

Participating in the WA State Legislative Session

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What is the Legislative Session?

The official meeting of the Legislature to consider changes, additions, and removal of policies from state law. The Constitution provides for one 105-day regular session during odd-numbered years and one 60-day regular session during even-numbered years. These two sessions make up a biennium, a two-year period during which the state operates under the same budget. Each biennium the legislature creates a new budget for the state. Legislative Session is the time during which the Legislature meets to hear and pass bills.

What is a Bill?

A bill is a proposed change to existing law, in this case to Washington State Law, also known as the [Revised Code of Washington](#) (RCW).

Bill Numbers

Washington state bills have a four-digit number and a prefix. Bills that start with 1 or 2 originate in the House, and bills that start with 5 or 6 originate in the Senate. For example, HB 1332 has the bill number "1332", and the prefix "HB", which stands for House Bill, because it was introduced by a member of the House of Representatives and thus the House is its chamber of origin. HB 1332 will keep both "1332" and "HB" throughout the legislative session, however additional letters and numbers may be added to the prefix to indicate the different changes it has gone through as it moves through the process. Anytime a bill is changed and then voted on to the next step, the prefix changes to reflect how and what about the bill was changed. Prefixes can include:

- HB – House Bill
- SHB – Substitute House Bill
- ESHB – Engrossed Substitute House Bill
- E2SHB – Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill
- SB – Senate Bill
- SSB – Substitute Senate Bill
- ESSB – Engrossed Substitute House Bill
- E2SSB – Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill

To become law a bill must first be introduced into one of the two legislative chambers – the House or the Senate – and then go through a series of Legislative Committee Hearings and votes in both chambers, and finally be signed by the governor. During this time there are numerous opportunities for bills be changed via substitutes, strikers, and amendments.

- **Substitute:** a version of a bill offered by a committee in the first house. If adopted, the substitute replaces the original bill or resolution. The floor and the second house cannot offer substitutes.
- **Striker:** an amendment removing everything after the title and inserting a whole new bill. Strikers can be amended, therefore, you might see a designation for Adopted as Amended. The version of the amendment with the changes worked into the text is labeled "Engrossed."
- **Amendment:** Any change in a bill, resolution, or memorial. A committee amendment is an amendment proposed in a committee meeting. A floor amendment is an amendment

proposed on the floor of a legislative chamber. A striking amendment removes everything after the title and inserts a whole new bill. Amendments can be amended. (For more information see [Appendix C: Finding and Reading Amendments](#)).

Though hundreds of bills are introduced at the beginning of a legislative session, only a few will make it through all these steps and become law.

How Bills Move Through Legislative Session

Chamber of origin

1. Bill scheduled and heard in a policy committee
2. Bill scheduled for an executive session (vote) in that same policy committee
3. If passed out of this committee, the bill is either
 - 3.a Referred to the Rules Committee; or if the bill includes funding
 - 3.b Referred to Appropriations Committee (if the bill is in the House, or Ways & Means Committee (if the bill is in the Senate)
 - A bill sent to Appropriations or Ways & Means will need to be scheduled and heard, and then scheduled again for an executive session (vote) to pass out of that committee and be referred to the Rules Committee.
4. The Rules Committee sends bills to the Floor, where the entire chamber votes on the bill. If the chamber passes the bill it is then sent to the

Opposite chamber

5. Bill scheduled and heard in a policy committee
6. Bill scheduled for an executive session (vote) in that same policy committee
7. If passed out of this committee, the bill is either
 - 7.a Referred to the Rules Committee; or if the bill includes funding
 - 7.b Referred to Appropriations Committee (if the bill is in the House, or Ways & Means Committee (if the bill is in the Senate)
 - A bill sent to Appropriations or Ways & Means will need to be scheduled and heard, and then scheduled again for an executive session (vote) to pass out of that committee and be referred to the Rules Committee.
8. The Rules Committee sends bills to the Floor, where the entire chamber votes on the bill. If the bill is passed by the chamber it then goes through

Reconciliation

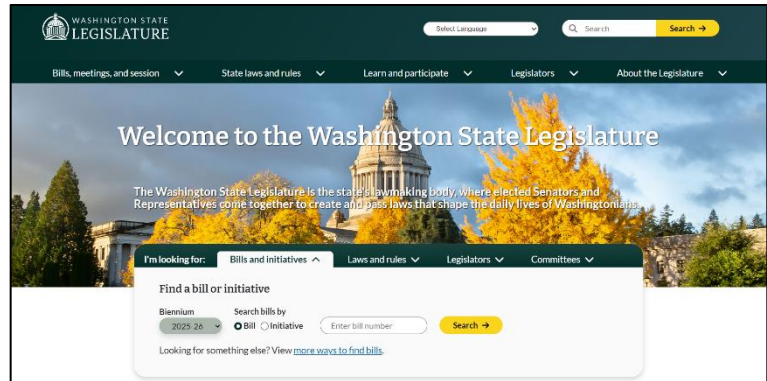
9. Both chambers negotiate and agree on any changes made to the bill in the opposite chamber. Reconciled bills are finally sent to the Governor.

Governor signs bill into law

The public has an opportunity to participate in policy and fiscal committee hearings, steps 1, 3.b., 7, and 7.b above.

Participating in the Legislative Session

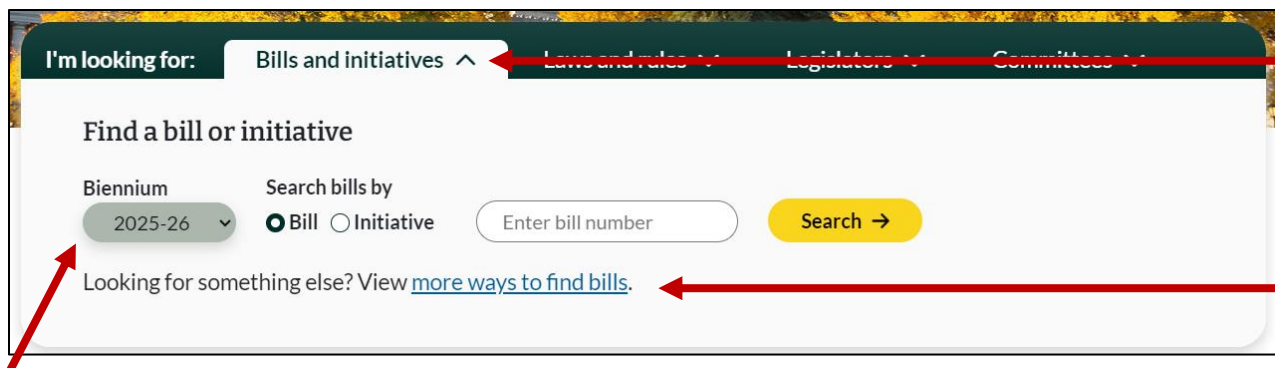
The public can access information on the legislature, legislative session, bills, and opportunities to participate in the legislative process at www.leg.wa.gov.



Find and Read Bills

The leg.wa.gov homepage has a menu in the center that defaults to the "Bills and Initiatives" tab.

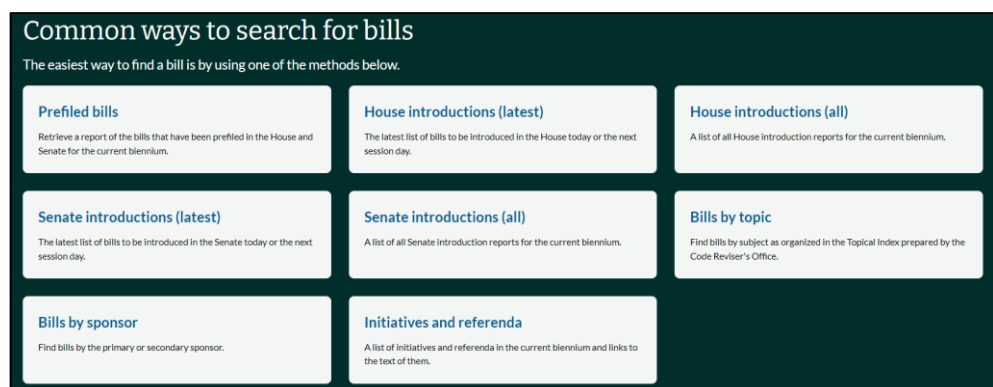
If you know the bill number you can use the search function to go straight to the bill in question. If you do not know the number, use the link "more ways to find bills" below the search field.



Make sure you are looking for the bill in the correct year. The site defaults to the current legislative biennium, but you can use the drop-down to change the year to search for bills from past biennia.

More Ways to Find Bills

If you use the "more ways to find bills" link it will open up a page with additional information on bills and how to find them. Scrolling halfway down the page you will find various common ways to find bills based on what information you have about the bill you are trying to find.



Bill Page

Once you select the bill you want to view bill the site will take you to the bill page. This page contains information on the bill, including:

- The bill's number, prefix, and title;
- The legislative members who have signed on as sponsors of the bill; and
- Where the bill is in the legislative process.

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

Search [] Search →

Bills, meetings, and session | State laws and rules | Learn and participate | Legislators | About the Legislature

Reports Home | Bill History | Bill Tracking | Docs | Bills By Citation | Bill Sponsors | Bills In/Out of Committee | Roll Calls | Topical Index | Selected Step | Member Directory

Bill Information > HB 1020

Search for another bill or initiative:

1020 [] Bill Initiative 2023-2024 [] Search

HB 1020 - 2023-24

Designating the *Suciasaurus rex* as the official dinosaur of the state of Washington.

Sponsors: **Morgan, Callan, Ryu, Simmons, Reed, Gregerson, Thai, Ormsby**

Go to documents...
Go to videos...

Bill History

2023 REGULAR SESSION

IN THE HOUSE

Dec 8	Prefiled for introduction.
Jan 9	First reading, referred to State Government & Tribal Relations. (View Original Bill)
Jan 10	Public hearing in the House Committee on State Government & Tribal Relations at 1:30 PM. (Committee Materials)
Jan 17	Executive action taken in the House Committee on State Government & Tribal Relations at 1:30 PM. (Committee Materials)
	SGOV - Majority; do pass. (Majority Report)
Jan 19	Referred to Rules 2 Review.
Feb 3	Placed on second reading by Rules Committee.
Feb 20	Third reading, passed; yeas, 88; nays, 5; absent, 0; excused, 5. (View Roll Calls)

IN THE SENATE

Feb 21	First reading, referred to State Government & Elections.
Mar 17	Public hearing in the Senate Committee on State Government & Elections at 8:00 AM. (Committee Materials)

To read a bill, scroll down the bill page to "Available Documents" to find and read:

1. The bill text*
2. Reports that break down and explain the bill
3. Fiscal notes (any costs connected to the bill)
4. Amendments

*Note that bill documents are listed with the most recent version at the bottom – you almost always want to be looking at the most recent version.

Available Documents

For a complete list of documents, go to Online Reports Text of a Legislative Document.

Bill Documents	Bill Reports
Original Bill	House Bill Analysis 2023
Bill as Passed	Senate Bill Report (Orig.)
Legislature	Senate Bill Report
Session Law	House Bill Report
	Final Bill Report

Fiscal Note

(Not Available)

Amendments

Amendment Name	Num	Sponsor	Type	Description	Action
1020 AMS SGE S2581.1		State Government & Elections	Committee	Striker	ADOPTED 04/12/2023

Reading a Bill

As noted above, a bill is a proposed change to existing law. To understand what bill would do, it is important to pay particular attention to what the bill changes or adds to existing law.

To see what state law(s) a bill changes, look at the section to see which law (RCW) is being changed.

1 AN ACT Relating to the state dinosaur; adding a new section to
2 chapter 1.20 RCW; and creating a new section.

New language added will appear as underlined text, and deleted language will be shown as strike-through text.

1 education actions under RCW 28A.150.220 or through other means
2 determined by the office of Native education in coordination with the
3 state board of education, must include collected information for each
4 school district about:

5 (a) Collaborations with the nearest federally recognized Indian
6 tribes;

7 (b) The grade levels in which the curriculum is taught;

8 (c) The courses for which credit may be awarded and the number of
9 students enrolled in, and having received credit for, those courses
10 during the preceding school year;

11 (d) Evaluations of the curriculum implementation process; and

12 (e) The availability and implementation of applicable
13 professional development.

14 **Sec. 2.** RCW 28A.320.170 and 2015 c 198 s 2 are each amended to
15 read as follows:

16 (1) (a) ~~((Beginning July 24, 2015, when a school district board of~~
17 ~~directors reviews or adopts its social studies curriculum, it))~~ By
18 September 1, 2023, school districts shall incorporate a tribal
19 sovereignty curriculum developed and made available free of charge by

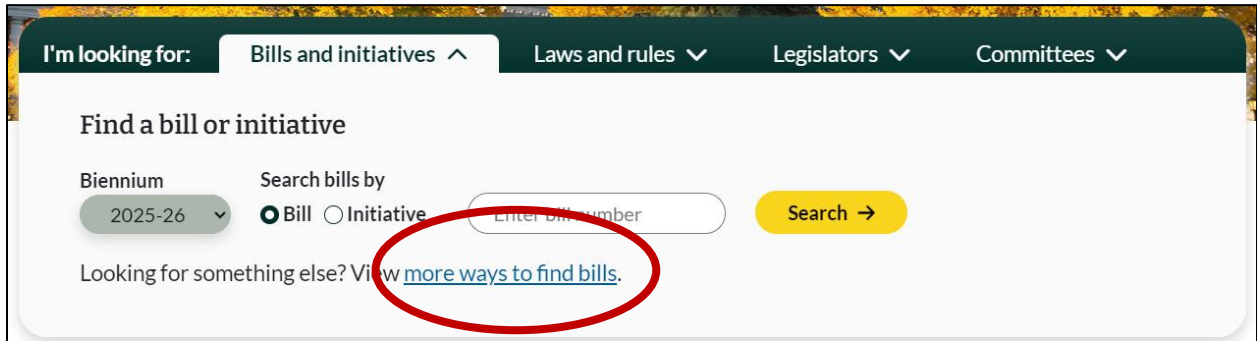
20 the office of the superintendent of public instruction into
21 social studies curriculum. Schools shall
22 in order to: Include elements of the tribal
23 integrate the curriculum into existing

4 **NEW SECTION. Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that the *Suciasaurus*
5 *rex*, the first and, as of the effective date of this section, only
6 dinosaur discovered in Washington state, should be designated as the
7 state dinosaur. In May 2012, paleontologists discovered a portion of
8 a left femur of a theropod dinosaur at Sucia Island state park in the
9 San Juan Islands. Theropods are bipedal carnivorous dinosaurs that
10 include *Tyrannosaurus* and *Velociraptor*. While scientists are unsure
11 exactly what type of theropod the fossil belongs to, evidence
12 suggests it may be a species similar to *Daspletosaurus*. The dinosaur
13 has been nicknamed *Suciasaurus rex*.

