



2023 LEGISLATIVE SESSION REPORT

*A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE IMPACTS TO WASHINGTON'S
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM*

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	2
A Letter from the Executive Director.....	4
Budget Summaries	5
Capital Budget	5
Operating Budget.....	5
Compensation, health benefits and pension	5
Policy investments	5
Legislative funding and small provisos	6
2023 Legislation.....	7
Administration/Governance.....	7
2SHB 1390 (Ramel): District energy systems	7
HB1777 (Doglio): Energy contracting	7
Education/Instruction.....	8
2SHB 1316 (Paul): Dual credit program access.....	8
SHB 1701 (Callan): Institutional ed programs.....	8
2SSB 5048 (Mullet): College in the High School fees	9
E2SSB 5582 (Holy): Nurse supply	9
2SSB 5593 (Lias): Student data transfer.....	10
Tuition and Financial Aid	11
SB 5079 (Braun): Tuition establishment date	11
SSB 5687 (Van De Wege): Wrestling grant programs	11
Human Resources/Benefits.....	11
SHB 1200 (Alvarado): Employee information/unions	11
HB 1361 (Abbarno): State employment	12
HB 1522 (Pollet): Sexual misconduct/associations.....	12
Student Services.....	12
2SHB 1559 (Entenman): Postsecondary student needs	12
SSB 5189 (Trudeau): Behavioral health support.....	13
2SSB 5225 (Wilson): Working Connections Child Care.....	13
ESSB 5702 (Trudeau): Student homelessness pilot	14
Workforce.....	14
2SHB 1013 (Maycumber): Regional apprenticeship programs	14
System Involvement	16
Board Members and Trustees	16
SBCTC Staff.....	16
Presidents and Chancellors	17

Students 17
Faculty, Staff, Administrators, and Associates..... 17

This report, which includes active links to legislation and other information, is available electronically at the State Board for Community and Technical College’s (SBCTC) Legislative Outreach webpage: <https://www.sbctc.edu/colleges-staff/programs-services/legislative-outreach/default.aspx>.

For questions regarding the content of this report, please contact:

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A Letter from the Executive Director

After two years of remote work due to the COVID-19 pandemic, legislators returned to Olympia for the 2023 legislative session. During this 105-day session, which adjourned April 23, the primary focus for policymakers was to pass biennial operating, capital, and transportation budgets. While writers drafted more conservative budgets as the flow of federal COVID-19-related funding ends, legislators made critical investments that will positively impact community and technical college students and their families across Washington now and into the future.

Throughout session, legislators looked for opportunities to strengthen Washington's workforce in a post-pandemic environment. The community and technical college system mirrored that theme with requests to invest in college faculty and staff, continue to provide equitable access to colleges by enhancing diversity and equity efforts, and invest in college workforce education programming.

Policymakers further embraced remote testimony, a positive outcome from previous virtual sessions, allowing for expanded participation in the legislative process from all corners of our state. Due to this format, we were proud to employ three student legislative interns – one in person and two remotely – to amplify the student voice to our elected officials and their staff.

College system engagement this fast-paced legislative session resulted in several positive outcomes for Washington's community and technical college system. Successes include:

- Full funding of much needed cost-of-living increases for college faculty and staff.
- A capital budget that funded minor works and preservation needs at all 34 colleges as well as six major construction projects.
- Passage of several bills supported by the college system that continue to support open access to higher education and workforce training.

During the interim period before the 2024 legislative session commences, community and technical college system representatives will continue to work with legislators along with our many external partners to identify and support the long-term needs of our college system. We will continue our focus on our students as we prepare them to enter or reenter the workforce, transfer to continue their education, build basic skills and knowledge, and continue their pathways to a better life in Washington state. Community and technical colleges are truly drivers of social mobility and opportunity for everyone.

This was my first legislative session as executive director. I was extremely proud of how well the varying leadership components of our college system – State Board members, chancellors and presidents, college trustees, and State Board staff – worked in unison to speak with one voice. It was powerful and impactful. A special thank you to Arlen and our amazingly talented SBCTC team for always being responsive to legislative proposals and inquiries, as well as their commitment to student access and success. I am truly honored to do this work alongside you.

Warm Regards,

Paul Francis, Executive Director
State Board for Community and Technical Colleges

Budget Summaries

Capital Budget

The 2023-25 biennial capital budget, [ESSB 5200](#), was signed into law May 16, 2023.

