



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

WEEK 10—IN THIS ISSUE

March 21, 2025



- Budget Update
- Big Three Update
- Major Issues Update
- AEA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

About TWIO

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

TWIO is emailed each Friday during the Legislative Session and archived on WASA's website at <https://wasa-oly.org/TWIO>.



Legislators continue to plow through opposite house bills (House bills in the Senate; Senate bills in the House), as the next **deadline** arrives in about two weeks. In order to remain alive, all bills must be out of their opposite house Policy Committee by Wednesday, April 2. Shortly after, all bills must be out of their opposite house Fiscal Committee by Tuesday, April 8. Then legislators have eight days of heavy Floor work to adopt opposite house bills by Wednesday April 16. The remaining days of session will be mostly focused on reconciliation between the houses—including the Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets.

While there is much activity in legislative committees, we are in the stage of the legislative process where much of the attention and focus turns to budgets, as discussed below.

Budget Update

Updated Revenue Forecast

On Tuesday, March 18, the **Economic & Revenue Forecast Council** (ERFC) released its first quarter **revenue update**. The Council estimates that revenues will come in approximately \$844 million below what was projected in the November forecast. The forecasted revenue for the remainder of 2023–25 (ending June 30, 2025) is HIGHER than estimated in November, by \$54.4 million (0.1 percent), while revenues for 2025–27 are estimated to be down \$479.0 Million (0.7 percent) and down \$420.2 Million (0.5 percent) in 2027–29—a total of \$844 Million below the November projections.

The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget, adopted last March, used the February 2024 forecast to finalize the spending plan. Revenue projected in this week's March forecast, is approximately \$1.85 Billion below the February 2024 forecast: down \$560 Million in 2023–25, \$769 Million in 2025–27, and \$523 Million in 2027–29.

Although revenues are projected to be below previous estimates, it is important to remember revenues are still increasing. Revenues are expected to increase: in 2023–25 to \$66.445 Billion (an increase of 2.6 percent beyond the 2021–23 biennium); in 2025–27 to \$70.952 Billion (6.8 percent above the current revenue level); and in 2027–29 to \$76.425 Billion (7.7 percent more than the previous biennium).

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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

Given the projected decreases in revenues (decreased compared to previous forecasts, not actual reductions, as noted in the previous paragraphs), the outstanding question is where the projected shortfall now sits. As we have discussed previously, the level of the shortfall is heavily disputed. Outgoing Governor Inslee discussed a \$16.0 Billion shortfall as he released his 2025–27 Operating Budget proposal, while new Governor Ferguson has discussed a \$15.0 Billion shortfall. Several weeks ago, House Democrats were making the case for new revenue and pegged the shortfall as \$12.0 Billion. (NOTE: all three projections are four-year figures.) Additionally, early in the session, the nonpartisan staff of the House Office of Program Research (OPR) provided the most credible estimate: \$6.7 Billion.

With the adjustments to the forecast and expected Maintenance Level (the cost of continuing current services, adjusted for inflation and enrollment) costs the shortfall stands at about \$4.9 Billion in 2025–27, for a total of \$8.7 Billion over four years. (Remember, we continue to discuss four-year figures because—unlike the federal government—Washington’s Legislature is required to adopt a balanced budget for the biennium, but the budget must also be balanced in the ensuing biennium.)

Legislative Budget Proposals

Each session, the release of the updated forecast triggers the release of legislative budgets. This trend continues this year. Immediately following the meeting of the ERFC, legislative budget-writers announced they would be releasing Operating Budget proposals on Monday, March 24. As we have discussed, by tradition the House and Senate alternate each biennium as to which body will release an initial legislative proposal. We have also discussed, however, that this tradition has fallen by the wayside in recent years. In 2025 and 2026, the Senate is scheduled to release the first budget; however, both the Senate and House will release budgets in their respective houses on Monday.

As usual, the Budgets will move rapidly out of the gate, then slow as negotiations between the two houses begin in earnest. The current schedule as we understand it:

Senate:

- March 24 (Monday): Senate Democratic budget-writers release Operating Budget (Proposed Substitute [SB 5167](#)) and Transportation Budget (Proposed Substitute [SB 5161](#)) proposals
- March 25 (Tuesday): Public Hearing on PSSB 5167 in Senate Ways & Means Committee
- March 27 (Thursday): Executive Action on PSSB 5167 in Senate Ways & Means Committee
- March 29 (Saturday): Operating Budget adopted by full Senate

House:

- March 24 (Monday): House Democratic budget-writers release Operating Budget (Proposed Substitute [HB 1198](#)) and Transportation Budget (Proposed Substitute [HB 1227](#)) proposals
- March 26 (Wednesday): Public Hearing on PSHB 1198 in House Appropriations Committee
- March 27 (Thursday): Executive Action on PSHB 1198 in House Appropriations Committee (tentative)
- March 31 (Monday): Operating Budget adopted by full House (tentative)

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

(There are several options in how the Legislature can deal with two Operating Budgets essentially moving at the same time. We will address the process question next week.)

Early on, it was unclear if there was collaboration between the House and Senate in developing Operating Budget proposals; however, it is now clear budget-writers from both houses have been meeting and working closely. That said, it will not be clear until next week whether those conversations have resulted in closely aligned proposals or not. It is highly likely there will be key differences between the two proposals, although the collaboration will hopefully result in some commonality. In a [press conference](#) yesterday, Senator Jamie Pedersen (D-Seattle), the Senate Majority Leader, said the House and Senate proposals “will not be identical; however, there will be large overlaps.” He also noted that both houses have “absolutely shared values about what we are trying to achieve.” This may indicate there will not be wildly different proposals, which would bode well for an on-time end of session. The farther apart the two proposals are, the more difficult the negotiations, and the more likely the Legislature could miss their April 27 Sine Die deadline. As school districts are already in process of developing local budgets, an extended session in Olympia will only make local decision-making that much more difficult.

At this point, determining what will be or will not be in the respective budgets is fully speculative. There are some issues in which we could provide an educated guess; however, with actual, black-and-white budgets coming in three days, we are going to resist providing specific presumed details to avoid getting your hopes up or, conversely, unnecessarily raising your blood pressure.

We will provide full details of both Operating Budget proposals as soon as possible.

(NOTE: Although it has not yet been confirmed, word is that budget-writers in both houses will release Capital Budget proposals on Monday, March 31. The release is anticipated to be a bipartisan, joint Democrat and Republican proposal.)

Senate Democratic Revenue Package

In recent weeks, there has been a growing conversation about the “devastating cuts” that would be necessary without additional revenue; however, the discussion was mostly coming from House Democrats. They revved up the conversation in late February when they unveiled a new website, [WA Budget Cuts](#), which described what an Operating Budget could look like without new revenue. They note a no-new-revenue budget would force “catastrophic cuts to services that save lives.”

