). The same caveat remains: no bill is officially dead until the final gavel falls at the end of session. While that is important to remember, the universe of moving bills has been dramatically reduced. Not including budget bills or bills that may be tagged as NTIB, there are just over 500 bills still in play. To put that in context, not counting the 473 bills that were adopted last year, over 2,300 were available to act on this biennium (1,200 bills were introduced in 2024).

Starting Wednesday morning, the action shifted back to legislative committees, as they hear and act on bills from the opposite house. Bills move through the same process in the opposite house as they did in their house of origin; however, the schedule is much more compressed. The opposite house policy committee cutoff arrives five days from now, February 21; and the opposite house fiscal committee cutoff arrives five days after that, February 26. Legislators will then have four days to adopt opposite house bills. At that point, during the last six days of the Regular Session, the Legislature moves into the “Reconciliation Phase.” This last phase of the session is described below.

Amid this chaos, legislative budgets will begin to be publicly discussed. On Wednesday, the Economic & Revenue Forecast Council (ERFC) released its first quarter Revenue Update. As we discussed in last week's [TWIO, Week 5](#), the last two monthly collection reports (November 11, 2023 to December 10, 2023; and December 11, 2023 to January 10, 2024) had come in above the November Forecast, which provided a good indication that the February Forecast would also again be above the Forecast. Since the March 2023 Forecast was released (which the Legislature used to finalize its 2023–25 Operating Budget), revenues have come in \$1.14 billion above Forecast—and the [February Revenue Forecast](#) indicated another \$121.8 million would be available beyond the November Forecast. The Forecast also indicated that revenues in the next biennium, 2025–27, would also be up \$215.4 million above previous Forecasts. This is important to know because the Legislature must not only adopt a balanced budget (unlike the federal government, Washington cannot have a deficit budget), it must be balanced over four years.

As we have discussed earlier, we have consistently been told by legislative budget-writers the K–12 “budget box” in the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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would minimal—perhaps in the range of \$250-\$350 million. As a comparison, the governor’s budget request included a total increase of \$808.6 million; however, the majority of that increase was comprised of mandatory “Maintenance Level” funding (\$667.3 million). His discretionary “Policy Level” request was \$141.7 million. Education advocates have argued for weeks that a token increase in the Supplemental Budget would worsen school districts’ financial circumstances.

Following the release of the new Revenue Forecast, we took an aggressive stance and urged the Legislature to allocate, at a minimum, the “extra” \$121.8 million to the current, minimal K–12 budget box. WASA, along with several other statewide education associations and regional groups of superintendents, forwarded a letter to all legislators Wednesday afternoon requesting budget-writers provide a more substantial increase for the state’s constitutional paramount duty: K–12 education. That letter is available [HERE](#).

We encourage you to follow-up with your own local legislators urging them to use the additional available revenue to help shore up school district budgets. Do not simply cut-and-paste the letter; tell YOUR stories about the financial situation in your district. Are you being forced to implement a Reduction in Force? Are you contemplating closing schools? Are you eliminating nonessential services? Be explicit in explaining your needs—and in asking for their assistance.

Obviously, there are multiple underfunded programs for which you could seek additional resources; however, as we have discussed for several weeks (and highlighted at the annual WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference), a targeted request for enhancements in Maintenance, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC) would assist ALL districts. Additionally, in Washington’s complex education funding system, MSOC is easy to understand and easy to explain—AND we have clear evidence of underfunding. You will recall, we have been asking for a significant increase for the current year (\$250+ million), to ensure funding can “catch up” to current expenditures, as well as funding in the next year that covers ACTUAL costs. For more information, see the [MSOC request letter](#) we sent to legislative budget-writers.

We are pleased our efforts have received a bit of a positive response. [HB 2494](#) was introduced—and was quickly acted upon. The House Appropriations Committee heard and adopted the bill on the last day before the house of origin fiscal committee cutoff and the full House adopted the bill on the last day before the house of origin cutoff. The action on this bill is positive; however, the suggested MSOC increase is nominal. The original bill would have provided an increase of \$48 per student, but was quickly amended to provide \$23 per student. When the bill reached the Floor, it was again [amended](#). Positively, the [amendment](#) would shift the increase to the current 2023–24 school year and not wait to begin funding the increase until the 2024–25 school year. Unfortunately, the increase was again reduced, to \$21 per student.

Having HB 2494 on the table allows us to focus on a specific bill, rather than only ask for an increase generically. It allows us to publicly support the issue, in bill form—and, at the same time, we can urge the final bill to be more substantial. Our next opportunity to provide that public support will be in the **Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, which will hear HB 2494 on Monday, February 19, 1:30 p.m.** We will get a better idea about legislators’ intentions when we see budget proposals.