The enacted \$9 billion capital budget provides \$448 million of new funding in priority order for the community and technical college's system request. Highlights include:

- \$201,848,000 for minor repair and program projects throughout the system. Minor program funding was \$14.8 million less than the system request.
- \$249,757,000 for six major construction projects:
 - Lake Washington Institute of Technology, Center for Design.
 - Bates Technical College, Fire Service Training Center.
 - Everett Community College, Baker Hall Replacement.
 - Tacoma Community College, Center for Innovative Learning and Engagement.
 - Wenatchee Valley College, Center for Technical Education and Innovation.
 - Shoreline Community College, STE(A)M Education Center.
- \$2 million for Bellevue College for cost increases for the Center for Transdisciplinary Learning and Innovation project.
- \$5 million for Career Preparation and Launch equipment grants.
- \$429,000 for decarbonization planning for campuses with state district energy systems that heat and/or cool multiple buildings.

Section 1017 establishes the 2023-25 Clean Energy Fund Program at the Department of Commerce. The proviso establishes a workgroup to analyze financial investments required for owners of covered commercial buildings larger than 50,000 square feet to comply with the state energy performance standard and report to the Legislature. The State Board is a named member of the workgroup.

Operating Budget

The 2023 supplemental operating budget, [ESSB 5187](#), was signed into law on May 16.

Compensation, health benefits and pension

- Fully funded cost of living adjustments for community and technical college faculty and staff.

Policy investments

- Advance Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion initiatives (\$12 million in one-time funding).
- Expand nursing enrollments (\$3.6 million).
- Law enforcement workforce work group (\$200,000 in one-time funding).
- Supply chain trucking grants (\$1 million in one-time funding).
- Career and Technical Education (CTE) Dual Credit pilot (\$700,000).

Legislative funding and small provisos

Policy bills are described in detail below.

- [2SHB 1559](#): Postsecondary student needs (\$5.2 million).
- [ESSB 5702](#): Students experiencing homelessness (\$3.8 million).
- [E2SSB 5582](#): Nursing supply (\$882,000).
- [2SSB 5048](#): College in the High School fees (\$7.5 million).
- Bellingham Technical College: Northwest Maritime Apprenticeship (\$200,000).
- Renton Technical College: Dual credit pilot program (\$580,000 in one-time funding).
- Everett Community College: Civics Education and Leadership program (\$200,000 in one-time funding).
- Seattle Maritime Academy (\$855,000).
- Skagit Valley College: Dental therapy education program (\$2.1 million).
- Olympic College: College in the High School pilot (\$500,000 in one-time funding).

2023 Legislation

State Board staff monitored approximately 150 proposed bills during the 2023 session. Staff represented the interests of the community and technical college system by analyzing bills, providing testimony to legislative committees, and collaborating with legislators, their staff, and college employees on potential amendments and impacts of the legislation.

Below are the bills affecting the community and technical college system that passed the Legislature. Descriptions include:

- Bill number.
- Prime sponsor.
- Bill short title.
- Bill description as signed into law.
- Link to the session law.
- Any SBCTC or college implications.

The information contained in this section will also serve as a resource for State Board and college staff as they track bill implementation.

Administration/Governance

2SHB 1390 (Ramel): District energy systems

Owners of state campus district energy system must develop a decarbonization plan. The plan must provide a strategy for up to 15 years or longer if approved by the Department of Commerce (Commerce). The plan must be under development by June 30, 2024, and a final plan must be submitted to Commerce by June 30, 2025.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 291, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- Requires colleges with state district energy systems to develop plans for decarbonizing their campus.
- Implementing decarbonization plans is optional and provides an alternative compliance pathway to meeting the state energy performance standard requirements for benchmarking, energy management, and operations and maintenance planning for buildings connected to the system.

HB1777 (Doglio): Energy contracting

Bill modifies RCW 39.35A to allow Energy as a Service (EaaS) to be authorized under the Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC) statute. Under this, Energy Service Companies (ESCO) could provide financing and operation of energy, water, and other conservation projects for an annual or meter service fee. As it is now, a college (state agency or school district) using an ESPC is the borrower and finances the equipment as a "lease to own" through the Washington State Treasurer. This would allow the ESCO to arrange financing, operate the equipment and charge the college for the energy services, as they would any other utility. At the end of the contract, the equipment transfers back to the college.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 309, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- Colleges opting into this program will pay the ESCO for supplied energy during the contract performance period, just as any other utility provider, generally as an operating expense. Payments will include debt service.
- Term length may be long to keep costs low and cover utility and debt service payment.