The release of this website coincided with the House Democrat’s movement on a full basket of tax bills that had been waiting for action. As we discussed in [TWIO, Week 7](#), a laundry list of taxes (and fees) were acted upon. Included in the mix were bills: tripling the growth rate of the State Property Tax without voter approval; authorizing additional County Property Tax levies; increasing the State Property Tax for rental properties and businesses; authorizing Local Option Taxes; increasing Advanced Computing Surcharges; increasing tax rates under the Estate Tax; authorizing Local Sales Tax increases without voter approval; increasing fees of Day- and Annual-Park Passes; increasing Hunting and Fishing Licensing fees; doubling the Cellphone Tax; imposing a new Sales Tax on Housing Rentals; adding a Beverage Container Tax; modifying the Local Real Estate Excise Tax;

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

authorizing Local Public Utility Taxes; and modifying the Capital Gains Tax.

Which of these bills are priorities for House Democrats remains unclear; however, it was crystal clear the movement of these bills, in conjunction with the creation of the “WA Budget Cuts” website, was an effort to set the stage to push the revenue question.

Everyone wants to see what is in the coming budget proposals; however, with the projected budget shortfall, a significant question continues to be how to pay for whatever ends up in the budget. Senate Democrats yesterday provided their answer to the question as they unveiled a [comprehensive proposed revenue package](#). In a noontime [press conference](#), Senator Jamie Pedersen (D-Seattle), Senate Majority Leader, Senator June Robinson (D-Everett), Senate Ways & Means Chair, and Senator Noelle Frame (D-Seattle) Senate Ways & Means Vice Chair for Finance, discussed their vision for revenue to not only fund the 2025–27 Operating Budget, but also to address Washington’s regressive tax structure.

The proposal includes five key issues:

Financial Intangibles Tax (also known as the Wealth Tax) ([SB 5797](#)). This would add a tax of \$10 on every \$1,000 of assessed value of specific financial assets (including stocks, bonds, and mutual funds). Individuals with more than \$50 Million of these assets would be subject to the new tax. The title of this bill is: “Enacting a tax on stocks, bonds, and other financial intangible assets for the benefit of public schools.” The legislation’s “intent” statement notes:

It is the Legislature's intent to meet our constitutional obligation and follow through on the promises we have made to Washington's 1,100,000 school children by raising new progressive revenue for our public schools, ensuring our students have the resources and tools necessary for success.

The Democrat’s press release notes the proceeds from the Wealth Tax would be provided to “public schools, helping the state uphold its paramount duty with new, increased funding for special education services and the growing daily operating costs of running our public schools.” Wow. Clear evidence the “Big Three” broke through.

We do have to take a step back for a moment, however. This new tax is expected to raise approximately \$4.0 Billion per year, starting in Fiscal Year 2027—and the press release says, “for public schools.” Certainly, this is positive. Until you read the bill. The bill clearly states:

*All moneys collected from the intangible assets tax must be deposited into **the state general fund** for the support of common schools. [emphasis added]*

The Wealth Tax is intended to support K–12 education; however, the proceeds will go to the State General Fund. In Olympia, we talk about how “all dollars are green.” In other words, once these funds are deposited into the State General Fund, the funds can be used for any purpose. Maybe this is a case of “Don’t look a gift horse in the mouth,” but if these funds are specifically intended to support K–12 education, why are they not dedicated to the K–12 budget?

Payroll Expense Tax ([SB 5796](#)). Currently, there is a cap on employer payroll taxes. This bill would impose a 5.0 percent tax on large employers on the amount of payroll expenses above the Social Security wage threshold (currently, \$176,100 per year). For purposes of this bill, “large employers” is defined as a company

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

with \$7.0 Million or more in payroll expenses.

Once fully implemented, this new tax would raise about \$2.3 Billion per year.

Property Tax Increase (SB 5798). Currently, there is a 1.0 percent cap on annual growth of the Property Tax.

This bill would remove the 1.0 percent growth cap and allow property taxes to grow by the combined rate of population growth, plus inflation. Local governments have the option to continue with the 1.0 percent growth rate, if they choose. The State Property Tax is dedicated to public schools, with about \$779 Million in additional funding over the full four-year budget cycle. Increased funding would also be available for cities and counties to provide public safety, criminal justice, and community protection.

Additionally, the bill would completely exempt participants in the “Property Tax Exemption for Senior Citizens and People with Disabilities” program from paying the State Property Tax.

As we have discussed around the increase of levy lids, increasing the State Property Tax would complicate the adoption of local school district levies—especially if the levy lid is increased and a district asks for a higher levy. Also, as noted above, the State Property Tax is currently—and would continue to be—dedicated to public schools. Again, “all dollars are green” and an increase in the Property Tax does not necessarily correlate to an increase in K–12 funding. Why? Because the state collects around \$10 Billion in property taxes over a biennium, but K–12 funding is over \$30 Billion over a biennium. If funding in the State Property Tax increases, it will not have much of an impact on K–12 funding.

Repealing Tax Preferences (SB 5794). Currently, there are hundreds of tax exemption. Many of them are valuable (such as the Senior Citizen Property Tax Exemption, as discussed above); however, billions of dollars go uncollected each year for tax preferences that are not serving its intended purpose or has been rendered legally obsolete. This would repeal 20 tax exemptions—as recommended by the Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee—generating about \$1.0 Billion over four years (about \$250,000 per year). It seems as though there is more work to be done here.

Reducing the Sales Tax (SB 5795). The Senate Democrats have proposed a series of major tax increases; however, part of their mission is to reform Washington’s regressive tax code. In addition to the major revenue generators above, this is introduced to reduce revenue. The current state Sales & Use Tax would reduce from the current 6.5 percent to 6.0 percent. This would decrease revenue by approximately \$1.3 Billion per year.

The overall effort of the Senate Democrats is to find additional revenue to address the current budget shortfall. If each of these proposals were enacted, they would raise about \$21.0 Billion over four years. Including the reduction in the Sales Tax, the net increase over four years would be approximately \$17.0 Billion. The goal is understood, but if the shortfall is less than \$9.0 Billion over four years, what will the additional \$6.0 Billion be used for? The public is generally tax-averse; however, polling (and the November election) has shown that the public is more accepting of taxes, especially if it can be shown to provide a benefit, especially for K–12 education. I wonder how receptive the public will be towards a series of proposals that erases the budget shortfall—then collects an additional \$6.0 Billion?

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

(NOTE: House Democratic budget-writers released their own [revenue package](#) today. We will provide details next week. House Republicans are also anticipated to release their own Minority budget proposal next week—meaning we would have (at least) four legislative budget proposals on the table.)

Big Three Update

On Wednesday, the House Appropriations Committee held a public hearing on [SB 5192](#) (MSOC) and [SB 5263](#) (Special Education)—the two “Big Three” bills remaining. This was an important hearing because we wanted impress upon the Committee members how important these bills are. You will recall what happened to the House versions of these bills:

*[HB 1338](#) for MSOC—one of the best education bills on the table—was dramatically gutted by the Committee. It moved from providing almost \$700 Million to enhance per pupil allocations in 2025-27 to providing about \$49 Million. To put this in context, remember the whopping \$21 per student increase the Legislature provided last year? That embarrassing “enhancement” cost \$44 Million. Ultimately, the bill was never even brought to the House Floor, and it died in the House Rules Committee.

*[HB 1310](#), supporting special education, perhaps fared even worse. This bill, originally slated to invest about \$1.6 Billion—yes, BILLION—in special education (\$3.4 Billion over four years), did not receive a whitewash like HB 1338; instead, the Appropriations Committee dropped the bill off the hearing list and replaced it with [HB 1357](#). HB 1357 would have provided about \$153 Million for special education. Ultimately, this bill was adopted by the House Appropriations Committee but also failed to move out of the House Rules Committee.