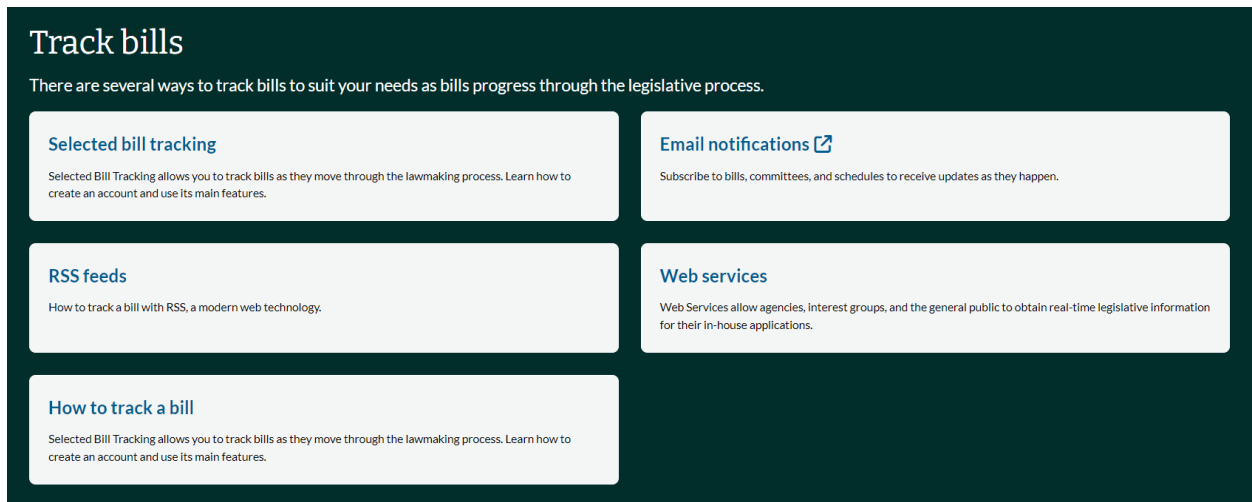
If the entire section is new language, it will be labeled as New Section. The text in that section will not be underlined but is still new language that would change existing law.

Create a List of Bills to Track

To track the progress of specific bills of interest as they move through session, return to the leg.wa.gov home page and click on “more ways to find bills.”

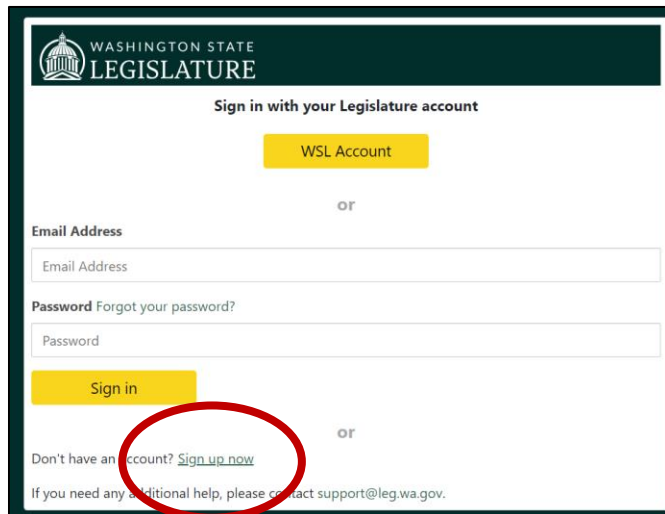


This will take you to the bill search home page where, if you scroll down you will find a section called “Track Bills”.

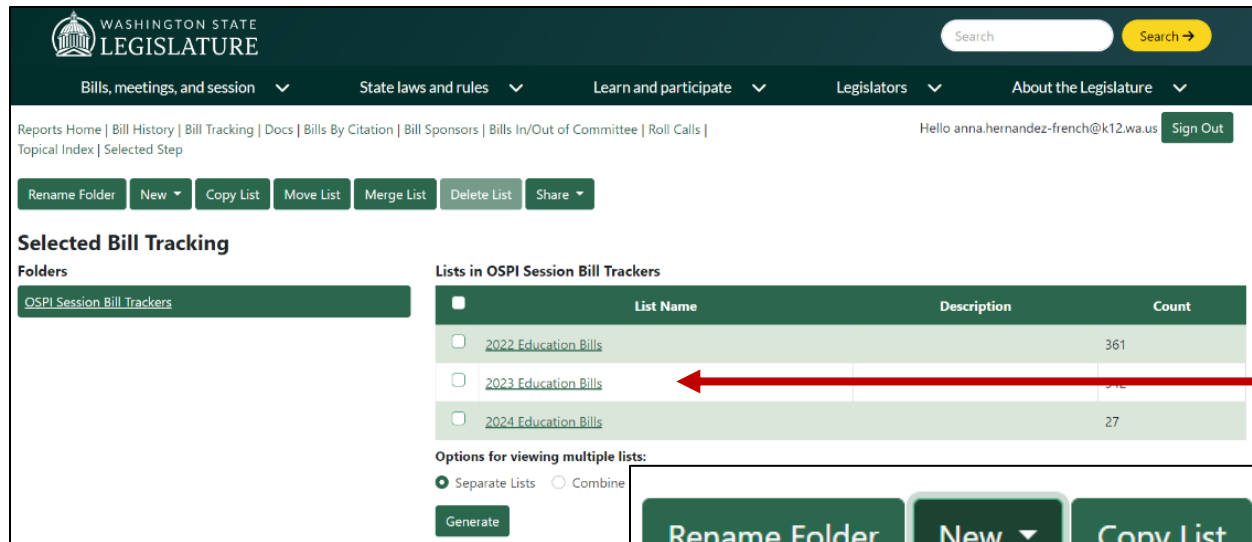


Click on “Selected bill tracking”.

You will then be prompted to create a free WSL account. This is the login information you will use to access your bill tracker.

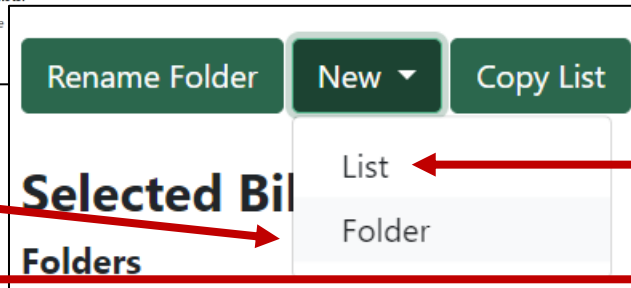


Once you have created and logged into your account you will see the tracking home page.



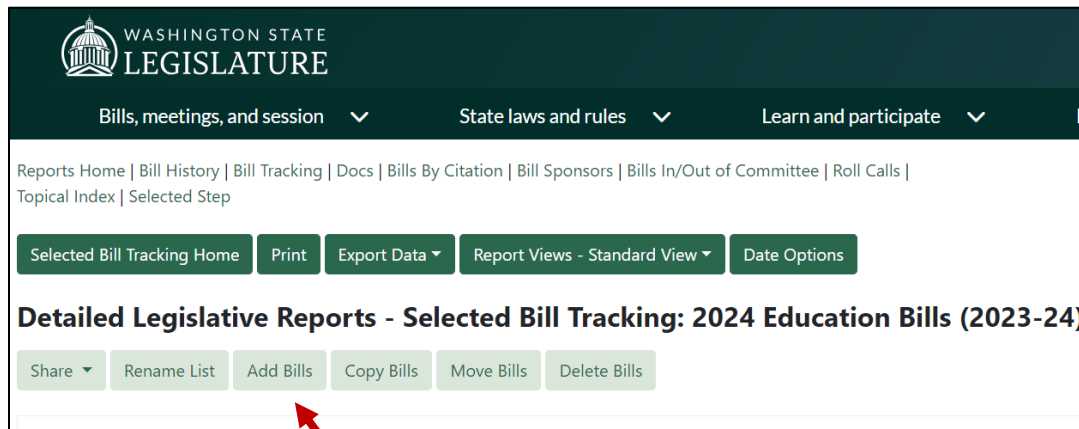
Using the "New" drop-down menu, create a new folder.

You will then be able to use the same menu to create a new list within your folder.



Your list, which is essentially your tracker, will show up on the right and you can click on it to enter the list.

Once you open your list you can start adding bills to your tracker.



To add bills, click on "Add Bills". This opens up a window on your screen. You will need to know the bill numbers for the bills you want to add to your tracker. Once you are done listing bills in this window you can hit "Save" and they will be added to your tracker.



Your tracker will show your list of bills with additional fields for pieces of information. These fields include information such as the bill titles, the primary legislative sponsor, and the status of where the bill is in the legislative process.

Bill #	Docs	Flags	Title	Status	Veto	Date	Original Sponsor
HB 1866	Docs		Seasonal farmworker children	H Education		01/08/2024	Ortiz-Self
HB 1879	Docs	f	Tribal curriculum/John McCoy	C 200 L 24		03/19/2024	Lekanoff

You can add, delete, or change which fields display using the “Add/Remove Columns” button.

You can download your tracker into an Excel file at any point.

Selected Bill Tracking Home | Print | **Export Data** | Report Views - Standard View | Date Options

Detailed Legislative Rep | [Share](#) | [Rename List](#) | [Add Bills](#) | [Delete Bills](#)

2024 Education Bills | Show 25 entries

- Excel
- CSV
- Text
- Word
- Bill Status Spreadsheet

Get Email Notifications for Individual Bills

You can use leg.wa.gov website to sign up for email alerts for bills. These alerts will tell you when there has been a status change for that bill, such as the bill is being scheduled for a public hearing or for a floor vote.

To sign up for a bill email alert, follow the instructions in the [Find and Read Bills](#) section of this document (above) to go to that specific bill’s bill page. To the right near the top of the bill page is a menu of options which includes “Get Email Notifications”.

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

Bill Information > HB 1017

Search for another bill or initiative: 1017 [Bill] [Initiative] [2025-2026] [Search]

HB 1017 - 2025-26
Designating kimchi day.
Sponsors: Ryu, Mena

Bill Status-at-a-Glance
See [Bill History](#) for complete details on the bill
As of Tuesday, December 10, 2024 08:56 AM

Current Version: HB 1017
Current Status: HPrefiled

Where is it in the process?

- Send a comment on this bill to your legislators
- Get Email Notifications**
- RSS Notifications
- See Topics Related to This Bill

You can then enter your email address to sign up for alerts for that bill.

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

Email Updates

To sign up for updates or to access your subscriber preferences, please enter your contact information below:

Email Address *

Your contact information is used to deliver requested updates or to access your subscriber preferences.

[Privacy Policy](#) | [Cookie Statement](#) | [Help](#)

Get Email Notifications for Legislative Committee Hearings

You can also use leg.wa.gov website to sign up for individual email alerts for specific policy and fiscal committees in both the House and the Senate. These alerts will tell you when that committee releases a new or updated schedule of bills they plan to hear – this is important for knowing when you have opportunities to participate in the hearings themselves ([see next section](#) for more information on participating in legislative hearings).

To get committee alerts, go to the leg.wa.gov home page and scroll to the bottom of the page to find a link to “Email Updates (GovDelivery)”.



Clicking that link will take you to a page where you can create an account using your email address to sign up for email and text alerts.

A screenshot of a 'Password Required' form. The form title is 'Password Required'. The text reads: 'You have requested password protection for the subscriber preferences associated with anna.hernandez-french@k12.wa.us. Please enter your password to continue.' There is a text input field for the password, a 'Forgot your password?' link, and 'Submit' and 'Cancel' buttons. Below the form, it says 'Your contact information is used to deliver requested updates or to access your subscriber preferences.' and includes links for 'Privacy Policy | Cookie Statement | Help'.A screenshot of the 'E-mail Notifications for Washington State Legislature' form. The header features the Washington State Legislature logo and name. The form title is 'E-mail Notifications for Washington State Legislature'. The text reads: 'To sign up for updates to committees, schedules, and other information or to access your subscriber preferences, please enter your contact information below. Due to House and Senate committee changes, subscribers may wish to review the jurisdictions for standing committees, and change their subscriptions accordingly.' There is a 'Subscription Type' dropdown menu set to 'Email' and an 'Email Address' text input field. 'Submit' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom.

Quick Subscribe for anna.hernandez-french@k12.wa.us
The Washington State Legislature offers updates on the committee, schedule, and legislative agency topics below. Subscribe by checking the boxes; unsubscribe by unchecking the boxes.
To receive **weekly notices** of all committee meetings during session or **bi-monthly notices** of meetings during interim, subscribe to the Combined Meeting Schedule (see Other).
To receive individual committee **agenda updates**, subscribe to the committees you are interested in.
We recommend you subscribe to both the Combined Meeting Schedule and any committees you are interested in.
Subscriptions to updates from individual legislators are also available through the caucus websites: House Democrats; House Republicans; Senate Democrats; Senate Republicans.
Access your [subscriber preferences](#) to update your subscriptions or modify your password or email address without adding subscriptions.

Once you have created your account and selected your subscription type you will be taken to a page to manage which committees you would like to be alerted about.

Make sure you check the box next to all the committees in which you are interested.

Subscription Topics

- State Fiscal Information
 - Fiscal.wa.gov
 - Legislative Evaluation & Accountability Program Committee (LEAP)
- House Committees
 - Appropriations
 - Capital Budget
 - Civil Rights & Judiciary
 - Consumer Protection & Business

House

- House Order of Consideration
- House Introductions

Senate Committees

- Agriculture, Water, Natural Resources & Parks
- Business, Financial Services, Gaming & Trade
- Early Learning & K-12 Education

Note that if you want to receive emails for bills that are introduced the month before the legislative session starts, you will need to sign up for House and Senate Introductions alerts.

Note that if you want to receive emails about bills that are going to be voted on on the House or Senate Floor, you will need to sign up for House and Senate Order of Consideration alerts.

Once you have made your selections, click on the "Submit" button at the bottom of the page to save them. You can return to your GovDelivery account anytime using the instructions in this section to change your selections.

Submit **Cancel**

Your contact information is used to deliver requested updates or to access your subscriber preferences.