Education/Instruction

2SHB 1316 (Paul): Dual credit program access

Students participating in Running Start may be funded up to a combined (school district and higher education institution) maximum FTE of 1.4. Calculating the combined annual FTE, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) must adopt rules to fund student enrollment in Running Start during the summer academic term, including a maximum of 10 college credits per student per summer academic term. OSPI may average students' September through June enrollment to account for differences in the start and end dates for Running Start courses.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 350, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- Colleges will need to review and update current tuition waiver policies to include the summer term and account for the FTE increase to 1.4. Colleges will need to modify certain practices and policies to ensure the summer term is available to eligible Running Start students. Colleges may also need to review current policies around quarterly maximum credit limitations for Running Start students as this increase could impact the amount of credits students are eligible to enroll in during fall, winter, and spring quarters.
- The State Board will need to review and amend the current Running Start tuition waiver policy to include the summer term and account for the FTE increase of 1.4. The State Board will also need to work closely with OPSI in the development of rules to fund summer enrollment.

SHB 1701 (Callan): Institutional ed programs

The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) will be responsible for delivery and oversight for the basic education of all justice-involved youth (21 and under) in institutional education program in facilities not run by the Department of Social and Health Services by Sept. 1, 2027. A joint legislative community is established to study the issue and report to the Legislature by Dec. 31, 2024. Beginning in 2023 and continuing until 2026, OSPI will provide an interim report to the Legislature on the development of its plan to assume delivery and oversight responsibility. At the request of the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the State Board, the Senate amended the bill to exempt facilities run by DOC from OSPI delivery and oversight.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 303, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college Implications

- The State Board and nine colleges can continue to contract with DOC to provide education, including basic education, to all justice-involved students in the 12 DOC facilities.

2SSB 5048 (Mullet): College in the High School fees

Institutions of higher education must provide enrollment and registration in College in the High School (CiHS) courses at no cost for students in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grade at public high schools. State appropriation will be calculated using the total CiHS courses administered in the prior academic year, funded at \$300 per student up to a maximum rate of \$3,500 per course administered by a community or technical college.

Beginning in 8th grade, high schools offering CiHS courses must annually provide the following information to students and families:

- There is no fee for students to enroll in a CiHS course.
- Enrollment in a CiHS course automatically starts an official college transcript.
- College credit earned upon successful completion of a course may count only as elective credit if transferred to another institution of higher education.

Reports must be submitted to the appropriate committees of the Legislature beginning Sept. 1, 2024 and each year thereafter.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 314, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- The State Board will determine an appropriate allocation model that accurately reflects the number of courses colleges are offering and reimburse colleges accordingly.
- The State Board will work with Education Research and Data Center (ERDC) to determine all necessary enrollment information is captured and annually sent to legislature.
- Colleges will need to review current enrollment process management and adjust accordingly to comply with new reimbursement process and reporting requirements.

E2SSB 5582 (Holy): Nurse supply

This bill directs multiple Washington state agencies (SBCTC, Labor and Industries, OSPI, Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board, and the Department of Health) to conduct work to increase the supply of nurses in Washington state.

- Directs the State Board to develop a plan to train more nurses over the next four years.
- Requires development of an online licensed practical nurse program at two community or technical colleges.
- Directs the State Board to conduct a nurse educator compensation salary survey.
- Modifies program approval and training requirements under the Nursing Care Quality Assurance Commission (SIM ratio/Bachelor of Science in Nursing administrator degree requirements).
- Modifies the Student Nurse Preceptor Grant Program.
- Directs the Workforce Board to create a marketing plan to advertise available nurse training opportunities and jobs in Washington.
- Creates the Home Care Aide to Licensed Practical Nurse Apprenticeship Pathway Pilot Program.
- Creates a grant program for health science career and technical education programs.

- Creates at least two high school student certified nursing assistant pilot projects.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 126, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- The State Board will convene a workgroup to develop a four-year plan to train more nurses, focusing on certified nursing assistants, licensed practical nurses, and registered nurses. The State Board will consult with healthcare employers, bargaining units, and local workforce boards. The plan will aim to create new capacity, expand training for rural and underserved students, ensure long-term sustainability, and foster partnerships between employers and bargaining units. A report on the plan is due to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 2024.
- The State Board will select two colleges, one on either side of the Cascade Mountains, to develop an online LPN curriculum.
- The State Board will contract with a researcher to conduct a salary survey on nurse educator compensation and report on the survey outcomes by Dec. 1, 2024.
- The Workforce Board will lead work on the Licensed Practical Nurse Apprenticeship Pathway Program with three pilot locations, addressing barriers and potential scaling opportunities. Colleges will likely engage in work on Related Supplemental Instruction (RSI).
- Nursing Care Quality Assurance Commissions (NCQAC) now may approve bachelor's degrees in nursing programs if the administrator holds a relevant graduate degree and experience.
- One hour of simulation lab experience may count as two hours of clinical placement, up to 50% of required clinical hours for nurse licensure.