Because it was clear the House had no interest in providing the necessary investment in basic education, we decided to make a strong push for SB 5192 and SB 5263 and force the House Appropriations Committee to hear us. We wanted to overwhelm them with support for these two bills, so it would be too hard to ignore.

As you did before, you stepped up and spoke up. A total of 4,680 people signed onto SB 5192 with a position. About three-fourths of that total (over 3,500) signed in “Pro.” There continues to be opposition from anti-school groups that do not want the state to provide any additional funds to schools; however, school administrators, business officials, school directors, parents, and others keep overpowering the naysayers.

For SB 5263, a smaller number signed in—a total of 2,588; however, less than 10 signed in “Con.” The rest of the nearly 2,600 who took the time to sign in were “Pro.” And this does not count the extra 28 people that actually testified. A single person requested to testify “Con” along with one more that noted “Other.”

Thank you all, again, for taking the time to speak your piece. If only a handful of people signed in, it might not matter very much, but when 4,600 people sign in (with three-fourths of that number supporting the issue), it is hard to ignore.

Of course, on Wednesday, Committee members did not provide any kind of signal that they were going to adopt or reject either bill. In fact, the Committee might hold the bill, depending on what the House budget-writers include in their budget proposal. If the Senate budget-writers include funding for their own bills (SB 5192 & SB 5263), which it seems like a very good bet they will, it will put a lot of pressure on the House to provide something. That token “something” likely

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

would not be enough to satisfy us, so we need to shore up the strong support in the Senate.

This is the time in Session where you start negotiating; however, we will not compromise our support for basic education. Our message to both sides has been “Support the Senate funding position on MSOC and special education—at a minimum.”

Senate Leaders have consistently told us privately and have stated multiple times publicly that K–12 basic education is their top priority in 2025. They have had our backs all session and as we move into the latter days (budget decision time), we need to shore them up.

Major Issues Update

Transition To Kindergarten

Transition To Kindergarten is top-of-mind for many of you—and you have more questions than answers; however, let’s talk about where we are today.

First, there remain questions and concerns about the funding shortfall this year. Superintendent Reykdal included a funding request in his 2025 Supplemental Budget to backfill the underfunding for TTK this year. Governor Inslee included the funding in his 2025 Supplemental Budget proposal.

Legislators ARE aware of the issue; however, they have not provided a signal about whether or not they will support. When Budget proposals are released on Monday, we will get a clear indication if the funding will be provided. If funding is in both budgets, that is a very positive sign. If funding is in one budget, but not the other, some work needs to be done. If funding is lacking in both budgets, the game is not over, but it will be difficult to elevate the issue. Keep your eyes open on Monday.

Then there is the legislation. [HB 1450](#), which would have made a number of changes (including some detrimental changes) to TTK was adopted by the House Education Committee—the Chair of the Committee, Representative Santos (D-Seattle) sponsored the bill, so this was not a big surprise. It was referred to the House Appropriations Committee and it died lacking any action.

The Senate bill, [SB 5769](#), is strictly a funding bill and would limit enrollment in TTK. The bill was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee; however, it never made it out of the Senate Rules Committee.

With the failure of SB 5769, there was an assumption that there would be a TTK enrollment cap included in the Budget—or that this bill would be revived to put a limit in statute.

And then we get a late arrival. [HB 2012](#) is scheduled to be heard in the **House Appropriations Committee on Monday, March 24, 4:00 p.m.**

HB 2012 would do two things. First, it would address the shortfall of funding in 2024–25; and second, it would implement a cap on TTK enrollment.

Since well before session, there has been a conversation about limiting TTK, so this will likely happen. And because this bill is being heard by the Appropriations Committee on the same day Budgets are being released, it seems to be a good indication there is an intention to provide the backfill funding (at least in the House).

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

Levy Lids/LEA

We have talked all session about the likelihood of the Legislature enacting an increase in the Levy Lid. Well, the game is afoot.

We have been keeping an eye on three key bills: [SB 5593](#), which returns levies to the pre-*McCleary* system; [HB 1356](#), a comprehensive bill that increased levies and funding for LEA, addressed other education policy, and would increase the State Property Tax; and [SB 5772](#) which would reduce LEA for a handful of districts that have large Alternative Learning Experience (LEA) programs.

Each bill was heard in Committee. SB 5593 died without executive action in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee; HB 1356 was adopted by the House Finance Committee but died without action in the House Appropriations Committee; and SB 5772 was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee, but died in the Senate Rules Committee.

It was assumed that one of these bills would be revived or another bill would be introduced to address new policies or pick up the details from one of these bills. We understand a new bill WILL be coming soon. It apparently includes pieces of HB 1365; however, it is unclear if HB 1365 will be amended, or if a new bill will be introduced. Regardless, we understand that the Levy/LEA increases will be the same (or at least substantially similar) as the original bill; the Special Education 16.0 percent enrollment cap elimination would be delayed, rather than happening immediately; and funding for substitute costs would be removed. The increase in the State Property Tax apparently is still in play, although it is unclear if it will remain in this bill or if the change will be implemented via another bill ([HB 1344](#) would make the same change to the Property Tax growth limit). This change is also a part of the Senate’s Revenue package, discussed earlier, so it appears it is garnering broad support (at least among Democratic members).

We will continue to keep you apprised, although we still believe IF this happens, it will likely be part of the “end game.”

Retire/Rehire

In 2022, the Legislature adopted legislation allowing Class 2 school districts to hire retired administrators. Under the provisions of [HB 1699](#) (2022) retirees that retired before January 1, 2022 were allowed to be hired in Class 2 school districts, as either a district superintendent or an in-school administrator, and still receive pension payments. These retirees were allowed to work 1,040 hours in a school year. The bill was introduced and passed to address a critical administrator shortage; however, this retire/rehire allowance for administrators’ sunsets on July 1, 2025.

Legislation was introduced to address this coming sunset:

- [HB 1936](#) – extends the sunset of the retire/rehire provisions to July 1, 2027. The bill was adopted by the full House, with no dissenting votes; however, it has not yet been scheduled for a public hearing in the House Appropriations Committee.
- [SB 5738](#) – extends the sunset of the retire/rehire provisions to July 1, 2030. This bill passed the full Senate, with a vote of 41-7 and was heard on Wednesday in the House Appropriations Committee.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

AEA

By Mitch Denning

On Tuesday, the March Revenue Forecast came out, and the four-year outlook is a projected deficit of about \$13 billion. With 2025–27 operating budgets being released on Monday, AEA will be watching to see to what extent our AEA priority bills are funded.

On Wednesday, AEA testified PRO on [SHB 1543, Increasing Compliance Pathways for the Clean Buildings Performance Standard](#), in Senate Environment, Energy & Technology Committee. Travis Bown, Mead SD, and WAMOA past president, shared that the waiver to K–12 public schools should be extended for five years, due to funding mechanisms, capital funding cycles, capital planning, and most importantly, long lead times of highly desirable energy efficient equipment. It is currently scheduled to move out of this committee on March 28.