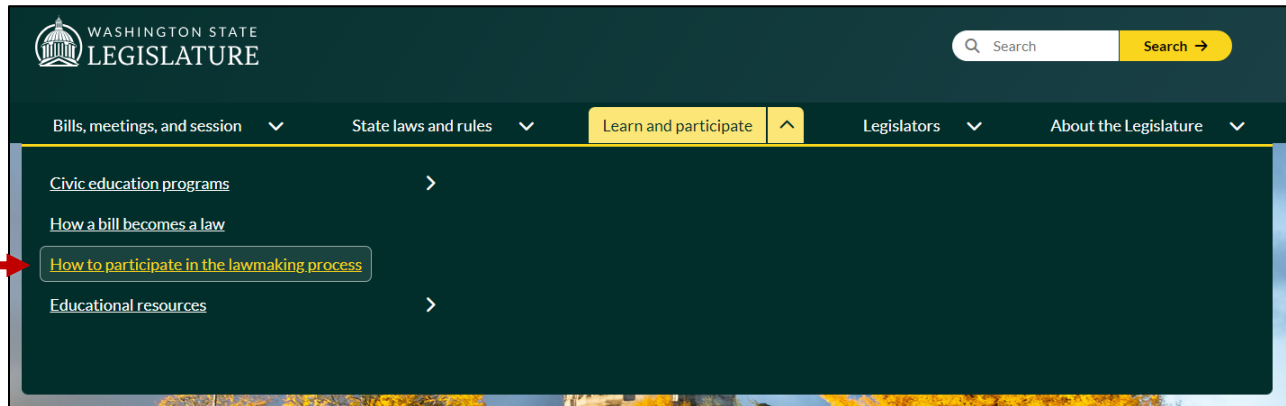
Public Participation in a Committee Hearing

The public is invited to participate in both policy and fiscal legislative committee hearings. The hearings focus on a list of bills up for discussion by the committee, and include an opportunity for the public to speak to their own thoughts and opinions on the bills being heard. There are a number of ways to participate.

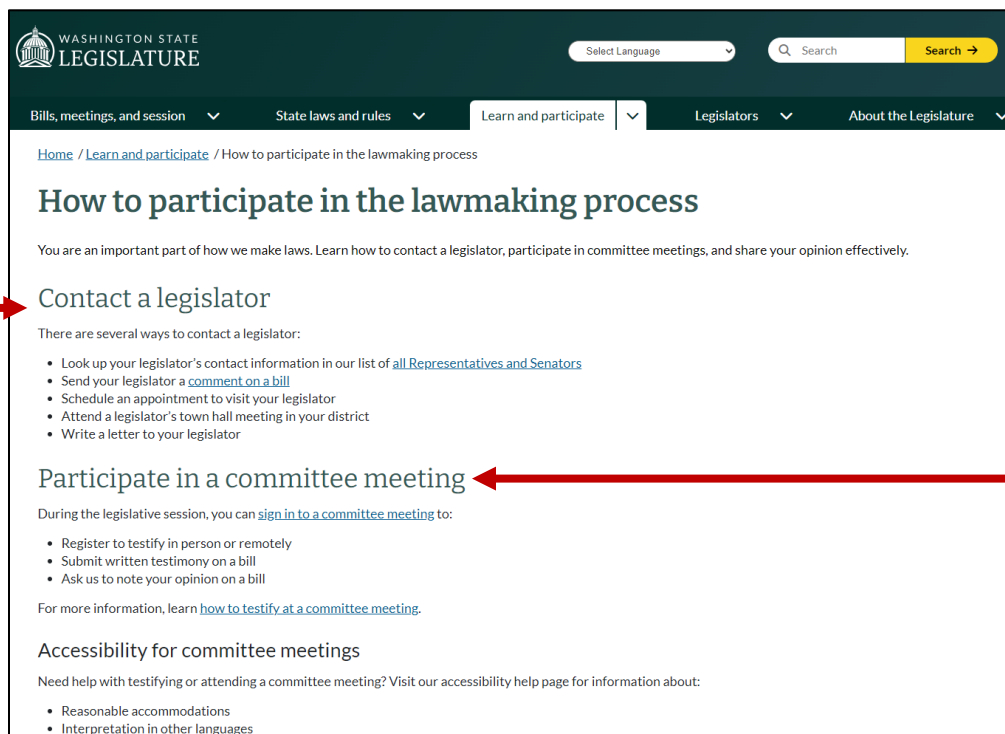
1. Sign in with your position (Pro = support, Con = do not support, Other = too many questions, concerns, or reservations for Pro, but not enough for Con.
2. Send in written testimony – this testimony will not be viewable on the public record, but will be circulated after the hearing to all committee members to read.
3. Testify to your position (Pro, Con, Other) – this can be done either in-person on the Capitol Campus in Olympia, or remotely via Zoom.

How to Sign-in or Provide Written or In-person/Remote Testimony

You can sign up to provide your position and/or testimony via the leg.wa.gov homepage. Using the menu tabs at the top of the page, open the "Learn and participate" menu and click on the "How to participate in the lawmaking process" link.



This link will take you to a page outlining various ways to participate in the lawmaking process. You can contact a lawmaker directly or sign up to participate in a legislative committee hearing to support or oppose a bill.



To sign in to support or oppose a bill, you must first select the chamber (House or Senate) and the legislative committee in which the bill is being heard.



Committee Sign In Log In

Please select which chamber or agency you would like to submit testimony for:

House Senate Joint Agency

Reasonable Accommodations
If you require an accommodation to testify before a committee or attend a committee meeting, please refer to options on the Legislature's Americans with Disabilities Act Information <https://leg.wa.gov/accessibility/accessibility-for-participating/> page.

Spoken Language Interpretation
If you require spoken language interpretation to testify before a committee or attend a committee meeting, please contact the [ADA Coordinator](#) in advance. The more advance notice you are able to provide, the higher likelihood that your request can be fulfilled.

You will then select the committee in which you plan to participate.

House Committee Sign In

[Return to Committee Sign In Home](#)

Committee:

- Select
- Agriculture & Natural Resources
- Appropriations
- Capital Budget
- Civil Rights & Judiciary
- Community Safety, Justice, & Reentry
- Consumer Protection & Business
- Education
- Environment & Energy
- Finance
- Health Care & Wellness
- Housing
- Human Services, Youth, & Early Learning
- Innovation, Community & Economic Development, & Veterans
- Labor & Workplace Standards
- Local Government
- Postsecondary Education & Workforce
- Regulated Substances & Gaming
- State Government & Tribal Relations
- Transportation

Instructions

profile: [Instructions](#)

for which you would like to testify.

meeting. Anyone who does not register before the hearing.” Ensure your registration information will be sent a Zoom link for the meeting if your registration information is accurate.

Registration closes one hour before the meeting. See the troubleshooting tips below.

Each link is unique to the registrant. Register and only use their link as backup.

Only one person per email account will be able to register.

Instructions above on how to connect to the meeting. **Please do not speak or speak at specific times.** Register in attendee view until called to speak. (Maximum 1 minute per testifier) due to time constraints.

and Senate.

Once you have selected the committee, a drop-down menu will appear on the right labeled "Meetings:". Use this drop-down to select the day of the hearing in which you plan to participate.

House Committee Sign In

Return to [Committee Sign In Home](#)

Committee: Education **Meetings:** Select

Instructions on how to connect to the meeting if testifying remotely: [Instructions](#)
Instructions on how to create your Legislative Account and edit your profile: [Inst](#)

How to Register to Testify

1. Select the committee and meeting date and time, then select the bill for which you
2. Testimony registration will close 1 hour before the start time of the meeting. Any
3. **To testify in person:** Select "I would like to testify in person during the hearing."
TVW for online and television graphics.
 1. **Note:** Despite registering to testify in person, you will automatically be sent
4. **To testify remotely:** Select "I would like to testify remotely." Ensure your registra
television graphics.

Once you have selected the day, you will be taken to an agenda page for that committee hearing which will list the bills that are being heard during that meeting.

House Committee Sign In

Return to [Committee Sign In Home](#)

Committee: Education **Meetings:** 02/14/24 10:30 AM

Select agenda item

- SB 5180 Out-of-state teachers
- ESB 5462 Inclusive learning standards
- SB 5647 School safety/temp employees
- SB 5883 Special education hearings
- SJM 8007 IDEA funding
- ESSB 6264 Competency-based education
- SB 5852 Special education safety net

Select the bill you would like to support or oppose.

You will be asked if you want to sign your position into the record (“sign in”), testify to your position during the hearing (“testify”), or submit written testimony to the committee “submit written testimony”).

Once you have selected the manner in which you plan to participate you will be asked to enter your position (“support”, “oppose”, or “other”) and enter your personal information. If you selected “written testimony”, you will be provided with a text box in which to write it.

*Position: Please Select
Testify as a Panel?
 Yes No
*First Name:
*Last Name:
Pronunciation:
*Email:
Use only your own email address
Organization:
If you are testifying as an official representative on behalf of a particular organization, please specify:
Address:
*City:
*State:
*Zip:
*Phone (e.g. 360-555-0123):

Note: consider using the “Organization” field to identify yourself with descriptions such as “citizen of district X”, “resident of X”, “X school district”, “parent”, “student”, “enrolled member of X tribe”, etc., especially if you plan to testify during the hearing. Often there are far more people signed in to testify than there is time to hear them, and committee leadership and staff may look for specific groups of citizens to hear from, such as parents or students, and may choose those with those identities labeled over those who have left them blank.

The education committees (House Education and Senate Early Learning & K-12) are especially welcoming to students and prefer student testimony over all others in many cases.

Note: There is also a button you can click to see who else has signed in with either their position only, or to testify on the same bill. You will not see a list of those who have submitted written testimony.

Once you have completed and submitted your sign-in, if you have signed up to testify you will receive a confirmation email at the address you included with a link for remote testimony regardless of whether you signed up for in-person testimony or to testify remotely. You will also get a reminder email the day of the hearing.

House Committee Sign In
Return to Committee Sign In Home
Committee: Education Meetings: 02/14/24 10:30 AM
Select agenda item
 SB 5180 Out-of-state teachers
 ESB 5462 Inclusive learning standards
 SB 5647 School safety/temp employees
 SB 5883 Special education hearings
 SJM 8007 IDEA funding
 ESSB 6264 Competency-based education
 SB 5852 Special education safety net
See who signed in for this agenda item

If you ever need to remove yourself from the testimony list or remove or change a position on the record you will need to contact the committee staff directly. Their information is included in the confirmation email you receive upon completion of the above sign-up form.

What to Know about Testifying Before a Legislative Committee

What is a Bill Hearing

In order to become law, a bill must receive two to four hearings during a single legislative session. When a bill is first introduced it is referred to the policy committee that best matches its subject. For example, a member from the House of Representatives introduces a bill on native education and that bill is referred to the House Education Committee.

Each committee has a Chair who selects which of all the bills referred to their committee will be heard on any given day.

During a hearing, the legislator that introduced the bill, the bill sponsor, will give brief testimony on what the bill does and why it should be passed, and the members of the committee then have the opportunity to ask them questions.

Once the bill sponsor has given their testimony, the Chair will give members of the public a chance to testify to their position on the bill (support, oppose, other). Members of the public can include lobbyists, representatives of state agencies, school district leaders, and also community members, families, and students.

When Can You Testify on a Bill

You will have up to four opportunities during session to testify on any particular bill:

- 1) When the bill is being heard in the policy committee in its chamber of origin;
- 2) When the bill is being heard in the fiscal committee in its chamber of origin;
- 3) When the bill is being heard in the policy committee in the opposite chamber; and
- 4) When the bill is being heard in the fiscal committee in the opposite chamber.

For example, in the 2023 legislative session HB 1332 had four hearings: a hearing in House Education, then House Appropriations, then Senate Early Learning & K-12, and finally in Senate Ways & Means.

When Will Your Bill be Scheduled for a Hearing

Committee Hearings Schedule

Legislative committees meet three to four times a week, and follow the same schedule each week. Policy committees meet only during portions of session leading up to policy cut-offs, and fiscal committees meet throughout session, but have longer and more frequent meetings leading up to fiscal cut-offs ([see below](#)).

Cut-off Calendar

The legislative session is broken down into a series of deadlines, called cut-offs. For a bill to advance through the process it must be heard and voted on before the end of each cut-off. The cut-off calendar includes:

First day of session →	Policy cut-off, Chamber of origin	House bills must be heard in and passed by their respective House policy committees, and Senate bills must be heard in and passed by their respective Senate policy committees
Policy cut-off, Chamber of origin →	Fiscal cut-off, Chamber of origin	House bills must be heard in and passed by House Appropriations, and Senate bills must be heard in and passed by Senate Ways & Means
Fiscal cut-off, Chamber of origin →	Floor cut-off, Chamber of origin	House bills must be passed by a majority of the House of Representatives, and Senate bills must be passed by a majority of Senators
Floor cut-off, Chamber of origin →	Policy cut-off, Opposite chamber	Senate bills must be heard in and passed by their respective House policy committees, and House bills must be heard in and passed by their respective Senate policy committees
Policy cut-off, Opposite chamber →	Fiscal cut-off, Opposite chamber	Senate bills must be heard in and passed by House Appropriations, and House bills must be heard in and passed by Senate Ways & Means
Fiscal cut-off, Opposite chamber →	Floor cut-off, Opposite chamber	House bills must be passed by a majority of the Senate and Senate bills must be passed by a majority of the House of Representatives
Floor cut-off, Opposite chamber →	Final day of session	The House and Senate must agree on the final version of all bills that passed all previous steps. If they cannot agree, the bill does not proceed. If they do, it goes to the governor for signature.

Weekly Hearing Schedule

Each Wednesday afternoon/evening the legislature sets its agenda of bills to be heard in each committee for the following week. Once these schedules are released they are subject to change up to and even in the committee hearings themselves, so the best way to stay posted is to [sign up for alerts](#) on the specific bill or bills in which you are interested.

What to Know When Signing-in and/or Testifying in a Committee Hearing

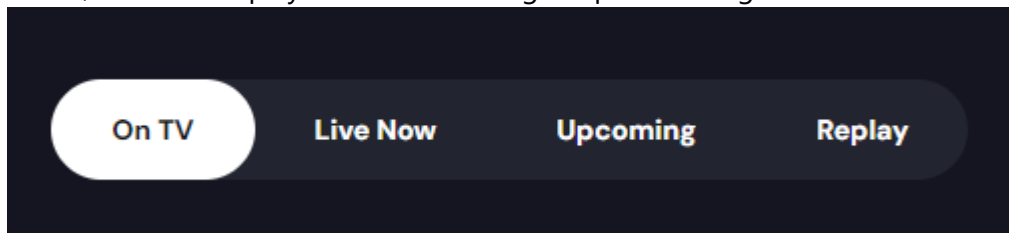
- 1) You will need to sign in with your position and/or sign in to testify in advance of the scheduled bill hearing, at least an hour before the hearing begins. Some bills will have hundreds of individuals signing up to testify, and others will have only a few. You can sign up to testify as a single individual or as a panel, however while some committee chairs will call up panel members together, others may not.