2SSB 5593 (Lias): Student data transfer

Institutions of higher education must enter into data-sharing agreements with OSPI to facilitate the transfer of high school student directory information to inform Washington state high school students of their postsecondary educational opportunities. The data-sharing agreements will provide for the sharing of student enrollment and outcome information back to OSPI, using the statewide student identifier for each student.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 406, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- The State Board will enter into a single data-sharing agreement with OSPI on behalf of the community and technical college system.
- Beginning fall 2024, the State Board will distribute student directory information to community and technical colleges based on service district.
- Colleges will use student directory information for the sole purpose of informing students of their postsecondary educational opportunities.
- By the beginning of the 2025-26 school year, the State Board will coordinate reporting back to OSPI on student enrollment and outcomes.

Tuition and Financial Aid

SB 5079 (Braun): Tuition establishment date

Annual increases in resident undergraduate tuition for all public colleges and universities are limited under law to no more than the average annual percentage growth rate in the median hourly wage for Washington state for the previous 14 years as the wage is determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Office of Financial Management (OFM) calculates the maximum annual increase in tuition each year. With this new law, OFM is required to calculate and transmit the maximum annual increase in tuition operating fees for resident undergraduate students by Oct. 1 of each year for the following academic year.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 9, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- OFM will calculate and release tuition rates for the following academic year in the previous fall rather than the current practice of establishing rates in the spring of the same year.
- This will allow colleges to better plan and forecast tuition revenue and aid in their budget processes.

SSB 5687 (Van De Wege): Wrestling grant programs

A grant program is established to support the startup of intercollegiate wrestling programs at the public two- and four-year institutions of higher education. The grant program is administered by the Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC). Funds are anticipated at \$10,000 per applicant with use of funds to include start up, equipment, and student scholarships.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 190, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- Colleges may apply for grant funding through WSAC.

Human Resources/Benefits

SHB 1200 (Alvarado): Employee information/unions

If an employer has the information in the employer's records, the employer shall provide to the exclusive bargaining representative the following:

- The employee's name and date of hire.
- The employee's contact information, including:
 - Cellular, home, and work telephone numbers.
 - Any means of electronic communication, including work and personal email addresses.
 - Home address or personal mailing address.
- Employment information, including the employee's job title, salary, and work site location.

The employer must provide the information to the exclusive bargaining representative in an editable digital file format agreed to by the exclusive bargaining representative within 21 days of new hires and every 120 days for all employees in the appropriate bargaining unit.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 204, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- Colleges will need to review status report items and timeframes in their collective bargaining agreements to determine controlling language and/or any needed bargaining.

HB 1361 (Abbarno): State employment

This bill updates statutes related to state employment by removing obsolete language, eliminating unnecessary reports, and modernizing pay procedures. This bill implements the requirement of salaries for state officers and employees whose appointment to state service begins July 1, 2023, or thereafter, to be made by electronic funds transfer. This requirement shall not apply in instances where it would conflict with contractual rights or, with the approval of the Office of Financial Management, to short-term, intermittent, noncareer state employees, to student employees of institutions of higher education, and to National or State Guard members participating in state active duty.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 148, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- Colleges will need to implement electronic funds transfers for new employees unless the employee fits into an exception above.

HB 1522 (Pollet): Sexual misconduct/associations.

This bill adds to the current requirement of colleges to ask job applicants to declare whether they had been the subject of substantiated findings of sexual misconduct by a current or previous employer, to expand the inquiry to include substantiated findings or investigations of sexual misconduct generated by the applicant's participation in scholarly associations or professional organizations.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 178, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023).

SBCTC/college implications

- Colleges will need to expand their current sexual misconduct check process to include an inquiry related to scholarly associates or professional organizations.

Student Services

2SHB 1559 (Entenman): Postsecondary student needs

Institutions of higher education, community and technical colleges, and the tribal college must each employ at least one benefits navigator to be employed at a minimum of 0.75 FTE and filled by a single individual. Each benefits navigator must be stationed at a single location on campus where students are directed to receive assistance. A benefits navigator helps students seek, apply for, and receive assistance from benefits programs, emergency resources, and community resources.