So, let’s get back to the budgets. Next week will be “budget week” in the Legislature; however, “budget week” actually started yesterday, with the Senate’s release of a 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget (details on the proposal are reviewed later in this newsletter). The budget (a [Proposed Substitute SB 5949](#)) was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee yesterday and has already been scheduled for executive action on Monday, February 19.

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Three additional budgets will be moved in rapid succession:

- On Sunday, February 18, the Senate will release its 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget proposal (a Proposed Substitute to [SB 5950](#)), and will hear the bill in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Monday, February 19, 4:00 p.m. It is scheduled to move to executive action on Wednesday, February 21.
- On Monday, February 19, the House will release its 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget proposal (a Proposed Substitute to [HB 2104](#)), and will hear the bill in the House Appropriations Committee on the same day, Monday, February 19, 4:00 p.m. (the same time as the Senate will hear its plan). The Appropriations Committee is scheduled to take executive action on its proposal on Wednesday, February 21.
- On Tuesday, February 20, 8:00 a.m., the House Capital Budget Committee, is scheduled to hear the Houses Capital proposal (a Proposed Substitute [HB 2089](#)), followed by executive action on Friday, February 23. It has not been confirmed when the House will unveil its plan.

NOTE: The release of 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget proposals (Proposed Substitutes to [HB 2134/SB 5947](#)) have not yet been announced; however, they should follow a similar release schedule as the budgets above, as public hearings and executive sessions have already been scheduled. Proposed Substitute HB 2134 will be heard in the House Transportation Committee on Monday, February 19, followed by executive action on Wednesday, February 21. Proposed Substitute SB 5947 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Transportation Committee on Wednesday, February 21 and is set to be adopted on Friday, February 23. Other than the positive, indirect impact provided by safe roads, K–12 education is usually not greatly affected by the Transportation Budget; however, we will provide information on those issues that do impact schools—such as funding for Safe Routes to Schools and similar matters.

It is important to remember that each of these budget bills are bills requested by the governor; however, legislators will not be adopting the governor’s proposals. His original bills will simply be the vehicles to move the legislative budgets. Each Proposed Substitute will be a full striking amendment, deleting the original language and replacing it with the respective body’s proposal.

As you can see, legislative budget proposals will move quickly, but we will provide details as soon as possible. If you want to review the details of the proposals before we provide our summaries, all budget materials (including: highlights, budget text, complete agency detail, and other useful information) will be available from the Legislature’s budget website, fiscal.wa.gov, when the budgets are released (as noted above). The webpage to directly access the six 2024 Supplemental Budgets (House & Senate Operating; House & Senate Capital; and House & Senate Transportation) is [HERE](#).

With budgets being released and moved at the same time, it is unclear what the process will be; however, it is important to remember that each of the budgets is just another piece of legislation. They must be heard and adopted the same way other bills do: both houses have to adopt the budget (bill), and if there are differences (there are likely to be significant differences), the two houses (budget-writers mainly) have to negotiate a final compromise bill that both houses can adopt.

Although we do not know the specific process, yet, it is likely that one house will adopt its budget and the opposite house will overlay its budget onto the bill. Then they will either:

1. send the amended budget back to the first house, where it will sit until negotiations are complete. When a compromise is agreed upon, the first

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- house would adopt a striking amendment with the negotiated language and send it back to the opposite house for concurrence and final passage; or
2. hold the amended budget in their own Rules Committee until negotiations are complete. At that point, they would adopt an agreed upon striking amendment and send it back to the first house for concurrence and final passage.

Especially for the Operating Budgets, it is possible, although unlikely, that neither house will adopt its budget and will wait for a negotiated compromise budget before moving a final bill. It is also unlikely, that both houses would adopt their own respective budget and send it to the opposite house.

The Reconciliation Phase

After the opposite house cutoff (March 1), the Legislature is limited as to what actions it can take. Most of the action during the final six days of the session is to “reconcile differences in bills between the two houses,” and adopt necessary budget-related legislation (bills that are “Necessary to Implement the Budget”). As the Legislature moves to the final, “reconciliation phase” of this session, remember, in order for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form by both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor)—this includes each of the budgets. (By the way, “Reconciliation Phase” is not an official name; you will not find it in any legislative glossary.)

If a bill is amended by the opposite house, it must be sent back to the first house for “concurrence.” If the original house accepts the amendments, they will take final action on the amended bill and send it to the governor for action. Often, however, the original house will reject the amendments and “refuse to concur.” The bill is then considered to be “in dispute.” The original house can send the bill back to the opposite house and request the body “recede” from its amendments. The opposite house, then, has basically three options: (1) The opposite house can drop its amendments, repass the bill as adopted by the original house, and send it directly to the governor; (2) The opposite house can “insist on its position” and, again, send it back to the original house for action; or (3) The opposite house can adopt new amendments and send the new bill back to the original house for action.

Some bills can ping-pong back and forth between the houses multiple times in an effort to craft an agreed upon compromise. This can be dangerous for a bill’s survival given the imminent closing of the session. (You might recall last year’s debate and ultimate fate of [HB 1044](#)—small school district capital assistance—after it got caught in a dispute between Capital Budget negotiators.) Many of these bills will get lost in the shuffle and die due to a lack of agreement. At any point in this process, if it appears an agreement cannot be hammered out, either house may request a “Conference Committee” to formally negotiate on a compromise. Conference Committees are comprised of two majority party members and one minority party member of the Senate, and two majority party members and one minority party member of the House. To adopt a “Conference Report” on a new, negotiated compromise bill, at least two conferees from each house must agree. After conferees sign the Report, the bill cannot be further amended and the Conference Report (not the bill) is voted on “up or down” by the full House and Senate. If both houses accept the Conference Report—by a majority vote—the new bill is adopted and sent to the governor for action.

Conference Committees used to be referred to as “Free Conference Committees” because the members are “free” to make whatever changes they feel are necessary to resolve their differences. Members can make minor adjustments or make wholesale changes to a bill—or they can start from scratch. The only real limitation: the new language must still fit within the title (or “scope”) of the original bill.

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Historically, disputes over the three budgets—Operating, Capital, and Transportation—were routinely resolved by Conference Committees. In recent years, however, it has become rare to call for formal Conference Committees on the budgets because of a change in the [Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives](#) (specifically, Rule 17; see page 7) in the early 90’s. All Conference Committee meetings must provide notice of times and locations and those meetings must be open to the public (and on TVW). This rule change was made to open the process and make the Legislature more transparent. Unfortunately, all this has done in reality is to drive the process further underground. Now, budget negotiators will meet informally, behind-the-scenes, to hammer out deals. When a compromise is reached, the new budget is usually sent straight to the House or Senate Floor as a Substitute Bill. Sometimes, just to keep up appearances, a Conference Committee will be established; however, the six members quickly meet to sign an already agreed-to compromise. Certainly, this follows the “letter of the law,” but it is a clear break from the spirit of the law.

This Conference Committee process is why it is unclear how legislators plan to address the movement of the budgets, particularly the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget. One of the strategic reasons for using the Conference Committee process (whether it is an actual Conference Committee or just a Conference Committee for show) is that once a compromise is agreed upon, a Conference Report is prepared and legislators in both houses must vote on the final Report, as opposed to the bill, as noted above, and the only option is to vote “yea” or “nay”—there is no option to amend the Report. If the budget was brought to the Floor, even with an agreed upon, final Substitute, any member could introduce amendments which could take valuable time, or potentially stir controversy. And it is unlikely, but amendments could even get adopted, which would throw a wrench into a previously agreed upon budget.

Senate 2024 Capital Budget Proposal

Traditionally, Capital Construction Budgets are among the most non-partisan bills addressed during the session. While it seldom happens with the Operating Budget, often times Majority party budget-writers will meet with Minority party representatives as the Capital Budget is being crafted. When the Senate’s 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget was released yesterday, it was clear that the plan was a bi-partisan package. The budget documents even note the proposal is presented by the Senator Mark Mullet (D-Issaquah), Senate Ways & Means Committee Capital Budget lead, and Senator Mark Schoesler (R-Rosalia), Senate Ways & Means Committee Capital Budget Ranking Minority Member.

Introduced as a [Proposed Substitute of SB 5949](#), the bi-partisan Senate plan would increase appropriations by \$1.28 billion above the underlying 2023–25 Capital Budget. The proposal spends \$117.7 million (of \$120.7 million) in available bond capacity, \$663.2 million from Climate Commitment Act accounts, \$307.8 from the Common School Construction Account, \$127.0 million from federal funds, \$16.7 million from the Model Toxic Control Account, \$6.9 million from alternative financing authorizations, and \$147.9 million in all other funds.

K–12 Investments

Combining all K–12 education appropriations shows a minimal increase in K–12 investments, due to a significant reduction in funding for the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP). Overall, total appropriations for K–12 would be increased by \$121.6 million. The actual K–12 components of the Senate’s plan:

SCAP Enhancement—\$144.1 million

The Senate proposal provides funding to increase the current Construction Cost Allocation (CCA or cost per square foot), used to determine the maximum cost per

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square foot of construction that the state will recognize in the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP), from \$271.61 per square foot to \$400.00 per square foot in Fiscal Year 2025.

Proviso language also states it is the intent of the legislature to increase the CCA by the same inflation rate used by the Office of Financial Management's C-100 form in subsequent years. This inflation rate is the same rate used by all other state agencies for determining future costs.

Additionally, \$59.4 million of the total appropriation is provided to implement [SB 5789](#), which would change the SCAP formula so that the state will pay for the full sales and use tax levied on all costs chargeable to a school construction project.

Small District & Tribal Compact Schools Modernization—\$110.9 million

Originally, it was estimated this grant program would receive approximately \$170 million, mostly due to increases in the Common School Construction Account (CSCA), as a result of “excess” Capital Gains Tax revenues (proceeds above \$500 million in a given year are dedicated to the CSCA). Since the 2023 Legislature adjourned (April to November 2023), the Capital Gains Tax forecast increased by \$819.5 million. However, an error in the underlying November 2023 forecast was discovered causing a downward adjustment exceeding \$200 million for the 2023–25 biennium. Additionally, budget-writers have uncertainty about Capital Gains Tax resources beyond November 2024. Initiative 2109, which has been certified by the Secretary of State and will be on the November General Election ballot, would repeal the Capital Gains Tax. As an added measure of caution, the Senate proposal does not assume Capital Gains Tax revenue beyond 2024.

Proviso language specifies that \$84.0 million of this total is provided solely for small district modernization grants, not to exceed \$6.0 million per grant, to school districts that were awarded a planning grant in 2023–2025 fiscal biennium (see [LEAP capital document No. OSPI-1-2023](#), April 10, 2023, for the list of districts). Small districts awarded a planning grant pursuant to this list that do not receive a modernization grant in the 2023–2025 fiscal biennium are eligible for a modernization grant up to \$10.0 million. OSPI must report the status and award amounts of all grants awarded to the governor and the Legislature no later than September 15, 2024.

OSPI will continue to be required to submit a list of small school district modernization projects, as prioritized by the Advisory Committee, to the Legislature and the governor by September 15, 2024. New proviso language also requires OSPI to submit an alternative list, prioritized by the Advisory Committee, that includes small school districts with 2,000 students or less.

The Senate proposal provides an increase of \$811,000 beyond the underlying 2023–25 Capital Budget for planning grants, not to exceed \$50,000 per district; and an increase of \$1.8 million beyond the underlying 2023–25 Capital Budget solely for energy assessment grants for eligible small school districts.

Funds are appropriated to fund projects approved by the Legislature, identified in [LEAP capital document No. OSPI-1-2023](#), developed April 10, 2023 and in [LEAP capital document No. OSPI-1-2024](#), developed February 1, 2024. Finally, new proviso language states that if appropriations for small districts and state-tribal compact schools specified in these documents exceeds the actual costs of funding these projects, excess funding can be reallocated to eligible projects. However, the total funding appropriated to eligible small district projects must remain allocated to eligible small district projects, and the total funding appropriated to eligible state-tribal compact school projects must remain allocated to eligible state-tribal compact school projects.

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Skills Centers Construction Grants—\$60.0 million

Funding Skills Center construction grants is provided to:

- Tri-Tech Skills Center—\$45.5 million
- Wenatchee Valley Technical Skills Center—\$14.5 million

Indoor Air Quality & Energy Efficiency—\$40.0 million

Funding from the Climate Commitment Account (\$30.0 million) and the Common School Construction Account (\$10.0 million) is provided for: grants to school districts for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, air filtration enhancement, and general air quality and energy efficiency improvements—including the installation of high efficiency electric heat pumps, energy efficiency upgrades, and other high efficiency electric equipment and air filtration systems. Funding must be prioritized for school districts: in overburdened communities, as defined in RCW 70A.65.010; with limited financial capacity; and relying on costly, energy inefficient equipment.

Grantees may seek technical assistance from local health jurisdiction school safety programs or the Department of Health.

Of the total appropriation, \$500,000 from the Climate Commitment Account is provided solely to schools in communities located near and under Seattle-Tacoma International Airport flight paths for air filtration systems with HEPA filters that can remove ultrafine pollution particles from the air caused by aircraft traffic.

School Modernization Loan Program—\$35.0 million

Funding is provided to implement [SB 5344](#), authorizing OSPI to provide loans for certain construction projects. Up to \$1.0 million of the total appropriation is provided to OSPI, in coordination with the Office of the State Treasurer, to administer a Modernization Loan Program for school districts and state-tribal education compact schools with significant building system deficiencies. \$100,000 of the total appropriation is provided for providing technical assistance and planning grants to school districts and state-tribal education compact schools with the most serious building deficiencies and the most limited financial capacity.

Distressed Schools—\$9.6 million

Additional funding is provided for the Distressed Schools Program. An additional \$4.0 million is provided to Maritime 253: South Puget Sound Maritime Skills Center (Tacoma); and \$5.6 million is provided to Whittier Elementary School (Seattle).

School District Health & Safety—\$8.1 million

Additional funding is provided beyond the funding in the underlying 2023–25 Capital Budget for school district health and safety grants. An additional \$6.0 million is provided for emergency repair grants to address unexpected and imminent health and safety hazards at K–12 public schools; an additional \$1.1 million is provided for urgent repair grants to address nonrecurring urgent small repair projects at K–12 public schools that could impact the health and safety of students and staff if not completed; and an additional \$1.0 million is provided for equal access grants for facility repairs and alterations at K–12 public schools to improve compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

Energy Assessment Grants—\$5.0 million

\$4.9 million of the Climate Commitment Account is provided solely for energy assessment grants to school districts for buildings that exceed 220,000 gross square feet pursuant to compliance with the state’s energy-related building standards in law. Assessments funded with this appropriation must include professional cost estimates

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for mitigating the energy use intensity deficiencies identified. OSPI is required to collect the cost estimate data from school districts receiving grants and report a summary of the collected cost data, as well as a list of specific capital projects for school districts developed from this data, to the Legislature by January 6, 2025.

\$50,000 of the Common School Construction Account is provided for OSPI to make modifications to its Information and Condition of Schools (ICOS) system. If applications for energy assessment grants exceed funds available, OSPI must prioritize grants for school buildings that are likely to require the most substantial improvements related to compliance with law and for school districts that have the most limited financial capacity. OSPI is required to make such prioritizations using facilities data from the ICOS database and through information provided by the school district at the time of application.

Small District Capital Assistance—\$2.0 million

Funding is provided to provide preconstruction grants and administrative implementation pursuant to [HB 1044](#) (small school district capital assistance).

Healthy Kids—Healthy Schools—\$1.5 million

An additional \$1.5 million is provided for Healthy Kids and Healthy Schools grants for projects that are consistent with the Healthiest Next Generation priorities.

School-based Health Centers—\$1.1 million

Funding is provided for several school-based health centers projects:

- Cascade High School—\$244,000
- Everett High School—\$244,000
- Evergreen High School—\$490,000
- Meany Middle School—\$80,000
- Nova High School—\$80,000

School Construction Assistance Program—(\$294.5 million)

Funding for SCAP grants is reduced. Technically, this is not a “cut”—it simply is an adjustment resulting from less districts requesting funding for eligible projects than expected. This is mostly due to unanticipated bond failures.

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By Mitch Denning

Yesterday, Senate Ways & Means held a public hearing on [SSB 5949, 2024–25 supplemental capital budget](#). We testified in support of this bill. Our testimony consisted of, one, supporting the proposed increase in the SCAP Construction Cost Allowance (CCA) from \$271.61 per SF to \$400 per SF in FY 25. The bill funds this increase with monies from the State Building Construction Account, a much more sustainable funding source than the Governor’s capital budget which uses capital gains revenue to increase the CCA to \$350 per SF.

Two, we support the funding of School District Health and Safety Grants at \$28.3 million, consisting of \$11 million for emergency repair grants to address unexpected and imminent health and safety issues, \$12.7 million for urgent school repair grants to address non-recurring urgent projects, and \$4.6 million for equal access grants in order to comply with ADA and IDEA facility requirements.

Three, we support the Small School District and Tribal Compact Schools Modernization Grants (\$180 million) which funds a list of prioritized small school districts under 1,000 FTE to help meet building deficiencies.

Also, yesterday, Doug Vanderleest, director, maintenance, and operations, Franklin Pierce SD, and I testified in Senate Early Learning & K–12 in support of [SHB 1044, providing capital financial assistance to small districts under 1,000 FTE with demonstrated funding challenges](#). The bill did not pass the Legislature in 2023, but on January 25, 2024, passed the House, 93-0. We testified that this bill would help meet the health and safety issues of occupying older buildings. The bill requires said districts to provide a district share equal to 50 percent of the district’s remaining debt capacity for capital purposes, capped at an estimated property tax rate of \$1.75 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

On our monthly Meals for Kids Legislative Committee Zoom meeting last Friday, we discussed [SHB 2301, improving the outcomes associated with Waste Material Management Systems, including Products Affecting Organic Management Systems](#). Among other provisions, the bill calls for school districts to submit their organic waste and recycling program results to the Dept of Ecology in concert with Zero Waste WA for possible award funding of \$5,000 per school. WSNA MFK members discussed the possibility of suggesting that the Ecology award grants would help implement the waste reduction and recycling programs in schools. As a result, we were considering submitting a proposed amendment to that effect.

In working with the bill’s prime sponsor, Rep. Beth Doglio (D-Olympia) and Heather Trim, executive director, Zero Waste WA, we determined that Ecology has been issuing grants to school districts under the Seed Award program to help implement their waste reduction and recycling programs since 2019. So, yesterday, we determined that an amendment was not needed, and now support the bill as it calls for the grants/awards to increase to \$10,000 per school in FY 2026. Last Monday, the bill passed the House, and is scheduled for executive session on Feb. 20 in Senate Environment, Energy and Technology.

On Monday, AEA will testify in support of [2SHB 2494, increasing State funding for operating costs in public schools \(MSOC\)](#), in Senate Early Learning & K–12, and then will testify on [SSB 5950, Senate 2024–25 supplemental operating budget](#), in Senate Ways & Means.

Finally, on Tuesday, AEA will testify in House Capital Budget on [SHB 2089, House 2024–25 supplemental capital budget](#).

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Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“A committee is a cu-de-sac down in which ideas are lured and then quietly strangled.”

—Barnett Cocks

Key deadlines have passed, and all action now moves to committee hearings as opposite house bills are discussed and acted upon. Overlaying all of these will be the upcoming proposed budgets whose hearings are scheduled for the upcoming week.

The status of bills continues to change constantly as committees often re-work bills. The summaries below are just as they are when this report is written.

Some bills have shown no movement since the last report, but they are related to the budget. Often called ‘trailer bills’ because the budget pulls them toward passage. In addition, bills can be ruled as ‘necessary to implement the budget’. They can then be revived under that justification which can be arbitrary at times.

Retirement Related Proposals

SHB 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 passed House 97/0 and is awaiting scheduling before the Senate Ways & Means. This bill would provide an ad-hoc 3 percent increase in 2024 not to exceed \$110/month for TRS1/PERS1 Plan retirees.

It has been scheduled for a public hearing Tuesday, February 20 before Ways & Means.

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

Comment: This bill would waive, as the title suggests, the health benefit premium of the deceased during the month of one’s death. The survivors, if covered by insurance, would still pay the balance of the premium.

It passed House 97/0 and is scheduled for a public hearing Tuesday, February 20 before Ways & Means.

SB 6315: Concerning benefits available to retirees of the state’s retirement systems.

Comment: This bill provides a one-time, 3 percent increase to the retirement benefits of retirees in the Public Employees’ Retirement System and the Teachers’ Retirement System Plan 1, up to \$125 per month. • Directs the Public Employees’ Benefits Board to eliminate savings banks and to use any savings in UMP-Classic Medicare. • Modifies uses of the retiree drug subsidy available to certain retired public employees to include both medical and prescription drug premiums.

Chair Robinson proposed this bill that addresses a number of retirement and health cost issues. It had a public hearing on Saturday, February 3 before the Senate Ways & Means and is awaiting scheduling for executive session.

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

Below are selected titles and brief summaries of proposed bills that may have potential impact to the business operations of districts. The TWIO has a more extensive list and explanation.

SHB1105: 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 requires public agency notices for public comment to include the last date by which public comment must be submitted. • Establishes penalties for agencies failing to provide the notice.

It passed the House 98/0 and had a public hearing Tuesday, January 30 before Senate Government and Elections. No further action.

ESHB 1248: Concerning pupil transportation.

Comment: This bill provides that school districts may only enter into, renew, or extend pupil transportation services contracts with private nongovernmental entities that provide employee health and retirement benefits comparable to those received by school employees. • Directs the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to reimburse school districts for increased costs due to providing these benefits and provides a formula for calculating the reimbursement.

It has passed the House 57/37/2 and is scheduled Thursday, February 15 for a public hearing before Senate Education. WASA has signed “Con” on the bill and submitted written comments.

E2SHB 1618: Concerning the statute of limitations for childhood sexual abuse.

Comment: It eliminates the statute of limitations for recovery of damages as a result of childhood sexual abuse for all intentional actions occurring after June 6, 2024.

The bill as amended passed the House 93/0/5. It had a public hearing before the Senate Committee on Law and Justice Tuesday, January 30 and is scheduled for executive session on Thursday, February 15.

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

Comment: This bill 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 passed the House 63/34/1 and is scheduled for executive session Thursday, February 15 before Senate Labor & Commerce. Its companion, SSB 5894, remained in Senate Rules and did not advance. It is likely ‘dead’.

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.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, Feb 12–16, 2024

Continued

It passed the House 60/37/1 and executive session is scheduled Thursday, February 15 before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

HB 2044: An act relating to standardizing limitations on voter-approved property tax levies.

Comment: This bill removes the restriction on levy lid lift funds supplanting existing funds.

This bill passed the House 56/41/1 and is before Senate Ways & Means awaiting scheduling.

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. This is an example of a bill that may be 'necessary to implement the budget' so may still be alive. Its purpose has support among members.

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

Comment: This bill 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. • Allows L&I to authorize payments for basic skills development for qualifying injured workers.

This bill passed the House 97/0. A public hearing is scheduled for Thursday, February 15 before Senate Labor & Commerce.

HB 2246: Concerning vacation leave accrual for state employees.

Comment: This bill increases the annual cap on the accrual of unused vacation leave for state employees from 240 hours to 280 hours.

This bill passed the House 97/0/1 and is before Senate Labor & Commerce.

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

Comment: This bill authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to grant waivers to reduce the minimum number of school days required in a school year to school districts with fewer than 1,000 students.

This bill passed the House 97/0/1 and is scheduled for a public hearing Thursday, February 15 before Senate Education.

SB 5059: Concerning prejudgment interest.

Comment: This bill modifies the accrual date for interest on tort judgments for tortious conduct of public agencies, individuals, and other entities to the date the cause of action accrues with some exceptions.

Interest on judgments for tortious conduct of public agencies, individuals, and other entities is modified to run from the date on which the cause of action accrues.

This Week in Olympia:
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This prejudgment interest applies only to arbitration awards and judgments entered following a trial of the matter. All other judgments founded on tortious conduct bear interest from the date of entry. Interest on judgments for nonsexual abuse tortious conduct that occurred while a plaintiff was a minor begins to run from the date the action is commenced, or the date the minor turns 18 years old, whichever is earlier, at the same rates as currently provided in statute. Prejudgment interest does not begin to accrue on child sexual abuse claims until a notice of a claim is filed against a public agency defendant, or a cause of action is filed against a nonpublic agency defendant. Future damages begin to accrue interest from the date of judgement.

It is scheduled for a public hearing Thursday, February, 15 before Senate Ways & Means.

ESB 5344: Establishing a public-school revolving fund.

Comment: This bill directs the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to administer a modernization loan program for school districts and state tribal education compact schools with significant building system deficiencies.

- Establishes an advisory committee to design the loan application process, develop prioritization criteria, and evaluate grant recipients.
- Directs OSPI to submit a list of modernization projects to the Governor and Legislature on an annual basis and directs the State Treasurer to administer loans approved by the Legislature.
- Establishes loan criteria including a maximum 1 percent interest rate and a 20-year loan period.

The bill passed the Senate 49/0 and has been sent to the House for action.

E2SSB 5670: Permitting 10th grade students to participate in running start in online settings.

Comment: This bill permits rising 11th grade students to participate in Running Start courses during the summer academic term.

- Requires that rising 11th grade Running Start students take no more than ten quarter credits per summer academic term, or the semester equivalent.
- Requires school districts to provide information about Running Start enrollment opportunities during the summer academic term.

This bill passed Senate 48/0 and is scheduled for a public hearing Thursday, February 15 in House Education. The fiscal note is not available, but this represents a cost to districts and an added administrative burden.

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 is on the Senate calendar awaiting action.

Its companion (**ESHB 1893**) after much debate passed the House 53/44/1. It is scheduled for a public hearing Thursday, February 15 before Senate Labor.

This bill allows individuals unemployed due to a labor strike to receive up to four weeks of unemployment insurance (UI) benefits following a specified disqualification period and the waiting week, provided that the labor strike is not prohibited by federal or state law or court order.

- Removes the provision disqualifying an individual for UI benefits based on an employer-initiated lockout resulting from a strike against another employer in a multi-employer bargaining unit.

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

Comment: This bill changes the School Construction Assistance Program formula so that the state will pay for the full sales and use tax levied on all costs chargeable to a school construction project.

This bill passed Senate 48/1 and is before House Capital awaiting action.

ESB 5790: An act relating to bleeding control equipment in schools.

Comment: This bill requires school districts, charter schools, and state-tribal education compact schools to maintain and make available certain bleeding control equipment and acquire and maintain at least one semiautomatic external defibrillator on each school campus beginning in the 2026–27 school year. • Specifies that schools must have a certain number of employees trained to use the bleeding control equipment. • Directs school districts to comply with existing requirements regarding semiautomatic external defibrillators.

This bill passed the Senate 47/0. It is scheduled for a public hearing on Thursday, February 15 before House Education.

ESSB 5793: Concerning paid sick leave.

Comment: This bill allows an employee or transportation network company driver to use paid sick leave when their child’s school or place of care is closed after the declaration of an 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 & Industries to develop materials and conduct outreach to inform individuals and businesses about the new provisions of the act.

It passed the Senate 28/21 and is scheduled for public hearing before House Labor & Workforce Standards on Wednesday, February 14, and further scheduled for executive session on Friday, February 16. Its companion, ([SHB 1991](#)) has been moved to the floor calendar. The substitute expands the definition of “family member” in Washington’s Paid Sick Leave Law, allowing employees to use paid sick leave to care for additional specified persons experiencing a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition, or needing medical diagnosis, treatment, or preventative care. • Allows an employee to use paid sick leave when the employee’s child’s school or place of care has been closed due to a public emergency.

SSB 5804: Concerning opioid overdose reversal medication in public schools.

Comment: This bill requires all school districts, charter schools, and state-tribal education compact schools, not just those with 2000 or more students, to obtain and maintain at least one set of opioid overdose reversal medication doses in each of the public schools and to adopt a related policy.

It passed the Senate 49/0 and is scheduled for a public hearing Thursday, February 15 before House Education.

ESB 5824: Concerning the dissolution of libraries and library districts

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Comment: This bill Increases the signature threshold for filing petitions to dissolve libraries from 100 taxpayers to 25 percent of eligible voters in the district. • Increases the signature threshold for filing petitions to dissolve library districts from 10 percent of voters residing outside of incorporated cities or towns to 25 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.

The bill passed the Senate 49/0 and is scheduled for a public hearing Friday, February 16 before House State Government and Tribal Relations.

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

Comment: This bill, subject to budget appropriations, requires the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to provide an analysis of school district transportation costs and allocations to the Legislature by June 1, 2027. • Requires OSPI to develop a transparent, predictable, and comprehensive student transportation funding model that addresses the diverse needs of students and the unique characteristics of school districts. • Provides additional funding in the amount of \$400 per student for students that require special transportation due to the requirements of the McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act. • Provides that school districts may only enter into, renew, or extend pupil transportation services contracts with private nongovernmental entities that provide employee health and retirement benefits comparable to those received by school employees.

This bill passed the Senate 29/19/1 and has been moved to House Appropriations.

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.

This bill passed the Senate 48/0. It is scheduled for a public hearing on Wednesday, February 14 before House Education.

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: This bill authorizes the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to serve as guarantor for a county that has agreed to provide a loan to a school district that is on binding conditions. • Directs OSPI to adopt specific rules regarding this new authority, including a process for enhanced financial oversight of defaulting school districts. • Appropriates \$10 million, or as much as is necessary, from the general fund to OSPI for the purpose of providing contingent guarantor funding and establishes requirements to access this funding.

It was scheduled for executive session on Monday, February 5 before Senate Ways & Means and no action was taken.

ESSB 6031: Modifying the student transportation allocation to accommodate multiple vehicle types for transporting students.

Comment: This bill provides that the pupil transportation funding formula may not be construed to mandate the type of vehicle used for pupil transportation and

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encourages districts to use the vehicle type that the district deems to be the safest and most cost-effective. • Requires district-owned cars to be included in the overall transportation allocation rather than being subject to a private reimbursement rate and requires additional district-owned ridership data to be considered. • Requires school districts to report the number of miles driven per vehicle type when reporting transportation data to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. • Expands the school bus purchase and reimbursement process to include passenger vans used in lieu of school buses. • Requires that training and qualification rules that apply to school bus drivers must also apply to drivers transporting students in Washington State Patrol-inspected school vehicles other than school buses.

This bill passed the Senate 48/0 and has been sent to the House.

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