- 2) Each hearing will have an agenda that includes a list of bills in a given order, but the committee chair may choose to deviate from that order, so be prepared to be at the hearing for the entire two-hour time block.
- 3) Whether in-person or remote, you must wait for your name to be called to approach the committee and give you testimony.
 - In-person there is a podium at the front of the room where testifiers go to present their comments. You may approach the podium and take a seat when your name is called – unless you are the only one testifying in-person you will be called up with two or three other individuals. Wait again until you are given permission to begin your remarks. Once you have finished, remain in your seat at the podium until your group of testifiers is dismissed – the committee members may have follow-up questions for you. Once your group is dismissed you may return to your seat or leave the hearing entirely.
 - In Zoom you will be elevated to panelist status when the committee is preparing to hear your testimony. As soon as you see the notification to move to panelist status, make sure you accept it and turn on your camera (if possible). This will help committee staff know you are present and prepared to testify. When your name is called, unmute and give your testimony. Stay on the Zoom until your group of testifiers is dismissed (the names that were called up with yours) in case any of the committee members have follow-up questions for you. Once the next group is called up you are free to leave the hearing room or the Zoom.
- 4) Expected to have between 1 and 2 minutes to present your remarks. You will not know until the testimony portion of the hearing begins how much time you will be given, and the chair may increase or decrease that time at any point, so it is best to be prepared with no more than 60 seconds of testimony.
 - In-person you will see a red/yellow/green light at the corner of the podium. When you start the light will be green, and when it goes red your time is over.
 - In Zoom there will be a timer on the screen to count down your time.
- 5) Proper protocol is to begin speaking by addressing the committee chair and the committee, “madam chair and members of the committee,” “mister chair and members of the committee”, “Chair X and members of the committee”.
- 6) Your testimony should begin with a statement of your name for the public record, who you are representing (yourself, a group, a government entity, a tribe, etc.), and your position on the bill (Pro, Con, Other), followed by your remarks.

- 7) Your remarks should speak only to the bill at hand, your thoughts, opinions, lived experience, etc. connected to that bill and what it entails – if your testimony strays from these expectations the committee chair may interrupt you to direct you back on track.
- 8) If the bill hearing is in a policy committee, such as House Education or Senate Education and K-12, your testimony should speak primarily to the policy in the bill, that is, what it would do and what its impact would be. If the bill hearing is in a fiscal committee, that is in House Appropriations or in Senate Ways & Means, your testimony should address the cost of the proposals in the bill more than the policy itself.
- 9) Once your testimony is concluded you may be asked to stick around for questions from the chair or other committee members, so do not leave until you have been dismissed by the chair.
- 10) Here [is an example of both in-person and remote testimony](#) – please note, usually groups of testifiers are called either all in-person or all remote, so first they might hear from a group of testifiers in-person, and then call up a group who have signed up to testify remotely.

Watch the Legislative Session

The public can watch much of the legislative session, including public hearings on bills, and votes on [TVW](#). Use the “Live Now” and “Upcoming” options to find the hearing you want to watch, and the “Replay” to find recordings of past hearings.



Appendix A: Bill Costs and Fiscal Notes

One very important part of the legislative conversation around bills moving through session is the costs connected to the work outlined in those bills. Not every bill has a cost associated with it, but many do.

Bills with costs totaling \$50,000 or more must go through fiscal committees (House Appropriations and Senate Ways & Means) after they're passed by policy committees as [outlined above](#). Bills with costs totaling less than \$50,000 can skip that step and move straight to the Rules Committee after passing a policy committee.

Fiscal committee bill hearings focus on the costs. To follow the hearing it is important to know what the costs are and if and how those costs have changed.

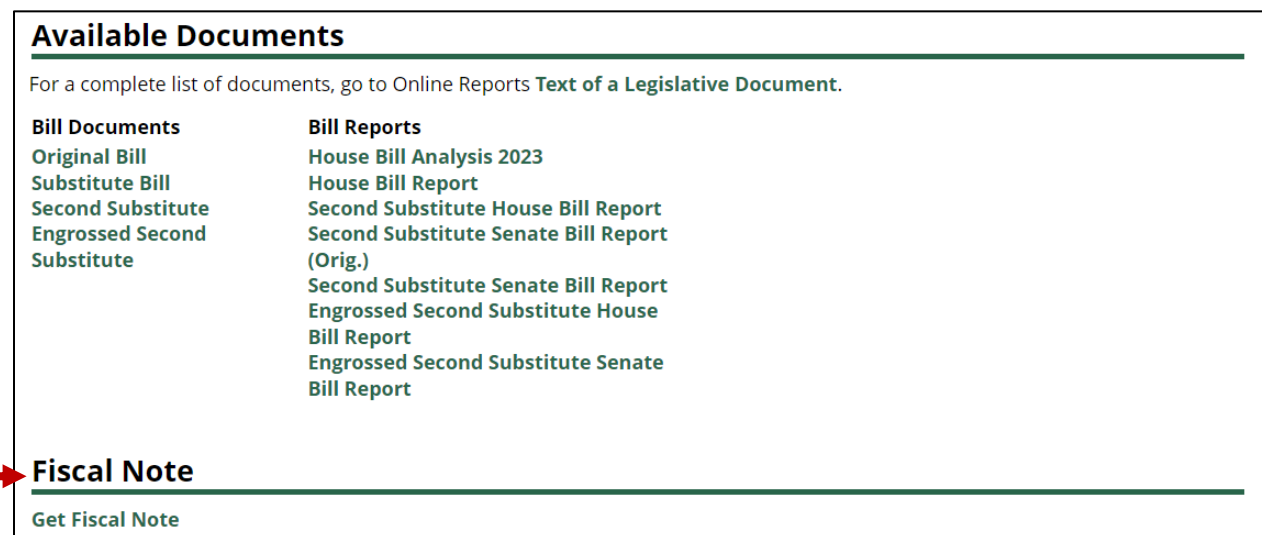
If you plan to testify on a bill when it is in either fiscal committee, it is important to know what the bill costs so that you can speak to those during your testimony.

Costs connected to a bill include investments in projects such as state-funded construction and infrastructure, public services and facilities maintenance, state agency staff time and materials needed to complete any work assigned to those agencies by a bill, grant programs, contracts, etc. To find out what these costs are, the Office of Financial Management (OFM) requires state agencies to submit fiscal notes, or documents that outline any costs. State agencies are required by law to submit fiscal notes when requested.

Changing bill language through substitutes, amendments, etc. often impacts the cost of that bill, and OFM will request updated fiscal notes as bills move through the session.

Finding a Fiscal Note

Fiscal notes are linked directly from [a bill's home page](#). Scroll down the bill page to find the section labeled "Fiscal Notes".



Available Documents

For a complete list of documents, go to Online Reports [Text of a Legislative Document](#).

Bill Documents	Bill Reports
Original Bill	House Bill Analysis 2023
Substitute Bill	House Bill Report
Second Substitute	Second Substitute House Bill Report
Engrossed Second Substitute	Second Substitute Senate Bill Report (Orig.)
	Second Substitute Senate Bill Report
	Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill Report
	Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill Report

Fiscal Note

[Get Fiscal Note](#)

The "Get Fiscal Note" link will take you to the OFM website and a list of fiscal notes connected to that specific bill.

Office of Financial Management
Better information. Better decisions. Better government. Better Washington.

Fiscal Notes

To search for fiscal notes on a bill, fill in the session year and one other search criterion in the boxes below. Initiatives are numbered independently of session year. All fiscal notes are in [Adobe PDF](#) format.

Bill or initiative: Session year: Bill or initiative number:

Bill or initiative title:

4 record(s) found (1 to 4)

View note	Session year	Bill or initiative number	Bill or initiative title	Published	Type
	2024	1332 E2SHB	Tribes/K-12 instruction	02/20/2024 4:26:21 PM	Final
	2023	1332 2SHB	Tribes/K-12 instruction	03/07/2023 1:34:56 PM	Final

Fiscal notes can show as "partial" or "final", with final fiscal notes showing full costs and partial notes only showing some of the costs. Fiscal notes are listed with the most recent at the top of the list. Clicking the icon under "View note" will open the fiscal note in a separate tab.

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 1332 E 2S HB	Title: Tribes/K-12 instruction
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

Agency Name	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts						
Loc School dist-SPI	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.					
Local Gov. Other						
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25				2025-27				2027-29			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Superintendent of Public Instruction	2.4	854,000	854,000	854,000	4.6	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	4.0	756,000	756,000	756,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	In addition to the estimate above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.											
Total S	2.4	854,000	854,000	854,000	4.6	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	4.0	756,000	756,000	756,000

Reading a Fiscal Note

Fiscal notes do not reflect an agency's position on a bill but are instead based solely on factual interpretation of bill language. The summary of the fiscal note is shown at the top, and you can scroll down to see the cost details submitted by each agency. Fiscal notes include both tables detailing costs and narrative explanations as to how those costs were calculated and why, and a justification for the amounts shown. All costs must be tied to specific language in the bill that directs the work of the agency, and the dollars needed to undertake that work.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note						
Bill Number: 1332 E 2S HB	Title: Tribes/K-12 instruction			Agency: 350-Superintendent of Public Instruction		
Part I: Estimates						
<input type="checkbox"/> No Fiscal Impact						
Estimated Cash Receipts to:						
NONE						
Estimated Operating Expenditures from:						
	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29	
FTE Staff Years	0.0	4.7	2.4	4.6	4.0	
Account						
General Fund-State 001-1	0	854,000	854,000	1,230,000	756,000	
Total \$	0	854,000	854,000	1,230,000	756,000	
In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see discussion.						
Estimated Capital Budget Impact:						
NONE						

If a cost you would expect to see is not included in a fiscal note, this means that the agency that submitted the note does not read the current bill language in a way that would lead to that work or that cost. If a bill is substituted or amended so that the bill language is changed, the note will change to reflect those changes as they relate to costs.

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

Section 1 (Amended):

Section 1(2)(h): For reports issued in 2024 through 2027, adds additional requirements on what to include in the report to the Governor, Legislature, and the Office of Indian Affairs regarding the state of Indian education and the implementation of all state laws regarding Indian education.

Section 2 (Amended):

Section 2(1)(a):

- Strikes reference to when a school district board of directors review or adopts its social studies curriculum.
- Adds language that requires school districts to incorporate a tribal sovereignty curriculum developed and made available free of charge by OSPI into their social studies curriculum by September 1, 2024.
- Language added requiring instruction provided in accordance with this subsection (1) (a) must be incorporated into all classes teaching United States history, United States government, or civics in grades 9-12, and also provided no less than once to students while they are in any grades of kindergarten through three, once to students while they are in grades four or five, and twice to students while they are in any of the grades six through eight.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	0	854,000	854,000	1,230,000	756,000
Total \$			0	854,000	854,000	1,230,000	756,000

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Appendix B: Budget Bills

Washington State lawmakers create and pass three budget bills each year to fund the state government. These are the State Operating Budget, the State Capital Budget, and the State Transportation budget. This section will focus on the Operating Budget.

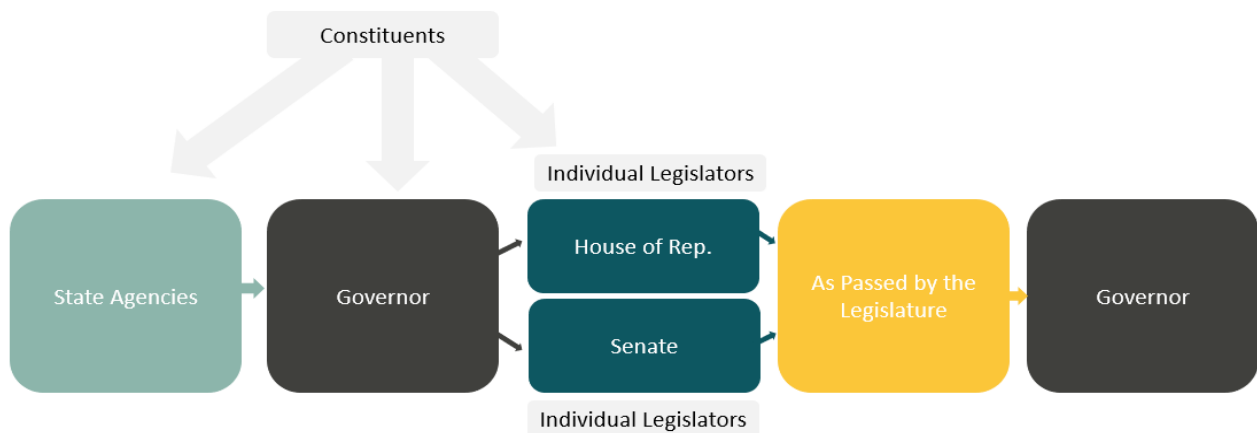
How a Budget Bill is Created and Passed

The budget is created through a process that begins with proposals from state agencies (called budget requests, decision packages, and budget priorities). These proposals go to the governor who considers them in creating the governor's budget which is made public in December.

When the legislative session begins in January, the governor's budget is introduced into both the House and the Senate as a bill. The House and the Senate then release their budget bills, which tend to use the governor's budget bill as a base. The House and Senate then move their individual budget bills through [the legislative process](#) and then negotiate and pass a final version of the bill. That budget bill is submitted to the governor to be signed into law.

The governor can sign it into law as-is, or use veto power to take things out of the budget, but cannot add anything in or keep items but change the amounts set by the legislature.

Note that individual Washingtonians (constituents) can influence the state budget process by connecting with state agencies, the governor's office, and/or their legislators.

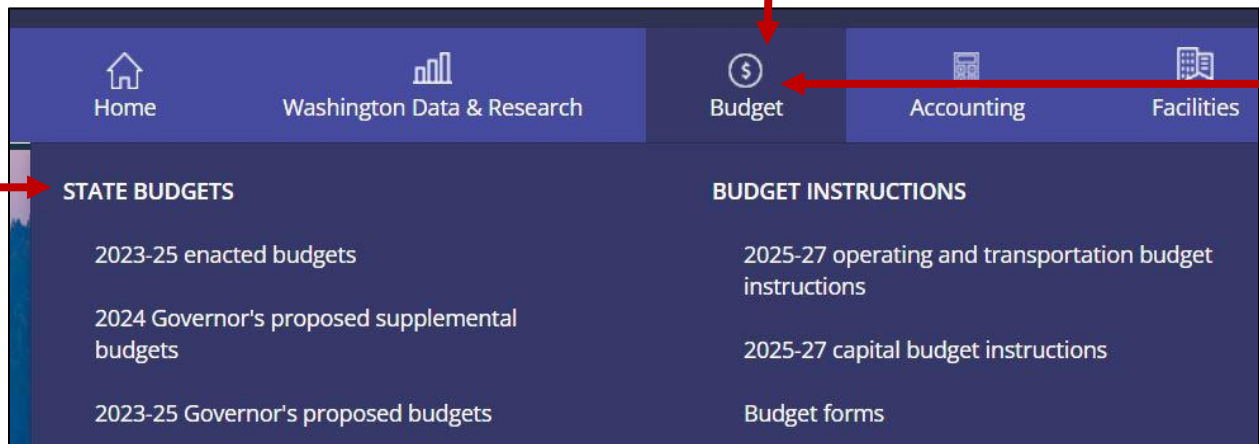


Finding Budget Bills

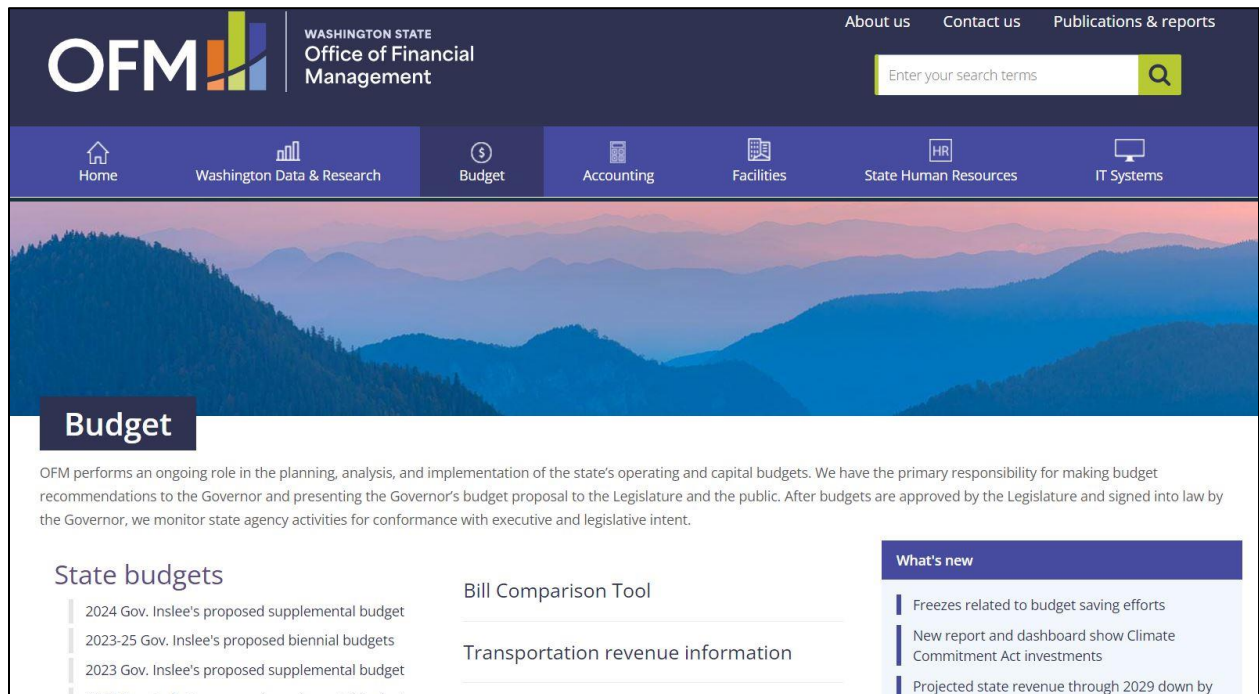
Budget Bills can be found on the [leg.wa.gov](#) website [just like other bills](#), however the easiest and clearest way to find and access Budget Bills is on the OFM website, [ofm.wa.gov](#).



From the menu at the top of the home page select "Budget".



You can use this drop-down menu to select different types of budgets, or if you just click on the budget icon it will take you to the budget home page.



There are all kinds of features to explore, but for the purpose of this document we will focus on the Budget Bills themselves.

To the right on the home page is a menu that will take you to fiscal.wa.gov, another page that lists the Budget Bills that go through the legislative session and are passed into law.

See also ...

- Published fiscal notes
- [Fiscal.wa.gov](http://fiscal.wa.gov) (interactive fiscal reports, maps and budget bills)
- Washington state budget process [PDF]
- Latest General Fund-State balance sheet
- State facility oversight & planning

Current Activity
The Legislature is not in session. The 2025 Regular Legislative Session will convene January 13, 2025.

Latest Budget Proposals

Jump to the latest published proposals from the House, Senate, and Governor.

Choose Chamber & Proposals

New to State Budgets?

Start with **Budget Basics** for information about types, citizen's guides, FAQ, and more.

Explore Budget Basics

Latest Budget Proposals

Jump to the latest published proposals from the House, Senate, and Governor.

Choose Chamber & Proposals

Supplemental Budget:

- House Operating
- Senate Operating
- House Capital
- Senate Capital
- House Transportation
- Senate Transportation

Other:

- Governor's Budgets
- Prior Legislative Proposals

From the fiscal.wa.gov home page use the dropdown menu under "Latest Budget Proposals" to see current Budget Bills and select the Budget Bill you want to read.

Once you select the Budget Bill you wish to view you will be taken to a landing page for that bill.

From this home page you can use the links to open and read this Budget Bill. If the budget is from a past session you will see listed the versions that passed the legislature and were signed into law.

Washington State Fiscal Information

Supplemental Omnibus Operating Budget

Interactive Data Reports **House Proposals** Senate Proposals Prior Proposals

For other budget views, see [Operating Budget Main Page](#)

House 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget Proposals

The documents below are associated with legislative budget proposals. Information is updated when documents are published. (Most recent proposals listed top to bottom)

Enacted (3/29/2024)

- Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5950 (Session Law - Final version of the bill)
- Governor's partial veto letter (4/01/2024)

As Passed Legislature (03/07/2024)

- Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5950

If you are looking during session, those Budget Bills will be listed as well.

If you are looking for passed year's Budget Bills during session, you can find a link directly to passed and enacted Budget Bills on that bill home page.

For a historical list of other final budgets, see the [Enacted Budgets](#) page

Reading the Budget

Budget Provisos

Each budget bill is made up of Parts, Sections, and Provisos. Each part contains the budget for an individual agency or area of government. For example, K-12 education’s budget is mostly contained within Part V of the current budget.

1	PART V
2	EDUCATION

Each Part can be broken down into Sections which group the work within the Part into different categories for the purpose of organizing the information by similar work.

10	*Sec. 522. 2023 c 475 s 522 (uncodified) is amended to read as
11	follows:
12	FOR THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—FOR GRANTS
13	AND PASS THROUGH FUNDING
14	General Fund—State Appropriation (FY 2024). ((\$85,370,000))
15	<u>\$85,525,000</u>
16	General Fund—State Appropriation (FY 2025). ((\$81,400,000))
17	<u>\$91,474,000</u>
18	General Fund—Federal Appropriation. ((\$111,255,000))
19	<u>\$113,347,000</u>

Within each section, the budget breaks down further into Provisos. Provisos are the individual line items or pieces of work and their budgeted costs.

11	(f) \$250,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal
12	year 2024 and \$250,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for
13	fiscal year 2025 are provided solely for the Kip Tokuda memorial
14	Washington civil liberties public education program. The
15	superintendent of public instruction shall award grants consistent
16	with RCW 28A.300.410.

Each proviso is identified as a letter, and the full proviso reference would look something like: 5950, Sec. 522(2)(f).

↑ ↓ ↓
bill number bill section proviso

Reading a Proviso

Each proviso is made up of four parts: The amount of funding available and which fiscal year(s) the funding will be available;

11 (f) \$250,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal
12 year 2024 and \$250,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for
13 fiscal year 2025 are provided solely for the Kip Tokuda memorial
14 Washington civil liberties public education program. The
15 superintendent of public instruction shall award grants consistent
16 with RCW 28A.300.410.

The fund source;

11 (f) \$250,000 of th general fund—state appropriation for fiscal
12 year 2024 and \$250,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for
13 fiscal year 2025 are provided solely for the Kip Tokuda memorial
14 Washington civil liberties public education program. The
15 superintendent of public instruction shall award grants consistent
16 with RCW 28A.300.410.

A description of what the funding is for.

11 (f) \$250,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal
12 year 2024 and \$250,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for
13 fiscal year 2025 are provided solely for the Kip Tokuda memorial
14 Washington civil liberties public education program. The
15 superintendent of public instruction shall award grants consistent
16 with RCW 28A.300.410.

And which agency is responsible for completing the work funded in this proviso.

11 (f) \$250,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal
12 year 2024 and \$250,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for
13 fiscal year 2025 are provided solely for the Kip Tokuda memorial
14 Washington civil liberties public education program. The
15 superintendent of public instruction shall award grants consistent
16 with RCW 28A.300.410.

Fiscal Years

Washington State budgets and spends money on a fiscal year cycle. The Fiscal Year runs from July 1 of the first year to June 30 of the following year and is referred to by the year in which it ends. For example, Fiscal Year 2025 begins July 1 of 2024 and ends June 30 of 2025.

These dollars are legally required to be spent on the work described in the proviso, and it is the role of agencies to decide how to do that work in a way that aligns with the description. All funding that is budgeted for a fiscal year must be spent during that fiscal year, or it will go back into the State's accounts.

Supplemental Budget

Just as [legislative sessions are paired together in biennia](#), the budget contains funding for two fiscal years that correspond to that legislative biennium. For example, the 2023-25 Biennium covers the legislative sessions in 2024 and 2025, and the Budget Bills for both sessions cover funding for Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025.

In the first year of the biennium the budget is created from scratch, though generally it will look a lot like the budget from the previous biennium.

In the second year of a biennium the budget is called the Supplemental Budget because it takes the budget from the first year of a biennium and makes changes to proviso wording and amounts, and adds in new provisos. Like with other bills, changes to proviso wording will show up with strike-throughs for words that are taken out and underlining for words that are added:

Fiscal Year 2024

24	(g) \$1,060,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal
25	year 2024 and \$1,060,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for
26	fiscal year 2025 are provided solely for the office of native
27	education to increase services to tribes, including but not limited
28	to, providing assistance to tribes and school districts to implement
29	Since Time Immemorial, applying to become tribal compact schools,

Fiscal Year 2025

34	(g) ((\$1,060,000)) <u>\$880,000</u> of the general fund—state
35	appropriation for fiscal year 2024 and ((\$1,060,000)) <u>\$1,240,000</u> of
36	the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal year 2025 are
37	provided solely for the office of native education to increase
38	services to tribes, including but not limited to, providing
39	assistance to tribes and school districts to implement Since Time

Veto

Like with other bills, the governor can veto parts of Budget Bills. The governor can veto entire provisos but not parts of provisos.

A proviso that has been vetoed will show up in bold.

1	<u>(y) \$150,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal</u>
2	<u>year 2025 is provided solely for the office to contract with a</u>

At the end of the Budget Bill you will find the governor's explanation for each veto.

13 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 914.** This act is necessary for the immediate
14 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of
15 the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes
16 effect immediately.

 Passed by the Senate March 7, 2024.

 Passed by the House March 7, 2024.

 Approved by the Governor March 29, 2024, with the exception of
certain items that were vetoed.

 Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 1, 2024.

 Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am returning herewith, without my approval as to Sections 114(10),
133(22), 222(27), 223(1)(k), 223(1)(l), 223(2)(v), 311(32),
522(3)(y), 602(105), 118(3), 202(33), 302(70), 502(4) and 507(11),
Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill No. 5950 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to fiscal matters."

The following sections provide funding to agencies to implement bills
which did not pass the Legislature. Because the funding has lapsed, I
have vetoed Section 118(3), Section 202(33), Section 302(70), Section
502(4), and Section 507(11).

**Section 118(3), pages 33-34, Public Disclosure Commission, Second
Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5284, Campaign Finance Disclosure**

**Section 202(33), page 244, Department of Social and Health Services,
Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5690, Conditional Release Transition
Teams**

**Section 302(70), page 595, Department of Ecology, Engrossed
Substitute Senate Bill 6061, Exemptions for Housing Development/SEPA**

**Section 502(4), page 677, Office of Superintendent of Public
Instruction, Substitute House Bill 1915, Financial Education
Instruction**

**Section 507(11), page 701, Office of Superintendent of Public
Instruction, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6031, Student
Transportation Allocation**

For these reasons I have vetoed Sections 114(10), 133(22), 222(27),
223(1)(k), 223(1)(l), 223(2)(v), 311(32), 522(3)(y), 602(105),
118(3), 202(33), 302(70), 502(4) and 507(11) of Engrossed Substitute
Senate Bill No. 5950.

Appendix C: Finding and Reading Amendments

For an explanation of what an amendment is, [see above](#).

Why Do Amendments Happen?

The lawmaking process includes a process to suggest and make changes to bills as they move through the legislative session. If the change is to specific language but not a rewrite of the entire bill, the change is called an amendment. Amendments can only be offered by lawmakers, but many times agencies and other advocates will connect with lawmakers if they have concerns about the bill language and want those lawmakers to offer amendments to address those concerns.

Often an amendment is a change offered in response to an issue or concern that was raised during the [bill hearing](#), whether it was raised in testimony or by one of the committee members.

There is no opportunity for public testimony on amendments when they are being considered, however you may hear testifiers talk about amendments during their testimony if they are raising a concern and requesting that lawmakers work with them on an amendment, or if they are raising a concern and already working with one or more lawmakers to address it in an amendment.

When Can Amendments Happen?

While [proposed substitutes](#) can be introduced both during bill hearings, during [executive sessions](#), and [when bills are head and voted on on the chamber floors](#), amendments are only offered during executive sessions and floor hearings/votes.


Amendments must be formally submitted in advance of the executive session or floor vote on the bill they want to amend so that the change being offered is accessible to both lawmakers and the public.

Finding Amendments When Bills are in Policy or Fiscal Committees

If a bill is in a policy or fiscal committee, only lawmakers on that committee can offer amendments at that time. Those amendments can be found in the Committee Materials on the leg.wa.gov website.

From the leg.wa.gov Home Page

Scroll down to see current and upcoming legislative committee meetings.

Today, December 13, 2024					
8:00 AM					
Environment, Energy & Technology	Senate	SHR 1 and Virtual	Agenda	View Video	 ASL on TVW
Higher Education & Workforce Development	Senate	SHR 2 and Virtual	Agenda	View Video	
10:30 AM					
Early Learning & K-12 Education	Senate	SHR 1 and Virtual	Agenda	View Video	
Housing	Senate	SHR 4 and Virtual	Agenda	View Video	
Local Government, Land Use & Tribal Affairs	Senate	SHR 3 and Virtual	Agenda	View Video	 ASL on TVW

Click on the "Agenda" link for the committee that is voting on the bill with the amendment you're looking for.

Today, December 13, 2024				
8:00 AM				
Environment, Energy & Technology	Senate	SHR 1 and Virtual	Agenda	View Video ASL on TVW
Higher Education & Workforce Development	Senate	SHR 2 and Virtual	Agenda	View Video
10:30 AM				
Early Learning & K-12 Education	Senate	SHR 1 and Virtual	Agenda	View Video
Housing	Senate	SHR 4 and Virtual	Agenda	View Video
Local Government, Land Use & Tribal Affairs	Senate	SHR 3 and Virtual	Agenda	View Video ASL on TVW

On the agenda page you will find a link labeled "View Docs" which will show you any documents related to the committee meeting, including bills, substitutes, and amendments.

Committee Schedules

Senate Environment, Energy & Technology - 12/13/2024 8:00 AM

Full Committee [View Docs](#)

Location
Senate Hearing Rm 1 and Virtual
J.A. Cherberg
Olympia, WA

REVISED 11/4/2024 3:19 PM

Work Session

1. Broadband and low earth orbit satellite internet technology.
2. State energy strategy and electrification.
3. Permitting and siting of clean energy projects.

Possible other business. The meeting is scheduled to end at 10:00 a.m. To view committee meetings or access the committee meeting documents, visit the Legislature's committee schedules, agendas, and documents website: <https://app.leg.wa.gov/committeeschedules>

From the Committee Page

Each legislative committee also has a page on the leg.wa.gov website. To find it, from the leg.wa.gov home page use the "About the Legislature" dropdown menu.

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

Search Search

Bills, meetings, and session State laws and rules Learn and participate Legislators **About the Legislature**

- House of Representatives >
- Senate >
- Committees**
- Legislative Information Center
- Legislative agencies >
- Legislative procedures >
- Ethics
- History of the Legislature >

Scroll down to see both a place to search committees by name or by lawmaker if you're looking for which committees a specific legislator sits on, and below that links for each policy and fiscal committee.

Look up a committee

Find committees by partial or full name, member names, or chamber.

Chamber
 House Senate Joint

Status
 Archived (Joint committees only)

Name

Member name

[Search](#) [Clear filters](#)

Sort by: Name A-Z

House Agriculture & Natural Resources Committee Standing
House Committee
[View Schedule](#)

House Appropriations Committee Standing
House Committee
[View Schedule](#)

House Capital Budget Committee Standing
House Committee
[View Schedule](#)

House Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee Standing
House Committee
[View Schedule](#)

For each committee you can view the schedule up upcoming hearings or click on the committee name to go to the committee's specific page.

On the committee page you can see upcoming committee activity and a link to the full calendar of meetings for that committee.

House Education Committee

House Committee Standing

[View Schedule](#)

Upcoming committee activity

See current and upcoming debates, votes, and activities in House Education Committee.

No upcoming meetings to display.

[Go to full committee calendar](#)

This will open up a page with a search option for you to pick the date range of committee meetings you want to see.

Filters

Year: 2024 **Date Range:** 12/13/2024 to 12/31/2024

Chamber: House **Committee:** Education (H) **Bill or Initiative Number:**

Bill Initiative **Number:**

View By: Schedule Agenda Bill

[Search](#)

Additional Information: [House Session Planner](#)
[Senate Weekly Schedules](#)
[Committee Sign-In](#)
[Daily Schedule](#)

You can look at the current or upcoming weeks, or, knowing that the legislative session runs from January through March (short session) or April (long session), use those dates to find the list of all hearings during a legislative session.

Chamber	Committee	Date/Time	Location	Agenda	View Docs	View Video
House	Education	1/8/2024 1:30 PM	HHR A and Virtual	Agenda	View Docs	View Video
House	Education	1/9/2024 4:00 PM	HHR A and Virtual	Agenda	View Docs	View Video
House	Education	1/11/2024 8:00 AM	HHR A and Virtual	Agenda	View Docs	View Video
House	Education	1/15/2024 1:30 PM	HHR A and Virtual	Agenda	View Docs	ASL available in video ASL on TVW
House	Education	1/16/2024 4:00 PM	HHR A and Virtual	Agenda	View Docs	View Video
House	Education	1/18/2024 8:00 AM	HHR A and Virtual	Agenda	View Docs	View Video
House	Education	1/22/2024 1:30 PM	HHR A and Virtual	Agenda	View Docs	ASL available in video ASL on TVW

Click on the "View Docs" link next to the specific meeting date on which the bill is scheduled for an executive session. To know when a bill is scheduled for an executive session, either look at the [history on the bill page](#) or sign up for alerts for that [specific committee](#) and/or [bill](#).

Within the Committee Documents, each bill being heard or voted on has a folder, and if you open that folder you will see a subfolder labeled "Amds/Proposed Subs". Within this subfolder are all amendments being discussed and/or voted on during the executive session on that bill.

Committee Documents

House Education - 1/29/2024 1:30 PM

Documents

[Agenda](#) (115k)

Executive Session

- HB 1228** - Building a multilingual, multiliterate Washington through dual and tribal language education.
- E2SHB 1565** - Supporting and strengthening the professional education workforce.

HB 1228 - Building a multilingual, multiliterate Washington through dual and tribal language education.

- [Bill Analysis](#) (14k)
- [HB 1228 Text](#)
- [Bill History](#)
- Amds/Proposed Subs**
- [1228 P2SHB H-2432.3 01/22/24 Withdrawn](#) (194k)
- [1228 P2SHB H-2929.1 Adopted](#) (205k)

If you click on the link for each amendment the amendment will open up in a window to the right and you can read it and read what it plans to change.

[Agenda](#) (115k)

Executive Session

- HB 1228** - Building a multilingual, multiliterate Washington through dual and tribal language education.
 - [Bill Analysis](#) (14k)
 - [HB 1228 Text](#)
 - [Bill History](#)
- Amds/Proposed Subs**
 - [1228 P2SHB H-2432.3 01/22/24 Withdrawn](#) (194k)
 - [1228 P2SHB H-2929.1 Adopted](#) (205k) →

Second Proposed 2nd Substitute House Bill 1228 (H-2929.1)
House Education Committee
By Representative Ortiz-Self

Substitute House Bill (as recommended by the Education Committee in 2023):

- Establishes, subject to appropriation, grant programs for establishing or expanding dual language education programs and tribal language education programs and requires a report on the costs to implement these programs.
- Requires development and provision of supports for American Indian and Alaska Native students.
- Establishes stipends for certificated instructional staff and paraeducators with multilingual skills.
- Makes changes to provisions related to the seal of biliteracy and the Transitional Bilingual Instruction

From the Bill Page

You can see when bills will be heard and voted on in executive sessions, and access documents and materials for those hearings and executive sessions from the [bill page](#).

2024 REGULAR SESSION

IN THE HOUSE

Jan 8	By resolution, reintroduced and retained in present status. Committee relieved of further consideration. Referred to Education.
Jan 22	Public hearing in the House Committee on Education at 1:30 PM. (Committee Materials)
Jan 29	Executive action taken in the House Committee on Education at 1:30 PM. (Committee Materials) ED - Majority; 2nd substitute bill be substituted, do pass. (View 2nd Substitute) (Majority Report)
Jan 31	Referred to Appropriations.
Feb 3	Public hearing in the House Committee on Appropriations at 9:00 AM. (Committee Materials)
Feb 5	Executive action taken in the House Committee on Appropriations at 10:30 AM. (Committee Materials) APP - Majority; 3rd substitute bill be substituted, do pass. (View 3rd Substitute) (Majority Report) Referred to Rules 2 Review.
Feb 8	Rules Committee relieved of further consideration. Placed on second reading.
Feb 12	3rd substitute bill substituted (APP 24). (View 3rd Substitute) Rules suspended. Placed on Third Reading. Third reading, passed; yeas, 90; nays, 0; absent, 0; excused, 8. (View Roll Calls)

To find amendments, look for the date of the executive session in the bill history.

Note: if you are looking at dates in the past where the executive session has already happened, the history will say either that “executive action was taken” or that “executive action was scheduled but not taken”. If you are looking at the date for an upcoming executive session, it will say “executive action scheduled”.

To view amendments, click on the “Committee Materials” link next to the hearing and it will open the same page described on page 33 of this document.

Finding Amendments When Bills are on the Floor


After a bill has been heard and passed both a policy committee, and in most cases a fiscal committee, it goes to the Rules committee. If it’s pulled out of Rules it advances to the Floor of the chamber it is currently in (House or Senate).

Just like in policy and fiscal committees, bills are heard and voted on when they come to the Floor, and just like in policy and fiscal committees, members of that chamber can offer substitutes and amendments to the bills the Floor is voting on.

Floor Calendars

Floor Amendments for Bills from Past Floor Votes

At any time after a bill has had a Floor votes, whether in a current session or previous session, those amendments are listed toward the bottom of the [bill page](#). Clicking on the linked under "Amendment Name" will open the document with the amendment.



Amendments					
Columns					
Amendment Name	Num	Sponsor	Type	Description	Action
5950-S AMS CONW S5395.1	726	Conway	Floor	Pg 56 Ln 33	ADOPTED 02/23/2024
5950-S AMS DOZI S5401.1	716	Dozier	Floor	Pg 569 Ln 25	ADOPTED 02/23/2024
5950-S AMS DOZI S5403.1	717	Dozier	Floor	Pg 500 Ln 34	ADOPTED 02/23/2024
5950-S AMS FORT S5404.1	718	Fortunato	Floor	Pg 8 Ln 4	NOT ADOPTED 02/23/2024
5950-S AMS GILD S5429.1	719	Gildon	Floor	Pg 259 Ln 12	ADOPTED 02/23/2024
5950-S AMS HUNT S5449.1	729	Hunt	Floor	Pg 173 Ln 18	ADOPTED 02/23/2024
5950-S AMS KUDE S5400.1	725	Kuderer	Floor	Pg 21 Ln 23	ADOPTED 02/23/2024
5950-S AMS MUZZ S5398.1	720	Muzzall	Floor	Pg 769 Ln 22	WITHDRAWN 02/23/2024
5950-S AMS RIVE S5452.1	732	Rivers	Floor	Pg 56 Ln 31	WITHDRAWN 02/23/2024

Appendix D: Legislators

The Washington State House of Representatives is made up of 98 elected officials (also called lawmakers or legislators) who serve two-year terms. Every legislative district in Washington has two Representatives who live in that district and represent it in the legislature. Voters elect these 98 Representatives in every even-numbered year's election. Representatives each serve on several committees that meet frequently during the legislative session to discuss proposed laws and hear input (testimony) from the public. The Speaker of the House presides over the House of Representatives during Floor sessions.

The Washington State Senate is made up of 49 elected officials who serve four-year terms. Each Senator lives in and represents one of Washington's 49 legislative districts. Because their terms are four years long, about half are elected by voters in every even-numbered year's election. Each Senator serves on several committees which meet frequently during the legislative session to discuss proposed laws and hear input from the public. The Lieutenant Governor is the President of the Senate and presides over the Senate during Floor sessions in the Senate Chamber.

Your Representatives and Senators represent you, their constituents, in the lawmaking process, and the public not only votes them into their positions, but can also reach out to and engage with them as they fulfill their role as elected officials.

Engaging with Representatives and Senators can take place over email, on the phone, or in-person, and each elected official has an office and staff to facilitate engagement with the public.

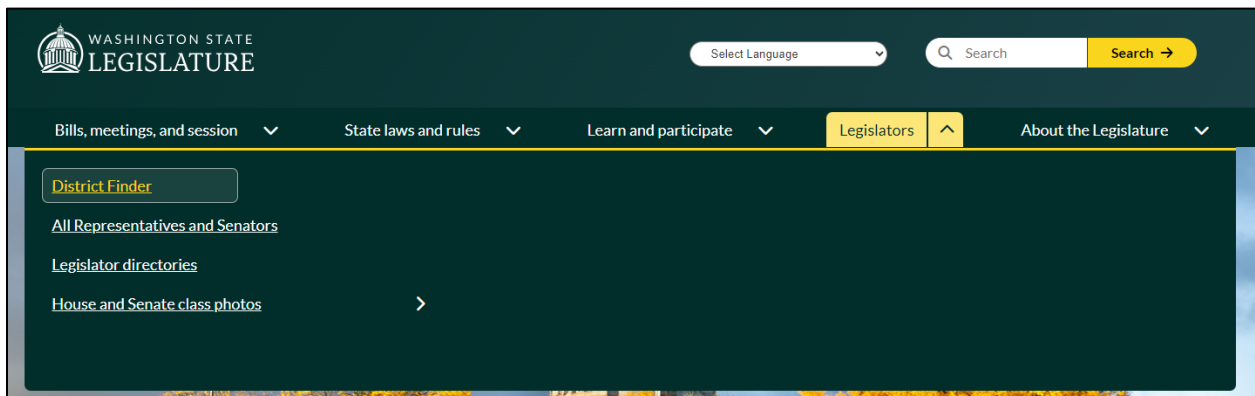
To find your elected representatives, a good first step is figuring out which legislative district you live in.

Legislative Districts

As of December 2024, Washington State has 49 legislative districts.

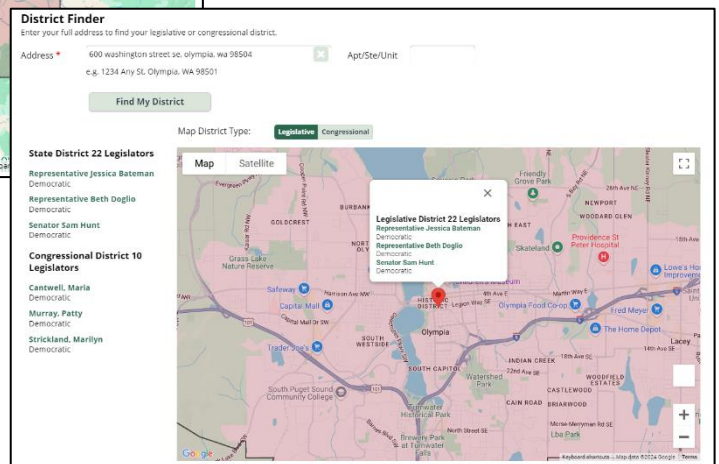
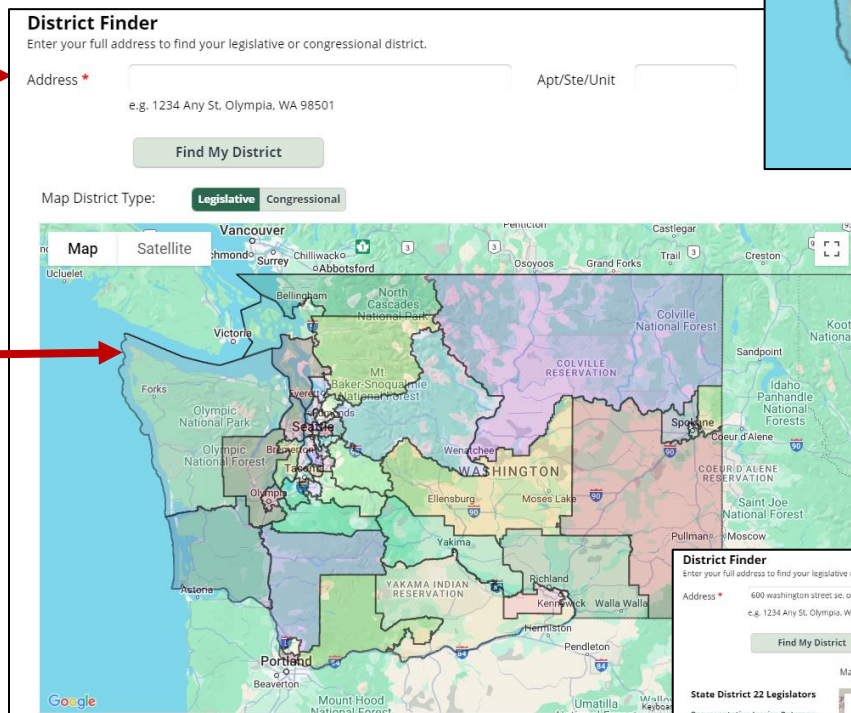
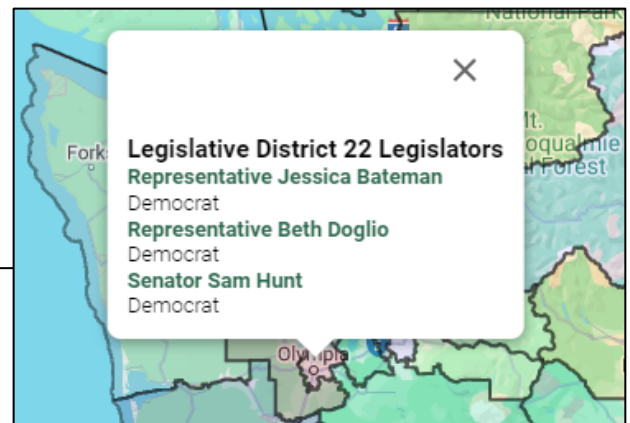
Finding Your Legislative District

From the leg.wa.gov home page, click on "Legislators" and within that drop-down menu select "District Finder".



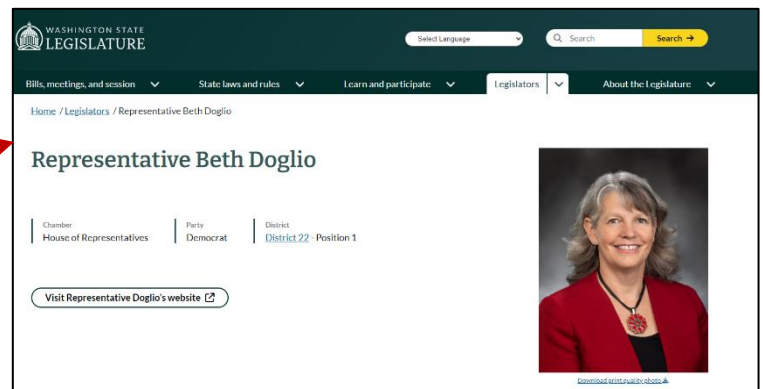
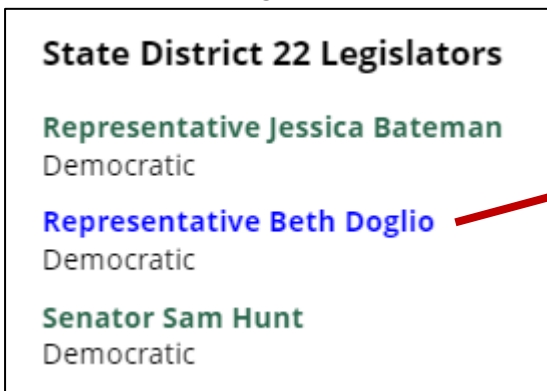
This will take you to a landing page with a map. If you already know your district or can spot it on the map, click on it and it will bring up your legislators. →

There is also a search bar where you can enter your address to locate your legislative district.



Once you enter your address and hit the "Find My District" button the screen will pull up your district and list your legislators. →

Each legislator's name is hyperlinked to their individual home page.



Finding Legislators

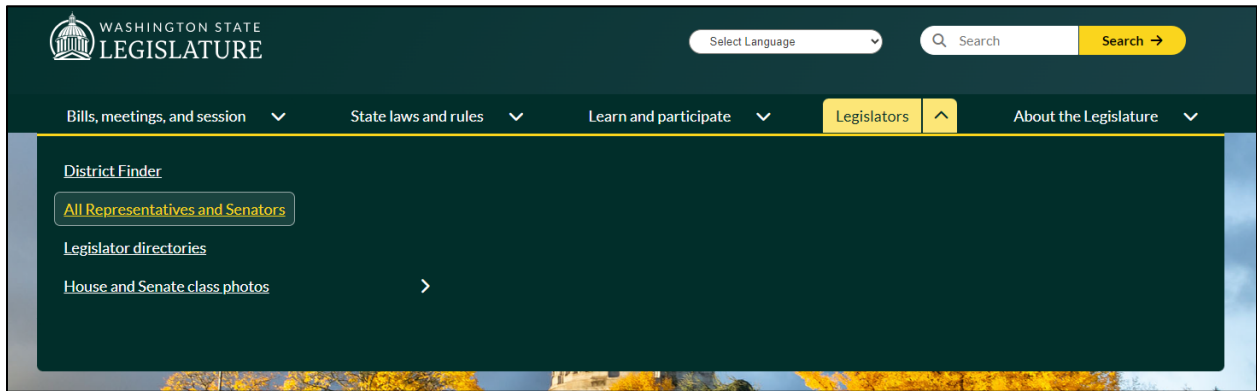
Your Legislators

[One way to find your legislators is to identify the legislative district in which you live.](#)

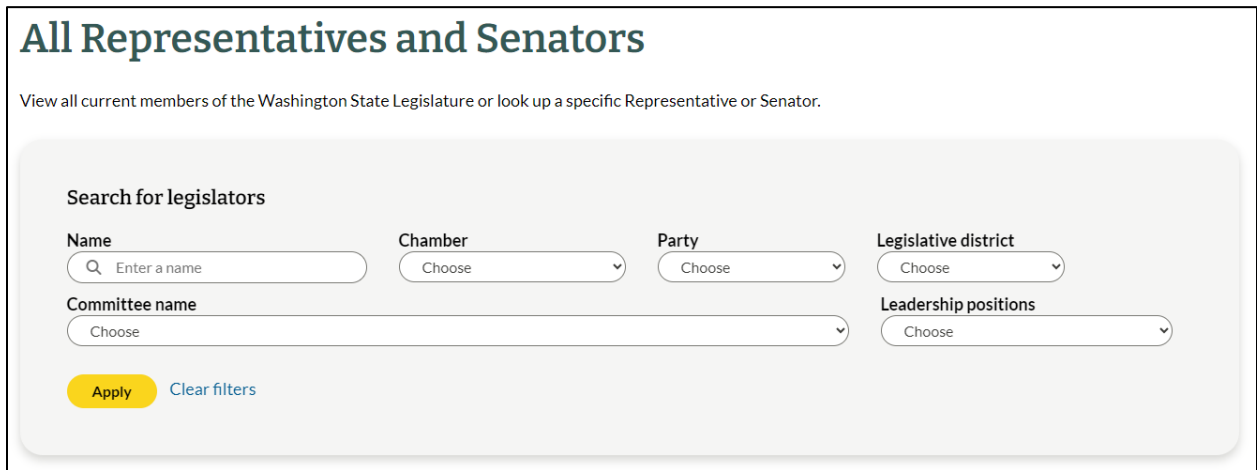
If you know which legislators represent your district but want to find out additional information, please see the Legislator Page section below.

All Legislators

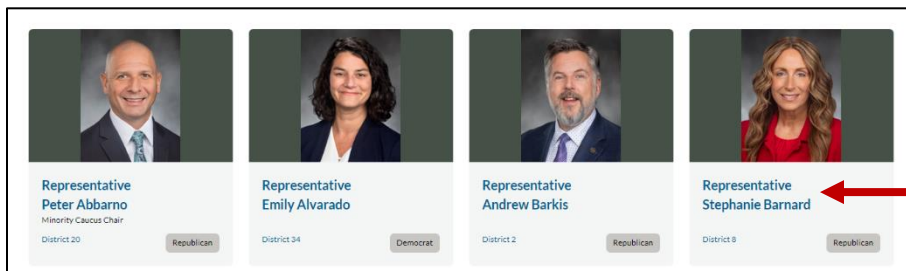
You can also find legislators by using the "Legislators" dropdown on the leg.wa.gov home page and selecting "All Representatives and Senators".



This opens a page where you can search for legislators based various identifying factors.

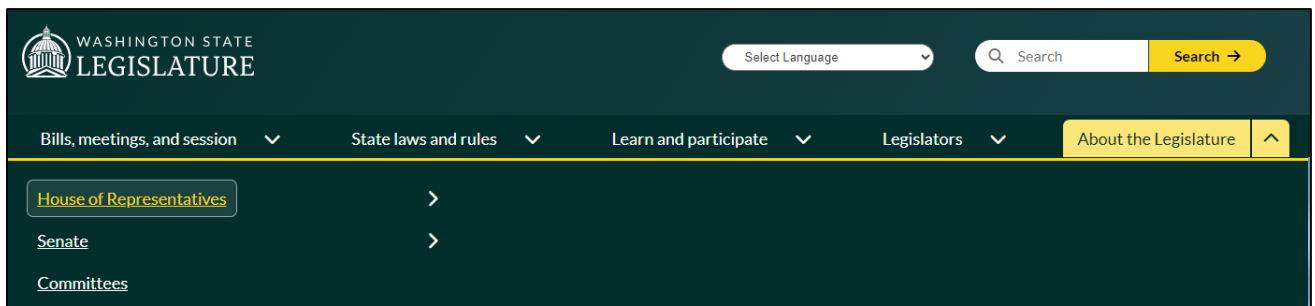


Scrolling further down that page you'll find a full list of current legislators with links to their individual home pages.

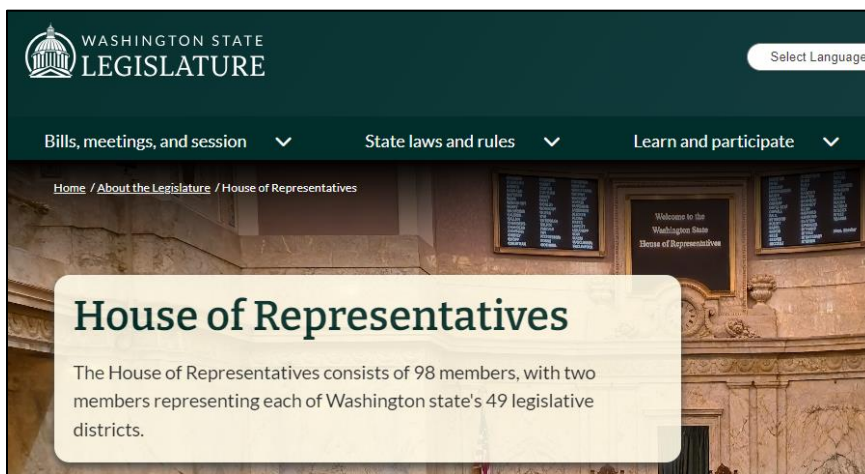


By Chamber

To find out which legislators are in the House of Representatives or in the Senate, from the leg.wa.gov home page use the "About the Legislature" drop-down and select either "House of Representative" or "Seante".

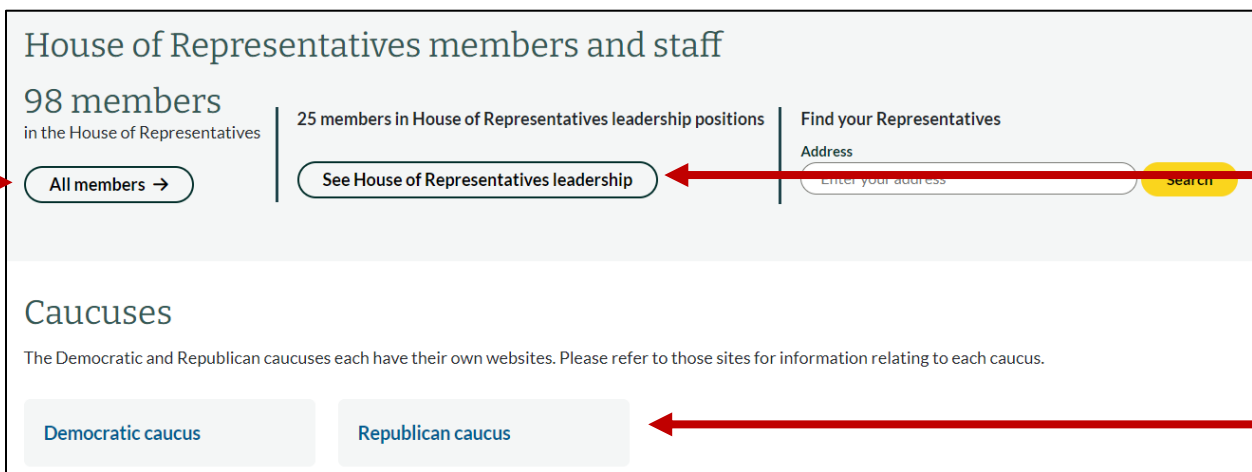


This will take you to the chamber's home page.



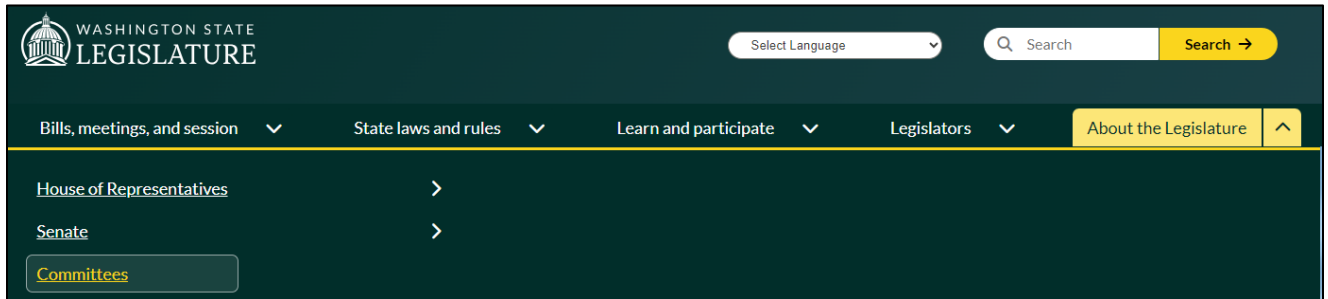
Scrolling down the page you will find a place to see the roster of all legislators in that chamber.

You can also find legislators who sit in leadership roles within their chamber, and group them by political party.

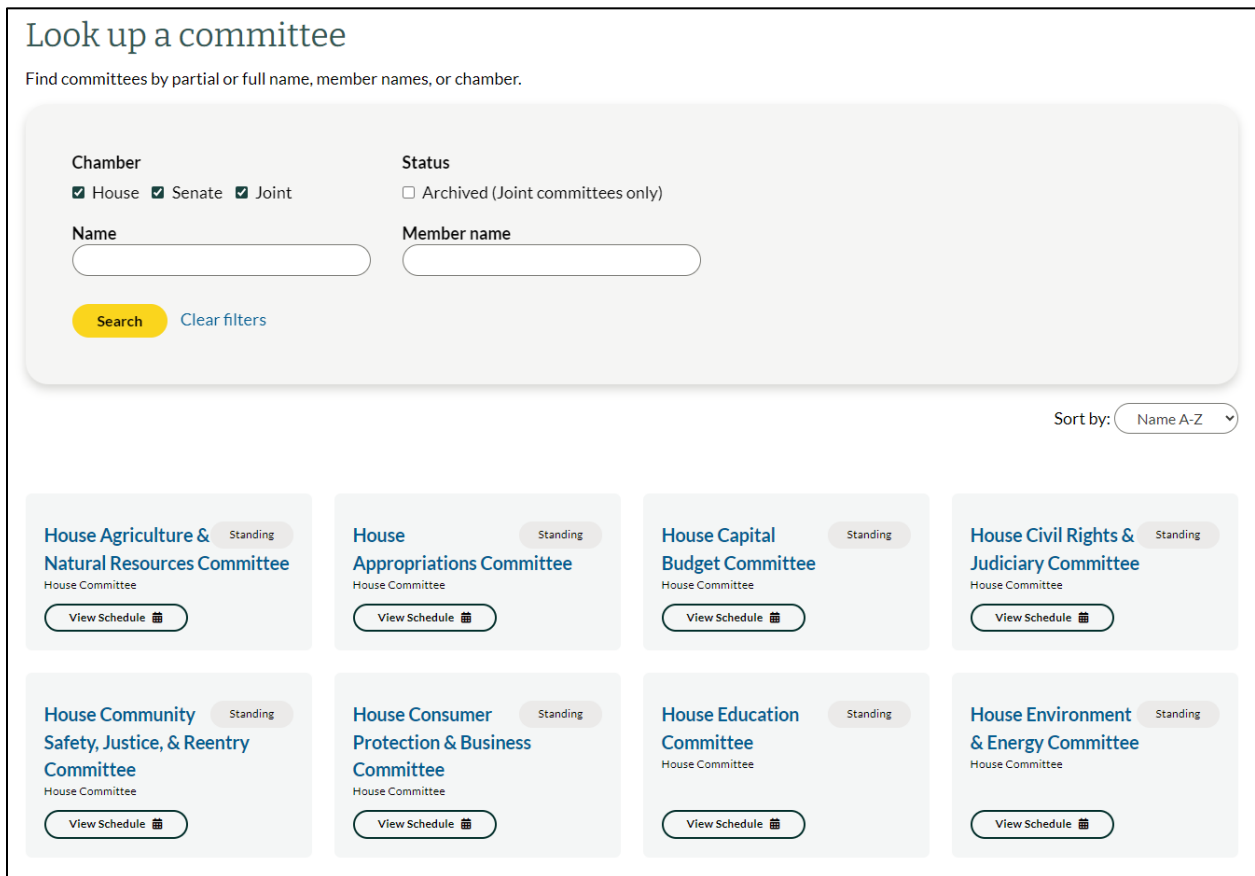


By Committee

To see which legislators serve on which committees, from the leg.wa.gov home page use the "About the Legislature" drop-down and select "Committees".



This takes you to a page that lists all the committees.



Click on the committee to go to that's committee's home page.

House Education Committee

Committees hold public hearings on bills, take votes in executive sessions, and study issues in work sessions. Learn about the Education Committee, its membership and meetings, and how to participate.

[About](#) [Calendar](#) [Members and staff](#) [Updates](#) [Get involved](#) [Related committees](#) [Related links](#)

The House Education Committee considers issues relating to kindergarten through twelfth grade (K-12) education.

Chamber
House of Representatives

Committee status
Standing

(Please note: This is a general description of issue areas considered by committees; not a definitive or exhaustive listing. It is provided solely to assist the public in understanding the general roles of House committees.)

Contact
Office of Program Research (OPR)
PHONE
[360-786-7183](tel:360-786-7183)
Legislative hotline operators:
[1-800-562-6000](tel:1-800-562-6000)
MAILING ADDRESS
John L. O'Brien Building
P.O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504-0600

Scrolling down you will see "Committee members and staff" and an arrow – clicking on the arrow you will expand the list to show all legislators on that committee.

Committee members and staff

15 members
in the House Education Committee

Chair: [Santos, Sharon Tomiko](#)
Vice Chair: [Shavers, Clyde](#)
Ranking Minority Member: [Rude, Skyler](#)
Assistant Ranking Minority Member: [McEntire, Joel](#)

Committee members and staff

Legislative Members

Member	Room	Phone
Santos, Sharon Tomiko (D) Chair	320 John L. O'Brien Building	360-786-7944
Shavers, Clyde (D) Vice Chair	311 John L. O'Brien Building	360-786-7884
Rude, Skyler (R) Ranking Minority Member	122G Legislative Building	360-786-7828
McEntire, Joel (R) Assistant Ranking Minority Member	409 John L. O'Brien Building	360-786-7870
Bergquist, Steve (D)	438B Legislative Building	360-786-7862

Committee Leadership

Each legislative committee has a Chair and at least one Vice Chair from the political party that holds the majority in that chamber, and a Ranking Minority Member and at least one Assistant Ranking Minority Member from the opposite party. The Chair leads the committee from setting the agendas to overseeing the rules and administration of the committee, assisted by the Vice Chair(s). The Ranking Minority Member leads his party's legislators on that committee. When emailing a committee member it is best practice to cc the Chair, and if the legislator is a member of the Ranking Minority Member's party, then cc them as well.

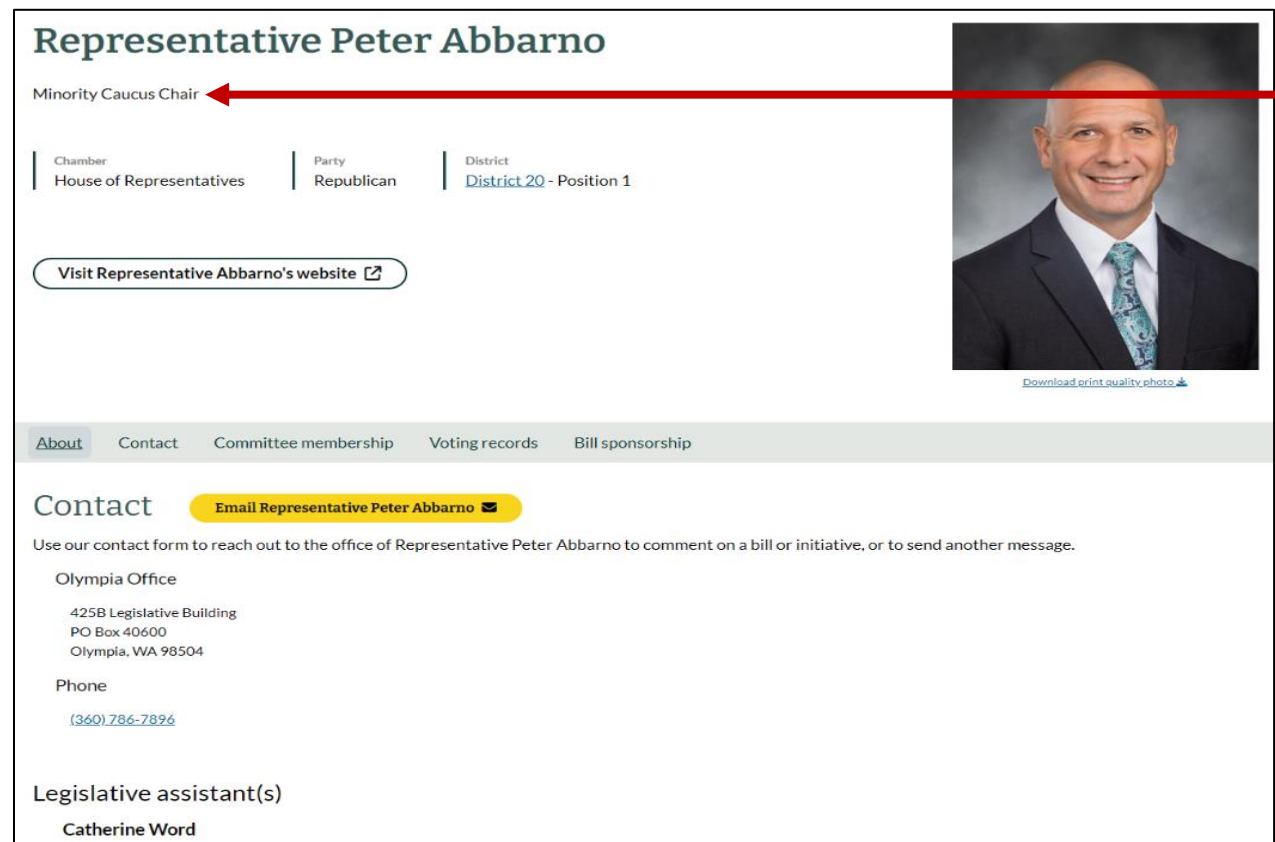
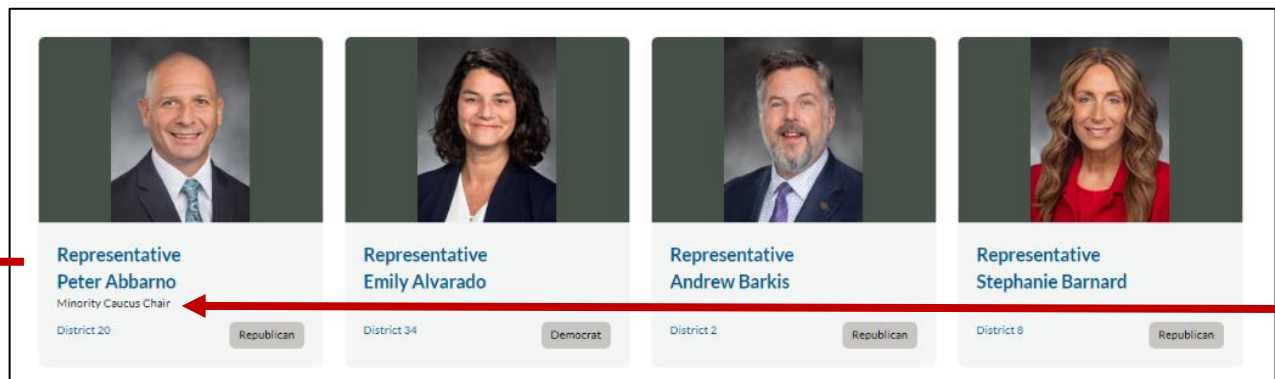
Caucus Leadership

Each caucus ([House Democrats](#), [House Republicans](#), [Senate Democrats](#), [Senate Republicans](#)) has its own set of leadership positions. These positions are listed on their home pages and under their names and can also be found on the caucus' respective websites.

Legislator Page

Each legislator has a home page with additional information about them, their committee and leadership assignments, staff, and contact information.

You can find a legislator's home page by clicking on their name.



Finding Legislative Staff

Legislative Assistants

Each legislator has at least one legislative assistant (also called an “LA”). Legislative assistants assist legislators with managing their communication and scheduling, among other things. It is best practice to cc the appropriate legislative assistant whenever emailing a legislator.

To find legislative assistants and their contact information, the easiest way is to check the [member roster](#).

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

Search [] Search →

Bills, meetings, and session ▾ State laws and rules ▾ Learn and participate ▾ Legislators ▾ About the Legislature ▾

Rosters > Members

Roster of All Members

Members of the 68th Legislature 2023-2024

House Senate All Filter Item: []

Export to Excel [] To filter by district, enter the two-digit district number (e.g. 02 or 34) []

Member	District	Position	Room	Phone	Email	Legislative Assistant (LA)	LA E-mail	Chamber
Abbarno, Peter (R)	20	1	LEG 425B	(360) 786-7896	Peter.Abbarno@leg.wa.gov	Word, Catherine	catherine.word@leg.wa.gov	H
Alvarado, Emily (D)	34	1	JLOB 425	(360) 786-7978	Emily.Alvarado@leg.wa.gov	Lewis, Katie	Katie.Lewis@leg.wa.gov	H
Barkis, Andrew (R)	02	1	LEG 427A	(360) 786-7824	andrew.barkis@leg.wa.gov	Sanné, Kaden	kaden.sanne@leg.wa.gov	H
Barnard, Stephanie (R)	08	1	JLOB 431	(360) 786-7986	Stephanie.Barnard@leg.wa.gov	Myrland, Brooke	Brooke.Myrland@leg.wa.gov	H
Bateman, Jessica (D)	22	2	JLOB 317	(360) 786-7642	jessica.bateman@leg.wa.gov	Schiewe, Kasey	kasey.schiewe@leg.wa.gov	H

Committee Staff

Each legislative committee also has its own staff that work for all members of that committee. They are listed at the bottom of the [list of committee members](#).

Staff	Position	Room	Phone
Moreno, Ethan	Research Analyst	270 John L. O'Brien Building	360-786-7386
Wargacki, Megan	Counsel	233 John L. O'Brien Building	360-786-7194