WSAC must collaborate with SBCTC and an organization representing the presidents of the public four-year institutions of higher education to develop a student survey assessing food security, housing security, and access to basic economic supports.

An organization representing the presidents of the public four-year institutions of higher education must select two public four-year institutions of higher education, one on each side of the crest of the Cascade Mountains, and the State Board must select four community and technical college districts, two on each side of the crest of the Cascade Mountains, to participate in a pilot program that provides free and low-cost meal plans or food vouchers to eligible low-income students.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 421, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023)

SBCTC/college implications

- The institutions of higher education, community and technical colleges, and the tribal college, in coordination with their respective benefits navigators, must each develop a Hunger-Free and Basic Needs Campus Strategic Plan (Strategic Plan) by April 1, 2024.
- Outcomes from the benefits navigators and findings and activities from each Strategic Plan must be reported to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 2025, and every other year thereafter.
- Colleges will implement use of student survey assessment for the purposes assessing food security, housing security, and access to basic economic supports.
- Beginning August 2023, four selected community and technical colleges will receive funding to implement a free/reduced meal program.

SSB 5189 (Trudeau): Behavioral health support

Establishes a new type of behavioral health professional certification available to individuals with a bachelor's degree who meet other requirements. A Behavioral Health Support Specialist (BHSS) is defined as a person certified to deliver brief, evidence-based behavioral health interventions under the supervision of a Washington state credentialed provider with the ability to assess, diagnose, and treat mental and behavioral health conditions as part of their scope of practice. A BHSS may not make diagnoses but will track and monitor treatment response using measurement-based care.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 270, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023)

SBCTC/college implications

- Bachelor of Applied Science in Behavioral Health programs at community and technical colleges will be able to prepare students for the behavioral health support specialist occupation. Programs must use curriculum developed at the University of Washington with funding from the Ballmer Group to provide education and training in core competencies related to behavioral health targeted at students at a bachelor's degree level.

2SSB 5225 (Wilson): Working Connections Child Care

The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) program is a federally and state-funded program that provides child care subsidies to families, and is administered by the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF). To be eligible for WCCC, the parent or guardian must meet certain eligibility requirements including being employed, self-employed, or in approved work or education activities.

Child Care Employees: A family is eligible for WCCC when the household's annual income is at or below 85% of state median income adjusted for family size and:

- The child is less than 13, or less than 19 with a special need.

- The applicant or consumer is employed in a licensed child care center or family home provider.
- The household meets all other program eligibility requirements.

DCYF must waive the copayment to the extent allowable under federal law; otherwise, a maximum of a \$15 copayment.

Therapeutic Court Participants: DCYF must establish and implement policies to allow WCCC eligibility for families with children who in the last six months have a parent or guardian who is either participating or is listed as a victim in a specialty court or therapeutic court. These participants or victims do not have to remain active in these courts to maintain 12-month authorization for WCCC.

Immigration Status: DCYF may not consider the immigration status of an applicant or consumer's child when determining WCCC eligibility.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 222, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023)

SBCTC/college implications

- These WCCC eligibility provisions take effect Oct. 1, 2023. Students enrolled at a community and technical college that fall within one of the three expanded criteria outlined in the bill may be eligible for working connections child care.

ESSB 5702 (Trudeau): Student homelessness pilot

In 2019, the Legislature established pilot programs to provide assistance and accommodations to students experiencing homelessness and to students who were in foster care when they graduated from high school. The students experiencing homelessness and foster youth program is no longer a pilot program with participation limited to eight community and technical colleges and four public four-year institutions. Subject to appropriation, all community and technical colleges and public four-year institutions are eligible to participate. The expiration date for the pilot program is eliminated.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 339, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023)

SBCTC/college implications

- The participating community and technical colleges and four-year institutions must provide accommodations to homeless students and students who were in foster care at high school graduation. The accommodations may include access to laundry facilities, storage, locker rooms and showers, and technology.
- Students may be eligible for reduced-price meals or meal plans.
- Students may access to short-term housing or housing assistance, especially during seasonal breaks.
- Students may be eligible for case management services.

Workforce

2SHB 1013 (Maycumber): Regional apprenticeship programs

OSPI is directed to develop a state-recognized and regionally serving regional apprenticeship preparation pilot program and associated supports. The pilot program will identify best practices and processes for establishing regional apprenticeship preparation programs that support postsecondary

success. The pilot program must consist of five sites and is an education-based apprenticeship preparation program recognized by the Washington State Apprenticeship and Training Council (WSATC). Additionally, the pilot program must provide students with dual credit opportunities to meet high school graduation requirements and earn credit toward a postsecondary degree or industry recognized credential and provide students with preferred or direct entry into an aligned state registered apprenticeship program.