Later that day, Doug Vanderleest, Franklin Pierce SD and WAMOA legislative chair, and Caitlyn Cox, government relations liaison, Lake WA SD and Mitch Denning met with Rep. Osman Salahuddin (D-Bellevue) re: WAMOA’s 2025 legislative priorities. During the meeting Rep. Salahuddin requested a WAMOA school tour in LD 48 in the fall.

Finally, Vanderleest and Denning testified PRO on [ESSB 5192, School Operating Costs](#), in House Appropriations. WAMOA appreciates the increasing funding, as MSOC is currently underfunded, with local levies having to make up the difference. The current fiscal note for 2025–27 is \$188.5 million. The bill has not yet been scheduled for an executive session.

Also on Wednesday, AEA testified PRO on [PSSB 5263, Special Education Funding](#), in House Appropriations. AEA supports the elimination of the funding cap, increasing the special ed multipliers and lowering the threshold for Safety Net. The current fiscal note for 2025–27 is \$914.3 million for K–12, and \$51.8 million for Dept of Children, Youth and Families.

Today, Denning will be meeting with Rep. Janice Zahn (D-Bellevue) re: WAMOA’s 2025 legislative priorities.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“Where there is money; there is fighting.”

Marion Anderson

“Politics is too serious a matter to be left to the politicians.”

Charles de Gaulle

As the session moves toward Sine Die, now is the time for both houses to coordinate and negotiate their differing budgets and bills that have made it past both houses.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

As always, a brief summary of selected bills and/or issues still in play is below. Note, both House and Senate budgets will be released 3/24 so the status of much of what is covered below may be clarified by inclusion or exclusion within any budget.

Re: Pensions:

TRS/PERS Plans 1 are the only two plans of fifteen offered by the state that do not receive cost of living increases (COLA) each year. So, each year, retirees 'beg' for consideration for a COLA. This year, there is an opportunity to end this continual ask. It starts with the fact that another closed plan, LEOFF 1, has a surplus of close to \$3 Billion. How best to use those excess dollars? Apply to COLA and unfunded liability (Senate) or put it into General Fund for unspecified uses? (House)

There is a real difference between the House and the Senate leadership in how to deal with this surplus in LEOFF 1 and the need for a COLA in TRS/PERS Plans 1. The struggle appears to be between SSB 5085, HB 2034, ESSB 5357 and HB 1467. (See below) This issue will be part of budget negotiations. The good news is that all of them save state and local/school district dollars by reducing rates and decreasing or eliminating the surcharge related to the unfunded liability. The bad news is that although there are short-term savings, there are projected long term costs in increased rates in the future.

As an aside, LEOFF 1 has 6,154 members, with average pension of \$64,956 versus PERS 1 with 39,306 members @ \$29,052 average and TRS 1 with 28,556 members @ \$29,664 average pensions.

1. **SSB 5085**: merges the assets, liabilities, and membership of Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System Plan 1, Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 1 (PERS Plan 1), and the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1 (TRS Plan 1). It creates an annual cost-of-living adjustment to the retirement benefits of retirees in the PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1, of up to 3 percent. • Eliminates the remaining unfunded actuarial accrued liability and benefit improvement rates.

The bill saves the state over \$600 million in GF dollars and city/local governments over \$400 million. There is strong opposition from firefighters who argue that this proposal is illegal and besides, the money belongs to them. The bill must seek approval from the IRS which implies uncertainty as to legality. Cities and counties would like to see the excess used to help them cover the insurance costs for these retirees.

The bill passed the Senate 28/21 and has been moved to House Appropriations Committee which held a public hearing 3/13/25.

2. **ESSB 5357** reduces employer normal cost contribution rates for the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), the School Employees' Retirement System (SERS), and the Washington State Patrol Retirement System for fiscal year/school year 2026. • Reduces the Plan 2 member contribution rates for PERS, TRS, and SERS for fiscal year/school year 2026.

It passed Senate 48/0/1 and will have a public hearing March 20 before House Appropriations Committee.

3. **HB 5478**: Concerning benefits authorized to be offered by the public employees' benefits board. This bill would allow HCA to the following employee-paid, voluntary benefit plans: 39 (a) Emergency transportation; (b) Identity protection (c) Legal aid; (d) Long-term care insurance; (e)

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

Noncommercial personal automobile insurance; (f) Personal homeowner's or renter's insurance; (g) Pet insurance; (h) Specified disease or illness-triggered fixed payment insurance, hospital confinement fixed payment insurance, (i) Travel insurance.

It passed the Senate 48/0/1 and has been referred to House Appropriations Committee for public hearing March 20 and Executive Session on March 24.

4. **SSB 5738**: SSB 5738 permits individuals retired from the public employees' retirement system, the teachers' retirement system, the school employees' retirement system, and the public safety employees' retirement system additional opportunities to work for up to 1,040 hours per year while in receipt of pension benefits in non-administrative positions. In addition, someone who enters service in a second-class school district as either a district superintendent or an in-school administrator shall continue to receive pension payments while engaged in such service until the retiree has rendered service for more than 1,040 hours in a school year. This bill will sunset 1/1/2030.

This bill passed the Senate 41/7.

It had a public hearing on March 19 in House Appropriations Committee. Note: HB 1936 (see Below) which sunsets in 2027. Which bill will cross the finish line?

5. **SB 5793**: Concerning employer contributions and incentives for public and school employee health benefit plans.

This bill was introduced March 21 and was part of the Senate slew of bills dealing with revenues and expenditures related to the upcoming release of the Senate budget. As stated in the bill, “One significant cost driver is the employer contribution rate for employee health care benefits, which currently exceeds the average benefits package offered in comparable sectors. The legislature intends to eliminate the smart health program and set the employer contribution rates for employee health care benefits for the 21 2027–29 fiscal biennium. For the 2027–29 fiscal biennium, the dollar amount expended on behalf of each employee for health care benefits will be set by the legislature in the omnibus operating appropriations act. Bargaining agreements reached for the 2027–29 fiscal biennium shall not include employer health care contributions, wellness, or flexible spending account contributions, or any other provisions related to employee health care expenses.” Currently, according to the collective bargaining agreement the state pays 85 percent of the insurance premium; the employee 15 percent. It is rumored that the state would change the percentage to 80/20. WEA is opposed to this cancellation of a portion of the CB agreement.

It has been sent to Ways & Means Committee awaiting the hearing date.

6. **HB 1474**: Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the public employees' retirement system plan 1 and the teachers' retirement system plan. This bill provides a one-time 3 percent increase to the retirement benefits of retirees in the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1, up to \$110 per month.

This bill is in House Rules Committee. It is a bill that WSSRA and its members view as a fallback option should SSB 5085 (above) not be successful in the House. Likely NTIB.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

7. **HB 1936**: Extending the expiration of certain school employee postretirement employment restrictions to 2027.

Until January 1, 2027, retirees from the Teachers' Retirement System are permitted to collect retirement benefits for the first 1,040 hours per calendar year when either: (1) are employed in a non-administrative position; or (2) having retired before January 1, 2022, are employed in a second-class school district as a district superintendent or an in-school administrator position.

The bill passed the House 97/0/1 and has been assigned to Senate Ways & Means Committee.

HB 2034: Concerning termination and restatement of plan 1 of the law enforcement officers' and firefighters' retirement system. This bill terminates the Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System Plan 1 (LEOFF 1) and creates the Restated Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System (Restated LEOFF) on June 30, 2029. • Benefits to members are unchanged by the transfer from LEOFF 1 to the Restated LEOFF. • Provides for a transfer of assets from LEOFF 1 to the Restated LEOFF to 120 percent of fully funding the benefits of the new plan. • Enables the small number of active employees of LEOFF 1 to retire from service prior to the transfer. • Provides for immediate vesting of all remaining terminated, nonvested members of LEOFF 1 prior to the transfer. • Deposits remaining assets in the Pension Funding Stabilization Account, from which they may be transferred to the State General Fund.

It is believed that terminating and reinstating LEOFF Plan 1 would be legal. Also, unlike SSB5085 above, the excess dollars would be put into the GF and legislators could then spend it as they see fit rather than dedicating it for COLA's.

The House held a public hearing on the bill on 3/13/25.

A selected intro to some bills that could have fiscal impact /costs to districts:

E2SHB 1213: Expanding protections for workers in the state paid family and medical leave program.

This second substitute House bill: Extends employment protection rights in the Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML) Program to any employee who began employment with their current employer at least 180 calendar days before taking leave, regardless of the size of the employer. • Allows employers to prevent stacking certain employment protection rights by extending employment protection in the PFML Program to periods of unpaid leave protected by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, so long as the employer provides certain notices to the employee, and providing that employment protection expires after certain periods. • • Expands health care coverage protection during any period in which an employee receives PFML Program benefits and is also entitled to employment protection. Expands access to grants for small employers to offset the costs of employees' use of leave in the PFML Program.2E

E2SHB 1213 was passed by the House 55/41/2. Costs to state/employers from fiscal note are still indeterminate. However, the fiscal note does state "This legislation would have an indeterminate, but potentially significant, impact on local governments." It is scheduled for a public hearing on March 24 and Executive Session March 28 in Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

SHB 1308: Concerning access to personnel records. An employer subject to the PRA must provide a copy of the personnel file when requested by an employee, former employee, or their designee in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the PRA. Passed the House 56/41/1.

It is scheduled for public hearing March 24 and Executive Session March 28 before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

HB 1334: Modifying the annual regular property tax revenue growth limit. This bill changes the 101 percent revenue growth limit for state and local property taxes to 100 percent plus population change and inflation, with a capped limit of 103 percent.

Should counties/cities be allowed to increase their taxes from .02 percent to .03 percent, this could affect M & O levy success/asks. This bill had a public hearing on February 11 before House Finance and is likely to be replaced by the recent Property Tax/Revenue proposal introduced by the Senate SB 5798.

2SHB 1524: Concerning workplace standards and requirements applicable to employers of isolated employees. This bill requires the Department of Labor and Industries to enforce requirements for employers of isolated employees. (Current estimates suggest that as few as 17 percent of covered employers are complying.) Requirements include training and furnishing of panic buttons. An example of an eligible employee may be the evening janitorial staff. This bill passed the House 86/10/2 and is before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee for public hearing March 17 and Executive Session March 21.

ESHB 1622: Allowing bargaining over matters related to the use of artificial intelligence. This bill requires most state and local government public employers to bargain with employees' unions over the use of artificial intelligence technology that affects the employees' wages or performance evaluations. • Exempts artificial intelligence technology that does not meaningfully impact employee's wages or performance evaluations and is implemented by a third party from the requirement to bargain over the use of artificial intelligence technology.

This bill passed House 58/38 and is scheduled for public hearing in Senate Labor & Commerce Committee March 28.

EHB 1747: Expanding protections for applicants and employees under the Washington fair chance act. This bill changes the circumstances under which an employer is prohibited from obtaining information about an applicant's criminal history record under the Washington Fair Chance Act. • Limits an employer's ability to pursue a tangible adverse employment action against an employee or applicant based on criminal history information under certain circumstances. • Changes enforcement procedures and monetary penalties under the Washington Fair Chance Act.

It passed House 56/40/2 and is scheduled for public hearing before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee March 24 and Executive Session on March 28.

2SHB 1788: Concerning workers' compensation benefits. This bill modifies/increases the percentages of wages an injured worker, particularly those unmarried with children, may receive for workers' compensation benefits. It passed the House on 78/18/12. It is scheduled for public hearing March 17 and Executive Session March 21 before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

ESSB 5041: An act relating to unemployment insurance benefits for striking or lockout workers. This bill allows individuals unemployed due to a labor

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

Continued

strike to receive unemployment insurance (UI) benefits following a specified disqualification period and the waiting week, provided that the labor strike is not found to be prohibited by federal or state law in a final judgment. • Limits the number of weeks a striking worker may receive UI benefits to 12 weeks. • Removes the provision disqualifying an individual for UI benefits based on an employer-initiated lockout resulting from a strike against another employer in a multi-employer bargaining unit. • Requires the Employment Security Department to provide an annual report to the Legislature regarding the prevalence of strikes and the impact on the UI Trust Fund. • Provides a ten-year sunset for the act.

This bill passed Senate 28/21 and was sent to House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee for public hearing March 8 and Executive Session March 21.

SSB 5101: Expanding access to leave and safety accommodations to include workers who are victims of hate crimes or bias incidents.

This bill expands access to leave and safety accommodations available to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to include victims of hate crime.

This bill passed the Senate 40/8/1 and has been sent to House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee for a public hearing on March 21 and Executive Session March 26.

2SSB 5179: Establishing a complaint process to address willful noncompliance with certain state education laws.

This bill directs the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to establish a process to investigate and address complaints alleging willful noncompliance with state laws concerning civil rights; harassment, intimidation, and bullying; certain curriculum requirements; the use of restraint or isolation on a student; and student discipline. • Requires school districts, charter schools, and state-tribal education compact schools to submit compliance action plans if OSPI finds noncompliance with any of these state laws and allows OSPI to impose certain consequences for willful noncompliance. • Directs the Professional Educator Standards Board to adopt rules that make a school district superintendent's willful noncompliance with state law an act of unprofessional conduct. Amends the oath that elected or appointed school directors take to include that they must support Washington State laws.

The "Con" and "Other" testimony submitted by a few school districts and WSSDA:
 CON: People can already report concerns to OSPI. This bill creates a snitch line, which will only create division and animosity. OSPI picks and chooses what it will act on in accordance with the agenda of the superintendent. This bill threatens financial penalties, which undermines the autonomy of schools. Diversity is not a one-size-fits-all concept, and school districts have a lot of diversity and should be able to adapt to the unique needs of their community. This bill will cause legal chaos, and people will threaten filing complaints with OSPI.

OTHER: This bill has operational and fiscal concerns. The financial penalties in this bill could further harm students. This bill puts OSPI in an adversarial position with school districts instead of being their partners. The election process provides checks and balances.

The Senate passed the bill 30/19. It has been referred to House Education Committee for a public hearing March 24.

ESSB 5291: Implementing the recommendations of the long-term services and supports trust commission.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 10, Mar 17–21, 2025

The substitute bill: Prohibits out-of-state participants from withdrawing from the Long-Term Services and Supports Trust Program (Program). • Make the exemption from the Program automatic for active-duty military service members with off-duty civilian work and employees holding a nonimmigrant visa for temporary work. • Allows an exempt employee who previously attested to having long-term care insurance to rescind the exemption prior to July 1, 2028. • Allows for a limited pilot program in 2026 to assess the Program's processes and system capacities. • Creates standards and requirements for supplemental long-term care insurance policies designed for coverage after Program benefits are exhausted.

ESSB 5291 passed Senate 38/11 and has been sent to House Early Learning & Human Services Committee for a public hearing March 26.

SSB 5292: Concerning paid family and medical leave rates.

This bill: Requires the Employment Security Department Commissioner to set the paid family and medical leave program premium rate based on the Office of Actuarial Services annual report. • Mandates the Office of Actuarial Services annual report to provide for a rate to close the rate collection year with a three-month reserve beginning in 2030, in addition to the current requirement to maintain a four-year solvency. • Eliminates the statutory formula used to calculate the rate.

The bill passed the Senate 45/4 and has been assigned a public hearing March 18 before House Labor & Workplace Standard Committee and Executive Session March 26.

SSB 5503: Concerning public employee collective bargaining processes. This bill makes changes to bargaining unit certification processes by requiring employers and unions to provide offers of proof when they challenge an employee's inclusion in a bargaining unit and changes the process for the consolidation of bargaining units. • Makes changes to the Public Employment Relations Commission's (PERC) hearing processes by allowing the PERC to unilaterally set hearing dates and draw an adverse inference from a party's failure to respond to subpoenas, unless the union asserts union privilege. • Prohibits public employers from making grievance settlement agreements that require workers to waive claims arising out of state and federal law.

This bill passed Senate 31/18 and will have public hearing before House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee March 21 and Executive Session March 28.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Tuesdays

8–10 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
SHR1 & Virtual

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Wednesdays

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

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

Thursdays

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

10:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
SHR1 & Virtual

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Useful Links

Washington State Government

<http://www.access.wa.gov>

State Legislature

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

Senate

<https://www.leg.wa.gov/about-the-legislature/senate/>

House of Representatives

<https://www.leg.wa.gov/about-the-legislature/house-of-representatives/>

Legislative Committees

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

Legislative Schedules

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

Office of the Governor

<http://www.governor.wa.gov>

OSPI

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

TVW

<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 13, 2025

First Day of Session.

February 21, 2025

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

February 28, 2025

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

March 12, 2025

Last day to consider bills in house of origin (5 p.m.).

April 2, 2025

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

April 8, 2025

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

April 16, 2025*

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

April 27, 2025

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1011	School safety capital grants	H Cap Budget	Jacobsen
HB 1020	Academic reengagement	H Education	Shavers
HB 1021	Military families/education	H Education	Shavers
HB 1028	Child exposure to violence	S Human Services	Goodman
HB 1031	School facility temperatures	H Education	Reeves
HB 1032	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
HB 1042	County treasurer costs	H Finance	Wylie
HB 1051	IEP team meetings/recording	H Education	Walsh
HB 1055	Transparency ombuds study	H Approps	Abbarno
SHB 1079 (SSB 5193)	Remote testing	H Passed 3rd	Ortiz-Self
2SHB 1085 (SB 5272)	School safety/penalties	H 2nd Reading	Schmidt
SHB 1116	Election day	H Rules R	Mena
HB 1120 (SB 5517)	School staff salary alloc.	H Approps	Shavers
SHB 1121	Work restrictions/age 16, 17	H 2nd Reading	McClintock
HB 1122 (SB 5346)	Student mobile device use	H Education	McClintock
HB 1134	Schools/resource conserv.	H Education	Bergquist
SHB 1136	Student navigational support	H Approps	Leavitt
HB 1140	K-12 scholarship program	H Education	Couture
HB 1151 (SB 5210)	Ninth grade success grants	H Approps	Steele
HB 1167	Maritime careers task force	H Passed 3rd	Shavers
HB 1189	School volunteers/conviction	H Education	Simmons
HB 1197 (SB 5166)	Operating budget, supp.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1198 (SB 5167)	Operating budget	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1202 (SB 5194)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1203 (SB 5183)	Tobacco & nicotine products	H Finance	Reeves
2SHB 1213 (SB 5539)	Paid family & medical leave	H Rules R	Berry
HB 1216 (SB 5195)	Capital budget	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1225	Budgeting process	H Approps	Couture
HB 1226 (SB 5160)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey

HB 1227 (SB 5161)	Transportation budget	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1231	Public school starting times	H Education	McEntire
HB 1241	Students with disabilities	H Education	Pollet
HB 1246	Juvenile justice	H EL & Human Svc	Couture
SHB 1257 (SSB 5253)	Special education services	H Approps	Pollet
HB 1259	Behavioral health/schools	H Postsec Ed & W	Shavers
HB 1266 (SB 5446)	Commission on boys and men	H State Govt & T	Dye
HB 1267	Special education funding	H Approps	Couture
2SHB 1273	Dual credit program access	H Rules R	Paul
HB 1280 (2SSB 5358)	Career & tech. ed./6th grade	H Approps	Shavers
2SHB 1285	Financial education	H Passed 3rd	Rude
SHB 1289	Public school survey info.	H 2nd Reading	McClintock
HB 1292 (SB 5113)	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	H Approps	Leavitt
HB 1295	Reading and writing literacy	H Education	Pollet
SHB 1296	Public education system	H 2nd Reading	Stonier
HB 1298 (SB 5158)	Student athlete insurance	H 2nd Reading	Berg
2SHB 1303 (SB 5380)	Environmental justice	H Rules R	Mena
SHB 1308 (SB 5345)	Access to personnel records	H Rules R	Reed
HB 1310 (SB 5307)	Special education funding	H Approps	Pollet
HB 1312 (SB 5114)	Retirement benefits/death	H Approps	Fitzgibbon
HB 1314 (SB 5297)	Early learning facilities	H Passed 3rd	Callan
HB 1330 (SB 5086)	PEBB & SEBB consolidation	H Approps	Lekanoff
HB 1334	Property tax revenue growth	H Finance	Pollet
SHB 1338	School operating costs	H Rules R	Berg
SHB 1339 (SB 5373)	Even-numbered year elections	H 2nd Reading	Gregerson
HB 1352 (SB 5270)	Educator support/nurses	H Education	Bernbaum
SHB 1356	K-12 funding	H Approps	Bergquist
SHB 1357	Special education funding	H Rules R	Stonier
HB 1387 (SB 5293)	Prevailing wage/public works	H Labor & Workpl	Schmidt
EHB 1393	Commencement/cultural exp.	H Passed 3rd	McEntire
HB 1404 (SB 5352)	Free school meals	H Approps	Berg
SHB 1414	CTE careers work group	H Rules R	Connors
SHB 1434 (SSB 5106)	Eid al-Fitr & Eid al-Adha	H Rules R	Salahuddin

HB 1446	George Washington's birthday	H State Govt & T	Abell
2SHB 1448	Local elections	H Rules R	Gregerson
SHB 1450	Transition to kindergarten	H Approps	Santos
HB 1467 (SSB 5357)	Actuarial pension funding	H Approps	Fitzgibbon
HB 1471 (SB 5392)	BSA transfers	H Approps	Ormsby
SHB 1473	Wildfire BSA appropriations	H Rules R	Gregerson
HB 1474	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Rules R	Gregerson
HB 1475 (SB 5737)	National board bonuses	H Approps	Gregerson
HB 1479	Office of native ed. grants	H Education	Lekanoff
ESHB 1483 (SB 5423)	Digital electronics/repair	H Passed 3rd	Gregerson
SHB 1489	Childhood ed./impl. dates	H Rules R	Ormsby
2SHB 1503	Digital equity	H Rules R	Gregerson
HB 1517	Digital equity/revenue	H Finance	Gregerson
HB 1528	Special education IEPs	H Education	Pollet
HB 1538	Capital assistance/schools	H Cap Budget	McEntire
SHB 1543 (SSB 5514)	Clean buildings standard	S Environment, En	Doglio
HB 1547 (SB 5126)	Student mental health net.	H Education	Santos
2SHB 1549 (SB 5476)	Responsible bidder criteria	H 2nd Reading	Fosse
HB 1556 (SB 5542)	HS completers/CTC tuition	H Passed 3rd	Entenman
SHB 1557 (SB 5308)	Guaranteed admissions prg.	H Approps	Reed
SHB 1565	Dual enrollment scholarship	H Approps	Paul
HB 1578	Long-term care prg. repeal	H EL & Human Svc	Dufault
HB 1579 (SB 5187)	Student transportation	H Approps	Nance
HB 1580	CTE/alt. learning exp. prgs.	H Approps	Nance
HB 1582 (SSB 5655)	Child care centers/buildings	H Rules R	Caldier
HB 1584	In-person voting	H State Govt & T	Marshall
HB 1590	Self-resiliency skills	H Education	Timmons
HB 1593	Social equity land trust	H Ag&Nr	Reeves
HB 1594	School costs/CCA	H Approps	Caldier
HB 1609 (SB 5537)	Natural resources board/OSPI	H 2nd Reading	Waters
HB 1612	High school/AP, IB, CIE exam	H Approps	Doglio
HB 1618	College in HS/private school	H Education	Low
HB 1626 (SB 5378)	PFML grants/school districts	H Labor & Workpl	Timmons

SHB 1634	Behavioral health/schools	H Approps	Thai
HB 1637	School safety	H Education	McClintock
HB 1642	Pension plan choice	H Approps	Bronoske
SHB 1651 (SB 5693)	Teacher residency & apprent.	H 2nd Reading	Ortiz-Self
HB 1657	Washington 13 free guarantee	H Postsec Ed & W	Bergquist
2SHB 1662	Education agencies/OSPI	H Rules R	Santos
HB 1663 (SSB 5369)	Youth mental health/schools	H Education	Rule
HB 1676	Charter school contracts	H Education	Rude
HB 1683	School director districts	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1699	Interscholastic sports	H Education	Volz
SHB 1709	Adrenal insufficiency care	H Rules R	Callan
HB 1722	Secondary career education	H 2nd Reading	Connors
HB 1723 (SB 5572)	School construction projects	H Cap Budget	Fosse
HB 1727	School library info and tech	H Education	Rule
HB 1729	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1734	Outdoor learning grants	H Cap Budget	Rule
HB 1746	School local effort assist.	H Approps	Springer
SHB 1750	Voting rights act claims	H Rules R	Hill
HB 1759	Day of the 12s	S State Gov/Trib	Mena
HB 1767	School enrollment/funding	H Finance	Zahn
HB 1778	State sales tax revenues	H Approps	Dufault
HB 1790	Defined benefit accrual	H Approps	Kloba
HB 1795 (SB 5654)	Student restraint, isolation	H Approps	Callan
HB 1796 (2SSB 5095)	School construction debt	H Rules R	Callan
HB 1803	Safety of youth sports	H EL & Human Svc	Rule
HB 1810	Seismic hazard risk, reduce	H Approps	Donaghy
SHB 1817 (SB 5386)	Schools/sexual assault	H 2nd Reading	Scott
SHB 1827	Basic education/juv. justice	S EL/K-12	Callan
HB 1830 (SB 5730)	Dev. disabilities/rec checks	H Education	Richards
HB 1832	Student performance	H Education	Keaton
SHB 1833	AI grant program	H Passed 3rd	Keaton
HB 1853	Green community schoolyards	H Education	Abbarno
HB 1855 (SSB 5123)	Discrimination in schools	H Education	Zahn

HB 1863	Schools/cardiac emergencies	H Education	Rule
HB 1868	Athletic trainers in schools	H Approps	Schmick
HB 1877	Public education system	H State Govt & T	Dufault
SHB 1878 (SB 5695)	Young driver safety	H Rules R	Donaghy
HB 1894 (SSB 5570)	Tribes/K-12 instruction	H Education	Lekanoff
HB 1910	Teacher-librarian funding	H Approps	Rule
HB 1921 (SB 5726)	Transportation revenue	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1925 (SB 5567)	Natural resources careers	H Education	Rule
HB 1936	Schools/postretirement	H Passed 3rd	Chase
HB 1943 (SB 5641)	Blood donation/school instr.	H Education	Obras
HB 1959	Office of equity repeal	H State Govt & T	Dufault
HB 1963 (SSB 5637)	Media literacy & civic ed.	H Education	Salahuddin
HB 1988 (SSB 5738)	Retired employees/work	H Approps	Callan
HB 1997	Property tax cut	H Finance	Mendoza
HB 2001	Sunsetting state entities	H State Govt & Tr	Dufault
HB 2007	Competency-based assessments	H Education	Stonier
HB 2012	Transition to kindergarten	H Approps	Bergquist
HB 2017	School director training	H Education	Walsh
HB 2026	Education funding	H Finance	Dufault
HJR 4201	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4205	School levies	H Finance	Dufault
SB 5003	School security grants	S EL/K-12	Torres
ESSB 5004	School emergency response	H Education	Torres
SB 5007	Chronically absent students	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5008	Public school tools	S EL/K-12	Braun
SSB 5009	Student transp. vehicles	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SB 5012	Interscholastic athletics	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SSB 5025	Educational interpreters	H Education	Lovick
SB 5026	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	King
SSB 5030	Vital records access	S Rules 2	Wilson
SB 5035	Voter education	S State Gov/Trib	Chapman
SSB 5041	Unemp ins/strikes & lockouts	S 2nd Reading	Riccelli
SB 5046	Kimchi day	S State Gov/Trib	Wilson

SB 5073	Motor vehicles sales tax use	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5080	Financial education	S EL/K-12	Valdez
SSB 5085	Closed retirement plans	H Approps	Robinson
SB 5086 (HB 1330)	PEBB & SEBB consolidation	S Ways & Means	Robinson
2SSB 5095 (HB 1796)	School construction debt	S Rules 2	Dhingra
SB 5097	Girls' athletic activities	S EL/K-12	Warnick
SB 5102	Public risk pool records	H State Govt & Tr	Hasegawa
SSB 5106 (SHB 1434)	Eid al-Fitr & Eid al-Adha	H State Govt & Tr	Trudeau
SB 5113 (HB 1292)	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	S Ways & Means	Boehnke
SB 5114 (HB 1312)	Retirement benefits/death	S Ways & Means	Boehnke
SB 5120	Learning assistance program	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SSB 5123 (HB 1855)	Discrimination in schools	S 2nd Reading	Nobles
SB 5126 (HB 1547)	Student mental health net.	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5134	Chinese Americans/schools	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5135	Curriculum establishment	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5136	Student given names	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5137	Sex ed./parent approval	S EL/K-12	McCune
ESSB 5142	Eminent domain purchase back	H Civil R & Judi	Hasegawa
SB 5150	Juvenile access to attorney	S Human Services	Gildon
SB 5151	Annual state spending growth	S Ways & Means	Gildon
SB 5158 (HB 1298)	Student athlete insurance	H Postsec Ed & Wk	Valdez
SB 5159	Trick-or-treat day	S State Gov/Trib	Shewmake
SB 5160 (HB 1226)	Transportation budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5161 (HB 1227)	Transportation budget	S Transportation	Liias
SSB 5164	Student navigational support	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SB 5166 (HB 1197)	Operating budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5167 (HB 1198)	Operating budget	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5177	Professional dev. resources	S 2nd Reading	Nobles
2SSB 5179	Education complaint process	S 2nd Reading	Wilson
SB 5180	Schools/gender inclusive	S EL/K-12	Wilson
ESSB 5181	Parents rights in education	H Education	Wilson
SB 5183 (HB 1203)	Tobacco & nicotine products	S Health & Long-	Nobles
2SSB 5186	School district fac. funding	S Rules 2	Krishnadasan

SB 5187 (HB 1579)	Student transportation	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5189	Competency-based education	S Passed 3rd	Wellman
SSB 5190	School building energy perf.	S Environment, En	Wellman
SSB 5192	School district materials	S 2nd Reading	Nobles
SSB 5193 (SHB 1079)	Remote testing	S 2nd Reading	Cortes
SB 5194 (HB 1202)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SB 5195 (HB 1216)	Capital budget	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SB 5210 (HB 1151)	Ninth grade success grants	S Ways & Means	Liias
SB 5216	Green energy/community	S Environment, E	Shewmake
SB 5230	Juvenile attorney exceptions	S Human Services	Wagoner
SB 5235	Public school statutes	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
SSB 5240	Anaphylaxis med. in schools	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
SB 5247	Naselle Youth Camp property	S State Gov/Trib	Wilson
SSB 5253 (SHB 1257)	Special education services	S 2nd Reading	Cortes
2SSB 5263	Special education funding	S 2nd Reading	Pedersen
SB 5270 (HB 1352)	Educator support/nurses	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5271	School nurse requirement	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5272 (2SHB 1085)	School safety/penalties	S Rules 2	Lovick
SSB 5292	Family & medical leave rates	S 2nd Reading	Conway
SB 5293 (HB 1387)	Prevailing wage/public works	S Labor & Comm	King
SB 5307 (HB 1310)	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5308 (SHB 1557)	Guaranteed admissions prg.	S Higher Ed & Wo	Hansen
SSB 5327	Learning standards	S Passed 3rd	Wellman
SB 5345 (SHB 1308)	Access to personnel records	S Labor & Comm	Saldana
SB 5346 (HB 1122)	Student mobile device use	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5352 (HB 1404)	Free school meals	S EL/K-12	Riccelli
SSB 5357 (HB 1467)	Actuarial pension funding	S Rules 2	Conway
2SSB 5358 (HB 1280)	Career & tech. ed./6th grade	S 2nd Reading	Braun
SSB 5369 (HB 1663)	Youth mental health/schools	S Ways & Means	Orwall
SB 5373 (SHB 1339)	Even-numbered year elections	S State Gov/Trib	Ramos
SB 5378 (HB 1626)	PFML grants/school districts	S Labor & Comm	Stanford
SB 5386 (SHB 1817)	Schools/sexual assault	S Rules 2	Orwall
SB 5392 (HB 1471)	BSA transfers	S Ways & Means	Robinson

SSB 5412	Interfund loans/schools	S Rules 2	Robinson
SB 5415	CBA financial feasibility	S Ways & Means	Gildon
SSB 5418	Charter school contracts	H Education	Wellman
SB 5423 (ESHB 1483)	Digital electronics/repair	S 2nd Reading	Stanford
SB 5435	Collective bargaining reorg.	H Labor & Workpla	Ramos
SB 5446 (HB 1266)	Commission on boys and men	S State Gov/Trib	Lovick
SB 5476 (2SHB 1549)	Responsible bidder criteria	S State Gov/Trib	Hasegawa
SB 5481	Behavioral health/schools	S Health & Long-T	Wilson
SB 5483	History & heritage education	S EL/K-12	McCune
SSB 5503	Public employee bargaining	H Labor & Workpla	Valdez
SSB 5514 (SHB 1543)	Clean buildings standard	S 2nd Reading	Shewmake
SB 5517 (HB 1120)	School staff salary alloc.	S EL/K-12	Cortes
SB 5537 (HB 1609)	Natural resources board/OSPI	S Ag & Natural R	Chapman
SB 5539 (2SHB 1213)	Paid family & medical leave	S Labor & Comm	Alvarado
SB 5546	Solar energy systems/schools	S EL/K-12	Orwall
SB 5551	School library info and tech	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5564	Goals of a basic education	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5567 (HB 1925)	Natural resources careers	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SSB 5570 (HB 1894)	Tribes/K-12 instruction	S 2nd Reading	Kauffman
SB 5572 (HB 1723)	School construction projects	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5574	History instruction	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5593	School levies & local effort	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5596	Interstate teacher compact	S Rules 2	Wellman
SSB 5614	Impact fees	S 2nd Reading	Salomon
SSB 5637 (HB 1963)	Media literacy & civic ed.	S Rules 2	Fortunato
SB 5641 (HB 1943)	Blood donation/school instr.	S Passed 3rd	Harris
SB 5654 (HB 1795)	Student restraint, isolation	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SSB 5655 (HB 1582)	Child care centers/buildings	H EL & Human Svc	Krishnadasan
SB 5666	Mental health internships	S Higher Ed & Wo	Slatter
SB 5670	Fuel tax assistance grants	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5693 (SHB 1651)	Teacher residency & apprent.	S EL/K-12	Cortes
SB 5695 (SHB 1878)	Young driver safety	S Transportation	Lias
SB 5718	TRS & SERS/plan 2 transfer	S Ways & Means	Lovick

SB 5724	Dual credit programs	S EL/K-12	Krishnadasan
SB 5726 (HB 1921)	Transportation revenue	S Transportation	Ramos
SB 5730 (HB 1830)	Dev. disabilities/rec checks	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5737 (HB 1475)	National board bonuses	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SSB 5738 (HB 1988)	Retired employees/work	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5748	Impact fees	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SSB 5752	Child care & early dev.	S Rules 2	Wilson
SB 5762	988 line tax	S Ways & Means	Orwall
SB 5769	Transition to kindergarten	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5772	Student enrollment	S Rules 2	Hansen
SB 5780	Student transport. vehicles	S Ways & Means	Gildon
SB 5784	Agency demographic data	S State Gov/Trib	Hasegawa
SSJR 8200	School district local funds	S Rules 2	Cortes
SJR 8202	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato