



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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March 1, 2024



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About TWIO

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Budget Update

Following the introduction of the six legislative budget proposals (Senate and House 2024 Supplemental Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets) last week, each package moved swiftly. That public progress, however, has stopped as behind-the-scenes negotiations have begun in earnest in an effort to craft final compromise budgets.

Operating Budget

Both the Senate and House were moving Operating Budget proposals, [SB 5950](#) and [HB 2104](#), respectively. Stay with me here; this can be confusing, especially if you are new to the legislative game. After moving past the Senate Ways & Means Committee, the full Senate adopted its Operating Budget plan, SB 5950, last Friday, February 23. In turn, the House moved its Budget, HB 2104, thru the House Appropriations Committee, but it stopped in the House Rules Committee. Instead of moving HB 2104, the full House took action on SB 5950, which was earlier transmitted to the House after being adopted by the Senate. On Saturday, February 24, the full House adopted a striking amendment to SB 5950. In simple terms, the House overlaid its own budget language (from HB 2104) onto the Senate's bill and adopted the amended version of SB 5950.

So, SB 5950 is the Supplemental Operating Budget vehicle and when reviewing the budget, it is important to know which version of SB 5950 you are looking at. SB 5950 was originally Governor Inslee's budget request, then amended by the Senate to put its budget plan in place, and last Saturday, amended by the House to put its proposal in the bill. If you look for these bills using the Bill History from the Legislature's website (www.leg.wa.gov), you will have to be sure you are looking at the right bill. It is easier to use the [Legislature's budget site](#), which separates the Senate and House proposals, which lessens the confusion about the bill numbers.

It is important to note that after the full House passed the Supplemental Operating Budget, it DID NOT transmit it to the Senate. We walked through this situation in [TWIO, Week 6](#) (under "The Reconciliation Phase"). Historically, when there were disputes between the House and Senate regarding the respective Budget proposals, legislators would request a "Conference Committee" to negotiate a compromise. While Conference Committees are occasionally formed for other bills, they are very rarely requested for Budgets. Why? Because in the early 1990's, the Legislature amended its [Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives](#),

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requiring that all Conference Committees provide notice of the time and location of meetings and requiring those meetings be made public. There are hundreds of budget choices that must be hammered out between the houses. Some of the deals that have to be struck might make for a good Lifetime movie; however, legislators would prefer their horse-trading not show up on the front page of the newspaper or be discussed on the evening news. Under the cover of darkness, you can agree to give up on a priority of your constituents (or campaign supporters) in order to secure a compromise, but negotiators would be very reticent to make those kinds of deals in the sunlight.

Because the House has already adopted an amended SB 5950, but has not transmitted it to the Senate, it appears they will wait for negotiations to be completed, then transmit the budget to the Senate, who would then ask for a Conference Committee. The House would agree, then hold a perfunctory Committee meeting to sign a Conference Report. And shortly after, the Conference Report would be quickly adopted by both houses.

You might wonder, if the concern is that negotiating in public is problematic, why even go through the motions to request a Conference Committee? That is another important part of Conference Committees. Once negotiations are complete and a compromise bill (budget or otherwise) is agreed upon, the compromise is put into a Conference Report, which is signed by Committee members (at least two Conferees from each house must sign—which means, if the minority party disagrees, they are powerless to stop the Report from being adopted). Then, the Conference Report (NOT the bill), is sent to the two houses, which must vote up or down, with NO amendments allowed. Either house can reject the compromise (with a majority voting to “not accept”), but there is NO opportunity to amend the Report. If a negotiated Budget (or other bill) was brought to the Floor in the normal process, ANY member could introduce amendments. First, this could prolong the adoption process—which might be a concern if *Sine Die* is set to come soon. Second, and more importantly, amending a compromise could throw a wrench in the works and unravel the deal.

Negotiations between the budget-writers are well underway and there are major philosophical differences between the houses. Following amendments and passage, the House and Senate proposals are about \$350 million apart. That seems like a lot; however, when you put it in context of a budget that is going to appropriate over \$70.0 billion, the difference seems minor. The dollars and cents difference IS fairly minor, but resolution appears to be difficult. Just as an example, look at the different proposals for K–12 education. Not including required Maintenance Level spending (which is funded in both Budgets at \$190.5 million), the proposed funding difference for K–12 education is less than \$20 million. While the total spending is similar, WHERE that spending is focused is radically different. There are over 70 individual line items funded in the K–12 education section of the budget (and this does not include the many differences in proviso language, attached to funding or not). Of those 70-plus line items, there is commonality in only a small handful of those line items (less than 10). The major differences center around the priority issues we have been regularly discussing in these newsletters: MSOC, Paraeducators, Pupil Transportation, and Special Education. We will review these policy items that are impacting budget negotiations later in this newsletter.

Capital Budget

Similar to the Operating Budgets, both Senate and House Capital Budgets ([SB 5949](#) and [HB 2089](#)) are moving. The Senate Ways & Means Committee, then the full Senate (unanimously) adopted SB 5949 on Thursday, February 22. The House Capital Budget Committee adopted HB 2089 on Friday, February 23; however, it continues to sit in the House Rules Committee. There is a strong indication of the House’s intentions, however. After SB 5949 was transmitted to the House, the Senate bill was immediately placed on the House Floor Calendar.

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Like the Operating Budget, it is likely the House will use the Senate's SB 5949 as the vehicle for a Capital Budget. If the House adopts the bill before negotiations are complete (which is less than guaranteed), it will use a striking amendment to delete the Senate's language and insert the House language.

Similar to the Operating Budget, the Capital Budget negotiations have begun, but will be potentially difficult. Both Capital Budget proposals would appropriate \$1.28 billion in new spending, so a solution would seem to be simple. Simple, until you address where the funding comes from—and where those proceeds are spent. The Operating Budget is underwhelming, to say the least, for K–12 education; however, the Capital Budgets provide significantly greater support than is the norm—especially in a Supplemental year.

Major Issues Update

This evening is the penultimate **cutoff** deadline—the opposite house cutoff arrives. All bills from the opposite house must be adopted by 5:00 p.m. in order to remain alive. The next, and final deadline, of course, is March 7, Sine Die, the last day of session. Questions continue to arise about whether there will be a Special Session. Unless something unexpectedly goes haywire next week when compromise budgets should be released (the betting line is on Tuesday), it is highly unlikely there will be a need for a Special Session. There are (at least) two major reasons to believe the session will end on time: (1) Democrats having overwhelming majorities in both houses and if they need overtime to complete business, they will be blamed; and (2) this is an election year—with all 98 House seats on the ballot, along with half the Senate—and legislators (and statewide elected officials) are prohibited from raising money during the session. Extra innings cut into their time to campaign and raise money.

As the legislative session progressed and the number of bills continued to be pared as cutoff deadlines arrived, most of the school district advocates narrowed our focus on four key issues: MSOC, Paraeducators, Pupil Transportation, and Special Education. As noted above, these issues are not only still in play, but they are also likely some of the key chess pieces in the budget negotiation game. Below we review the status of the bills within the issue areas; however, their viability will likely be determined next week when we see a final, compromise Supplemental Operating Budget.

MSOC

Just a few, short weeks ago, Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC) was a non-issue. The introduction of legislation, its fast movement, and a whirlwind of conversation is proof that administrators engaging in the legislative process works. As [HB 2494](#), which would increase MSOC per study allocations, moved through process, it has been like Mr. Toad's Wild Ride. First, it was introduced, heard in the House Appropriations Committee, and adopted by the Committee all in one day. As the bill continued to move, it was an amendment magnet. The bill was introduced to provide an increase in MSOC allocations of \$28 per student. Before it was adopted by the Appropriations Committee, the per student allocations were reduced to \$23. Before the bill was adopted by the full House, per student allocations were reduced to \$21; however, the increased funding would begin in the current 2023–24 school year, not next year.

The Senate had to put their stamp on it as well. The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee added language to specify increased MSOC allocations are “intended to address growing costs in the enumerated categories and may not be expended for any other purpose.” We asked for additional MSOC allocations because the current funding is not enough to address escalating costs for utilities,

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insurance, and other necessities. It is a head-scratcher trying to understand why legislators feel the need for this type of accountability. The increased allocations still will not fully fund our costs to run our schools and it is silly to believe any administrator would spend MSOC money for anything but MSOC, when insurance bills still have to be paid, utility bills still have to be paid, curriculum and other materials still need to be purchased.

As the bill moved to the Senate Ways & Means Committee, they changed the allocation rate. In the House, per student allocations went from \$28, to \$23, to \$21. Before being adopted by the Senate fiscal committee, MSOC allocations were increased to \$28.81 per student—and allocations are still set to be provided in the 2023–24 school year.

Remember, HB 2494 is embedded in the House’s Budget proposal. It is NOT in the Senate’s plan; however, given the bill’s positive reception in the Senate, it appears they will be pushing for funding in the final, compromise Budget. There is no guarantee, but the Ways & Means amendment provides a positive signal. HB 2494 was moved to the Senate Floor Calendar yesterday and will hopefully move out before tonight’s cutoff.

Paraeducators

The heavy focus on paraeducators this session was intense, with multiple balls in the air at once. First out of the gate was Superintendent Reykdal’s paraeducator \$7/hour increase, followed closely behind by Governor Inslee’s \$3/hour increase. Reykdal’s [SB 6082](#) received a hearing in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, but it received no further action. The companion bill, [HB 2380](#), was never heard or otherwise acted upon in the House. And Inslee’s plan was embedded in his budget request, with no corresponding bill. Regardless, it appeared to be a non-starter.

[SB 5882](#) drew more attention—and support—than paraeducator compensation. The bill, as introduced, would have phased in additional staff allocations for teaching assistance, office support staff, and noninstructional aides in the Prototypical School Funding Model. We supported the bill as it served to detract from SB 6082, but also because it aligned with one of our major priorities: enhancing staffing allocations in the Prototypical School Funding Model. We were focusing on principals this year; however, the bill to address that issue (HB 2212) was going nowhere—and our ultimate goal is to increase ALL the staffing ratios across the Model. Classified staff allocations were not our choice, but that “box” needs to be addressed at some point; why not strike while the iron is hot?

This bill has gone through multiple transformations as it moved through the process. The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education adopted a substitute bill; however, the changes were technical in nature. The Senate Ways & Means Committee made more substantive changes. First, it eliminated the phase-in schedule and implemented the increased allocations immediately in the 2024–25 school year; however, the total allocations were lowered. The Ways & Means Committee also added intent language, clarifying “the intent of the additional funding is to assist school districts in hiring additional support staff or providing the staff they already employ with better wages.”

In the staffing category being addressed “Teaching assistance” was replaced with “Paraeducators” in the Prototypical School Funding Model. Additionally, funding in this category was no longer to be “for allocation purposes only.” Funding in this category is locked down by directing OSPI to develop rules to “require school districts to use the additional funding to support increased staffing, prevent layoffs, or increase salaries for paraeducators, office support, and noninstructional aides. Finally, OSPI is directed to collect data from school districts on how the increased allocations are used.

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After the bill passed the Senate, the House Appropriations Committee stepped in. The Committee increased the minimum staff allocations for paraeducators, office support and non-instructional aides by 0.068 per staff type per school level; and the amendment moved the implementation of the new funding to the 2023–24 school year. As the bill moved to the House Floor, further amendments increased the Appropriations Committee-adopted 0.068 to 0.076. The Appropriations Committee also added its standard “null and void” clause; however, there is funding in the Senate budget—and it appears the House supports the plan. As before, no guarantee; however, the House is sending a positive signal.

SB 5882 passed the full House last night and returns to the Senate for concurrence.

Pupil Transportation

Fixing the pupil transportation funding system was once again a major priority for WASA and many of the other education associations. We had been promised by key legislators in 2022 and 2023—and again in 2024 the “THIS would be the year” to solve the problem. In 2022 and 2023 disputes between the houses killed bills that would have addressed fixes to the current flawed STARS transportation formula. Instead in both years, legislators provided funding in the budget to assist school districts in transporting “special passengers” (special education students; homeless students under the federal McKinney-Vento Act; and foster students).

We, again, had hope (probably foolishly) that pupil transportation could be fixed. Following fits and starts it appears we will be disappointed again. Let me explain. [SB 5873](#) was the key bill that was introduced to provide for a transparent, predictable, and amply funded pupil transportation system. As introduced, the bill would have adjusted the transportation formula based on rider counts and miles driven and would have included multipliers for urban and large district challenges. Additionally, there was intended to be 100 percent reimbursement for special passengers. The bill required OSPI to undergo an analysis of our current system and provide various data to the Legislature. Finally, the bill required that employees that worked for pupil transportation contractor be provided health and retirement benefits similar to school employees. We have been fighting this issue as a stand-alone bill for several years, but these provisions are starting to ride as a part of proposed pupil transportation fixes.

In the Senate Ways & Means Committee the bill was completely overhauled. In short, it deleted the bulk of the original bill and replaced the provisions with three components. First, the OSPI analysis of transportation costs and allocations remained; however, OSPI was also required to use the analysis to develop a transparent, predictable, and comprehensive transportation funding model. Maybe that was positive, except the analysis was to be completed by June 1, 2027. Even if OSPI came up with a great plan, the Legislature would not be able to put anything in place until at least 2028—and more likely 2029, given that 2028 is a Supplemental session. Second, additional funding, \$400/FTE, would be provided for transporting McKinney-Vento students. Last, employees of pupil transportation contractors continued to be required to receive benefits.

Ultimately, the amended SB 5873 passed the full Senate and was heard in the House Appropriations Committee—where it died without any further action.

There was a second avenue. Late in the session, [HB 1248](#), a bill that died last session, was revived, and moved to the House Floor. We were pleasantly surprised—until we saw amendments waiting to be adopted. The bill, originally introduced to establish a new pupil transportation system was completely gutted and replaced with language that solely focused on employees of pupil transportation contractors and a requirement they receive health and retirement benefits.

The slimmed down HB 1248 was adopted by the full House. It was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and was amended; however,

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it was a minor, clarifying amendment. Another hearing, followed by adoption, in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Yesterday, it passed the full Senate and will return to the House to address the minor policy committee amendment. So, we have been waiting (following assurances) for three years to fix our pupil transportation system, but what we will likely be receiving is a mandate to provide health and retirement benefits to employee who work for a private company. I should clarify—before school districts contract with private pupil transportation provider, they have to ensure the contractor provides benefits to their employees. School districts do not have to provide the benefits. Well, there is the rub. School districts are not on the hook to provide the benefits, but let's be honest. Private contractors are not going to provide benefits out of the goodness of their hearts. They are going to provide the required benefits—and pass the costs off to districts.

Well, after reviewing those disappointing bills, let's turn to a more positive bill: [SB 6031](#). As introduced, SB 6031 would allow school districts to use their transportation allocation to purchase “the vehicle type that the district deems to be the safest and most cost-effective.” This would provide flexibility, especially to smaller school districts that do not need or cannot afford a big, yellow school bus. In Olympia-speak, this was “a good, little bill.” As the bill moved through the Senate, the sponsor worked with a handful of superintendents to refine the bill, providing additional clarifications.

Everything was on track. Until the bill hit the House. SB 6031 was heard in the House Appropriations Committee and when it was moved to executive action, the bill was gutted. All of the original language (and the original intent of the bill) was removed and replaced with...an OSPI study of our pupil transportation system. OSPI is required to review and compare our current transportation formulas with alternative allocation formulas. The stated purpose is for OSPI to make recommendations and propose request legislation as needed for a new transportation allocation formula beginning in the 2026–27 school year. Well, if they wanted a transportation study, they could have kept SB 5873 alive and moved SB 6031 as it was. Instead, they kill SB 5873 and gut a simple, but positive SB 6031.

SB 6031 was moved to the House Floor Calendar yesterday. With a slew of other bills on the table, it is unclear if this has any priority or if it will move by tonight's deadline.

Let me try and pull out something positive. [HB 1368](#), regarding zero-emission buses, started out as a very troubling bill that mandated school district to start purchasing zero-emission buses by a specific deadline. After strongly opposing the bill and working with the sponsor, the bill was transformed to assist school districts if they are ready for zero-emission buses, and they choose to begin transitioning their bus fleets. The zero-emission bus purchase deadlines are removed, and the original formula-based grant program has changed to a voluntary grant program for districts that choose to apply.

The bill made it all the way through the House and was adopted by both the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Amendments in the fiscal committee adjusted the bill to establish a requirement that school districts move to zero-emission buses as soon as OSPI and the Department of Ecology determine that the cost of ownership is the same or less than current diesel buses. (Technically, you would not be required to purchase a zero-emission bus; however, at this point you could not receive reimbursement for a diesel bus. As a practical matter, you would be required to buy a zero-emission bus.) The bill was moved to the Senate Floor Calendar on Wednesday and now may have run into some trouble. There are multiple amendments on the table and time is running out to deal with them. This new bill may not be the best option and not what we saw coming out of the House; however, one of our concerns is that if a bill does not pass this session, there will be even more pressure from the environmental

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community to adopt a zero-emission bus program and it will likely include many of the mandates and deadlines we were successful in stripping this year.

Special Education

As we have discussed before, there was NO talk this session about increasing the special education multipliers to try and reduce the \$400-plus million gap between what school districts expend for special education and the funding received by the state. That said, there has been a lot of conversation about special education, with most of it centered around the enrollment cap. Superintendent Reykdal requested [HB 2174](#) to eliminate the cap; however, it was a non-starter. The bill was not heard or otherwise acted upon.

The House and Senate, instead worked on the governor's [HB 2180](#) and [SB 6014](#), which would increase the cap to 17.25 percent. The Senate bill was moved through the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee but stalled in the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

HB 2180, however, made its way all the way through the House and through the committee process in the Senate. On Wednesday, it was added to the Senate Floor Calendar. What is interesting is that the House included funding in its Budget proposal to implement HB 2180, with an enrollment cap of 17.25 percent. The Senate's budget provides funding to increase the cap to 15.6 percent. Even so, the Senate has not attempted to amend HB 2180...until the bill reached the Floor. An amendment is waiting for action that would move the cap to 16 percent. This apparently is the compromise position being discussed among budget-writers. We will soon see who prevails.

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By Mitch Denning

At press time, here's a quick update on the major bills that AEA is watching, as today is the last for opposite house bills to move out of the opposite houses unless they're deemed necessary to implement the budgets.

One, **SHB 2494**, **increasing state funding for operating costs for public schools**, has two Senate floor amendments on the bar. From Senate Early Learning & K–12, comes the amendment to fund the categories at \$21 per student, and require districts to use the state MSOC allocation for each of the listed categories. Also, the Senate Ways & Means amendment would raise the amount per student to \$28.81 but does not include the Senate Ed's requirement.

Two, **SHB 2180**, **increasing the special ed funding cap**, has a Senate floor amendment which would increase the cap from 15 percent to 16 percent.

Three, **SSB 5882**, **increasing the prototypical school staffing to better meet student needs**, has three House floor amendments, one is the House Appropriations' striker, and the other two from Reps. Bergquist and Corry which adjust the staffing formulas.

Four, **SHB 1044**, **capital financing assistance to small school districts with funding challenges**, passed the Senate yesterday, 46-2. Sen. Pedersen's amendment was adopted which changes the criteria for the Small District Modernization Grant committee to select grants to be recommended for funding, makes this prioritized project list the first priority of the Common School Construction Fund (CSCF) after payment of principal and interest on the skills center bonds, and starting in 2025–27, no less than \$60 million in new appropriations in the capital budget must be used on these projects, with that amount increasing to \$70 million in 2027–29, to \$80 million in 2029–31, and in every biennium thereafter.

Five, **SHB 2301**, **improving the outcomes associated with waste material management systems**, has two Senate amendments on the bar, one from Senate Environment, Energy and Technology, and the other from Ways & Means. Neither address AEA's key interest in the bill, which would increase school district grants for establishing food waste reduction and organic material management from \$5,000 to \$10,000 through OSPI.

Six, on Monday, two Senate bills did not move out of House Capital Budget and are technically dead unless funded in the final capital budget. With **SB 5789**, **school construction sales tax**, House budget writers weren't too interested in codifying this bill until it's known whether or not the CSCF will continue to be a robust fund source beyond this November with the capital gains initiative being on the ballot.

With **SSB 5344**, **establishing a school modernization loan program**, the committee felt that it would be difficult to create such a loan program in the capital budget. Therefore, there wasn't a strong legislative interest in moving the bill.

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Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

*I have not aligned myself with any party.
 Sitting tight waiting for an attractive offer.*

—Will Rogers

Action has centered around floor debate and voting on proposed bills from the opposite house. As explained previously in the *TWIO*, if any bill is changed/amended by action in the opposite chamber, the ‘reconciliation’ process must take place. (The “*” before a bill below indicates that reconciliation will need to occur.) If no changes take place and the proposed bill is adopted by the opposite house, the bill is signed, then sent to the Governor for his response.

Friday, March 1 is the last day to consider opposite house bills. All attention will then turn to the budget negotiations and reconciling differences between bills. (The negotiations between the houses over the budget occur in some sort of back room.) The release of the budget will come closer to *Sine Die* on Thursday, March 7.

There are unknown actions yet to come, particularly amendments to proposals, as the deadlines approach. There are also many bills on each chamber’s calendars. Some will advance; some will ‘die’. And then of course, there are bills that are deemed necessary to implement the budget (NTIB) which previously were ‘dead’ can be revived, by whim of legislator, bills can also be resurrected. (zombie bill).

Below is a select summary of proposed legislation and status as of the writing of this report.

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 passed the Senate 49/0. It would provide an ad-hoc 3 percent pension increase in 2024 not to exceed \$110/month for TRS1/PERS1 Plan retirees. Once signed by leaders in both Houses, the bill will be sent to the Governor for his action.

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 passed the Senate 49/0 and will be sent to the Governor for action.

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 explanations.

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***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. It was amended by the Senate and passed 49/0.

ESHB 1248: Concerning pupil transportation.

Comment: This bill provides that school districts may only enter, 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 passed the House 57/37/2 and is on the Senate floor calendar awaiting action.

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 and is on the Senate floor calendar awaiting action.

ESHB 1893: Concerning unemployment insurance benefits for striking or lockout workers.

Comment: 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 found to be prohibited by federal or state law in a final judgment, in which case the disqualification resumes as of the date of the judgment. • 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.

It passed the House 53/44/1 and is on the Senate calendar awaiting further action.

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

Comment: This bill extends the prohibitions on discrimination in wages and career advancement opportunities and the remedies to a person's membership in a protected class. • Provides that protected class means a person'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 guide dog or service animal by a person with a disability.

This bill passed the House 63/34/1 and passed the Senate 36/13. It will be sent to the Governor for action.

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.

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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 passed the House 60/37/1 and is on the Senate floor calendar awaiting further action.

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 on the Senate floor calendar awaiting further action.

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 and 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. It passed the Senate 46/0/3 and will be sent to the Governor for further action.

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 on the Senate calendar awaiting further action.

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

Comment: This bill expands eligibility for economy and efficiency waivers to the 180-day school year requirement to school districts with 1000 or fewer students, rather than 500 or fewer students, and increases the cap on the total number of districts that may seek such a waiver from 10 to 30. • Requires school districts to include the following additional information in the waiver application when explaining the impact on employees in education support positions: expected position and work hour reductions, reductions in force, and the loss of work benefits or eligibility for work benefits.

This bill passed the House 97/0/1 and was amended and is currently on the Senate calendar awaiting further 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

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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 48/0/1 and is on the House calendar awaiting further 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 was amended and passed the House 95/0.

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 and 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 the House 76/19/3 and has been sent to the Governor for action.

***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 was amended and passed the House 95/0.

***ESB 5824: Concerning the dissolution of libraries and library districts.**

Comment: This bill changes the number of signatures required to file a petition to dissolve a library created by a county, city, or town from 100 taxpayers to 25 percent of qualified electors of that county, city, or town. • Increases the percentage of voters required to file a petition to dissolve a library district, and consequently a library created by that district, from 10 percent of eligible voters residing outside of incorporated cities or towns to 25 percent of all eligible voters residing in the library district. • Removes the exclusion of qualified electors residing in incorporated cities or towns within library districts from voting on propositions to dissolve a library district. • Authorizes a library created by a county, city, town, or library district to also be dissolved by independent action of the legislative body of the governmental unit in which the library is located.

The bill passed the Senate 49/0. The House amended the bill and it passed 90/5/3.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, Feb 26–Mar 1, 2024

Continued

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 48/0/1. It passed the House 94/1/3 and has been sent to the Governor for action.

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 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 is on the House calendar awaiting further action.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Education
HHRA & Virtual

Senate Early Learning & K–12
SHR1 & Virtual

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Tuesdays

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Wednesdays

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

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

Thursdays

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

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Useful Links

Washington State Government
<http://www.access.wa.gov>

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

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

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

Legislative Committees
<https://leg.wa.gov/legislature/Pages/CommitteeListing.aspx>

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

Office of the Governor
<http://www.governor.wa.gov>

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

TVW
<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 8, 2024
First Day of Session.

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

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

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

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

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

March 1, 2024*
Last day to consider opposite house bills (5 p.m.) (except initiatives and alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session).

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

* After 5:00 p.m. on the 54th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, matters that affect state revenue, messages pertaining to amendments, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session may be considered.

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
SHB 1003	Dual credit program access	H Approps	Stokesbary
HB 1011	Long-term care/repeal	H HC/Wellness	Abbarno
SHB 1044	Capital assistance/schools	H 3rd Reading	McEntire
ESHB 1057 (SB 5350)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Rules X	Stokesbary
HB 1064	School safety capital grants	H Cap Budget	Jacobsen
HB 1071	School resource officers	H Education	Walsh
HB 1092	State property tax/valuation	H Finance	Walsh
HB 1093	K-12 scholarship program	H Education	Walsh
HB 1096 (SB 5731)	Amateur sports officials	H Community Safe	Low
SHB 1105	Public comment notice	S State Govt & El	Kloba
SHB 1109	Special education funding	H Rules 3C	Senn
ESHB 1113	Prof. educator reprimands	S EL/K-12	Harris
SHB 1118	School bus safety	H Approps	Mosbrucker
HB 1126 (SB 5164)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1135 (SB 5452)	Impact fee use	H Rules X	Slatter
SHB 1140 (ESSB 5187)	Operating budget	H Rules X	Ormsby
HB 1141 (SB 5188)	Operating budget, supp.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1146	Dual credit program notice	S EL/K-12	Paul
SHB 1147 (ESSB 5200)	Capital budget	H Rules X	Tharinger
HB 1156 (SB 5711)	College grant eligibility	H Approps	Slatter
HB 1201 (ESSB 5294)	Retirement system funding	H Rules X	Ormsby
HB 1211 (E2SSB 5311)	Special education funding	H Approps	Bergquist
SHB 1228	Dual & tribal language edu.	H Education	Ortiz-Self
2SHB 1239	Educator ethics & complaints	H Education	Santos
SHB 1241	Harassment	S Law & Justice	Leavitt
HB 1244 (SB 5692)	Enrichment levy authority	H Rules C	Ramel
HB 1246	Health benefits/SEBB	H Approps	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1248	Pupil transportation	H Rules R	Stonier
HB 1270 (SB 5830)	Commission on boys and men	H State Govt & T	Dye

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