[Session Law](#): Chapter 128, Laws of 2023 (effective July 23, 2023)

SBCTC/college implications

- OSPI, in collaboration with the SBCTC, WSATC, the Washington Association for Career and Technical Education, and the Work-Integrated Learning Advisory Committee (WILAC) must evaluate the program and best practices for increasing:
 - Awareness about career and technical education, including participation in career and technical student organizations, dual credit opportunities, Core Plus, and career and technical education course equivalencies.
 - Awareness about preapprenticeship and postsecondary career opportunities for students and employers.
 - The availability and variety of dual credit and industry-related and postsecondary articulation opportunities.
 - Community and industry support for preapprenticeships, internships, externships, and all work-integrated learning opportunities.

System Involvement

Community and technical college system representatives are essential to a successful legislative session. College presidents, district chancellors, college trustees, and students took extra efforts, outside of regular system meetings, to meet with legislators and their staff from their home and college legislative districts. Members of the State Board, with leadership from Chair Phyllis Gutiérrez Kenney, also participated through meetings, letters, emails and phone calls to key legislators.

A total of 53 system representatives and State Board staff – 36 college system representatives and 18 State Board staff members – testified 125 times before House and Senate committees:

- 111 times on bills
- 13 times at work sessions
- 54 times before House committees
- 65 times before Senate committees

Through their participation, the college system was well represented. The below list of presidents, chancellors, trustees, students, system advocates, and State Board staff testified on behalf of the community and technical college system during the 2023 legislative session.

Board Members and Trustees

- Phyllis Gutiérrez Kenney, State Board Chair
- Heather Moss, Bates Technical College
- Doug Mah, South Puget Sound Community College

SBCTC Staff

- Hanan Al-Zubaidy, corrections education program administrator
- Jennifer Dellinger, student services policy associate
- Paul Francis, executive director
- Troy Goracke, Basic Education for Adults policy associate
- Choi Halladay, deputy executive director for business operations
- Arlen Harris, legislative director
- Yokiko Hayashi-Saguil, student services policy associate
- Lauren Hibbs, student services director
- Genevieve Howard, workforce education policy associate
- Darrell Jennings, capital budget director
- Christine McMullin, student services policy associate
- Carolyn McKinnon, workforce education policy associate
- Anna Nikolaeva Olson, workforce policy associate
- Lynn Palmanteer-Holder, director of tribal government affairs
- Pat Seibert-Love, corrections education policy associate
- Valerie Sundby, transfer education director
- Jamie Traugott, director of dual credit and K-12 alignment

- Melissa Williams, equity, diversity and inclusion policy associate

Presidents and Chancellors

- Chris Bailey, Lower Columbia College
- Kevin Brockbank, Spokane Community College
- Jean Hernandez, South Seattle College
- Bradley Lane, Seattle Central College
- Bob Mohrbacher, Centralia College
- Amy Morrison, Lake Washington Institute of Technology
- John Mosby, Highline College
- Tim Stokes, South Puget Sound Community College
- Julie White, Pierce College District
- Rebekah Woods, Columbia Basin College

Students

- Baydaa Alshatee, Everett Community College and State Board legislative intern
- Sopeara Chay, South Puget Sound Community College
- Shannon Cosgrove, Columbia Basin College and State Board legislative intern
- Aidan Cox, Centralia College
- Elinor Hall, Whatcom Community College
- Paige Hill, Centralia College
- Shinhae Hwang, Edmonds College
- Jacob Katz, Clover Park Technical College and State Board legislative intern
- Conor O'Meara, Bellevue College
- Alexander Oliver, Clover Park Technical College
- Brianne Robinson, South Puget Sound Community College
- Lupe Rodriguez, Lower Columbia College
- Madeline Sprute, Tacoma Community College

Faculty, Staff, Administrators, and Associates

- Lynnette Bennett, Skagit Valley College
- Jason Boatwright, Clover Park Technical College
- Robert Cox, Centralia College
- Michele Cruz, Clark College
- Victoria Ichungwa, Tacoma Community College
- Jenny Mao, North Seattle College
- Carol O'Neal, Grays Harbor College
- Shelly Price, Skagit Valley College
- Marriya Wright, South Puget Sound Community College
- Lauren Zavrel, Clark College



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Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges