



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

WEEK 11—IN THIS ISSUE

March 28, 2025



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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>.



This has been “Budget Week” in the Legislature—and with all the budget activity swirling around, it feels like the Circus really is in town. Budget action does not stop all of the other legislative action; however, much of the focus has turned to the Budgets. Remember, there is always a flurry of activity in each session; however, the ONLY requirement of this Legislature is to adopt a 2025–27 Operating Budget by June 30, 2025. Nevertheless, legislative committees continue to plow through bills in an effort to adopt priority bills before the Legislature’s last set of self-imposed **cutoff** deadlines. All bills must be out of their opposite house Policy Committee by next Wednesday, April 2, to remain alive. Bills with budget-impacts then have six days (Tuesday, April 8) to be adopted by their opposite Fiscal Committee to continue. At this point, legislators will return to their respective Chambers and Caucuses with eight days of intensive Floor action, with a deadline of Wednesday, April 16, 5:00 p.m.

The precursor to “Budget Week” was the **Economic & Revenue Forecast Council’s** release of the first quarter **revenue update**. The updated forecast indicated, while revenues continue to increase, estimates are about \$1.85 Billion below projections from February 2024. This increases the shortfall to about \$8.7 Billion. Release of the revenue update allowed legislative budget-writers to finalize their proposals and be ready to release.

Before the Budget plans were released, however, both houses released revenue plans. Senate Democratic budget-writers and Leadership released a nearly \$17 Billion **revenue package** on March 20. Shortly after, on March 21, House Democratic budget-writers and Leadership unveiled their own **tax plan**, which would raise about \$13 Billion. (For details of the Senate plan, see **TWIO, Week 10**; for details of the House plan, see the **Special Edition of TWIO, March 25**.)

On Monday of this week, both the Senate and House released full 2025–27 Operating Budget proposals. For full K–12 impacts of the two Budget plans, see the **Budget Special Edition of TWIO, March 25**. (Both houses also released 2025–27 Transportation Budget proposals. New two-year Capital Budget plans are expected from both houses next week.) On Tuesday, both Budgets received lengthy public hearings in their respective Fiscal Committees. Continuing through process, both Budgets received executive action in their respective Fiscal Committees last night (more on that action below). The next step is Floor action, then reconciliation between the houses. The Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets—with proposals in each house—must be reconciled

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to be adopted (along with many policy bills). So, what exactly is the reconciliation process?

The Reconciliation Process

Following the penultimate cutoff (the ultimate cutoff is Sine Die, the last day of session, April 27), what happens? After April 16, legislators have eleven days to: reconcile differences in bills (including the 2025–27 Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets) between the two houses; and adopt necessary budget-related legislation (bills that are “Necessary to Implement the Budget”). As the Legislature moves to the final, “reconciliation” phase of this session, remember, in order for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form by both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor)—this includes each of the biennial budgets.

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

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

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

Historically, disputes over the three Budgets—Operating, Capital, and Transportation—were routinely resolved by Conference Committees. In recent years, however, it has become rare to call for formal Conference Committees on the Budgets because of a change in the [Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives](#) (specifically, Rule 17; see pages 7-8) in the early 90’s.

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All Conference Committee meetings must provide notice of times and locations, and those meetings must be open to the public (and on TVW). This rule change was made to open the process and make the Legislature more transparent. Unfortunately, all this has done is to drive the process further underground. Now, budget negotiators will meet informally, behind-the-scenes, to hammer out deals. When a compromise is reached, the new Budget is usually sent straight to the House or Senate Floor as a Substitute Bill. Sometimes, just to keep up appearances, a Conference Committee will be established; however, the six members quickly meet to sign an already agreed-to compromise. Certainly, this follows the “letter of the law,” but it is a clear break from the spirit of the rule.

This Conference Committee process is why it is unclear what legislators’ intent is regarding movement of the 2025–27 Operating Budget. The Senate has indicated it plans to adopt its budget tomorrow, Saturday, March 29, but the question is what the House will do. They are tentatively scheduled to adopt the Budget on Monday, March 31. In all likelihood, the House will adopt the Senate Budget ([SB 5167](#)), with the House’s Budget language laid on top of it (via a striking amendment), and send it back to the Senate. At this point, however, odds are it will sit dormant (at least publicly), while budget-writers hammer out a deal behind-the-scenes. When a deal is struck, they can call for a perfunctory Conference Committee, sign an already agreed upon Committee Report and forward it to the Senate Floor for quick action and send it to the House for concurrence and final approval.

The other option is for the House to just sit on the Budget, without adopting a bill, and go straight to negotiations (again, behind-the-scenes). After a final bill has been agreed upon, the House would adopt the agreed upon compromise and send it back to the Senate for concurrence. This completely avoids the need for a Conference Committee. The concern, however, is that anyone can introduce amendments on the Floor, which could take valuable time, or stir controversy. And while it is unlikely, amendments could even get adopted, which would throw a wrench into a previously agreed upon Budget. Special Session, anyone?

Regardless, the point is, the time to impact budget decisions—regarding Special Education; MSOC; or wherever your concerns may lay—is running short.

2025–27 Operating Budgets

The 2025–27 Operating Budget proposals are on the move. Below we provide the up-do-date Budget actions in the Fiscal Committees.

Senate Budget Action

The Senate 2025–27 Operating Budget ([SB 5167](#)) was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee last night, but not before the Committee waded through a series of amendments, including several of interest to educators. In total, 59 amendments were proposed. 36 of the amendments were adopted, with 11 failing. Another 12 were withdrawn before being acted upon. Education-related amendments are described below, and indicate if the amendment was accepted, rejected, or withdrawn:

- **[Amendment 1](#)**: This is a package of 18 noncontroversial technical amendments (addressing typos, errors, duplicated language, etc.) with no fiscal impact. Four of the amendments were education-related: one corrects amounts for administrative costs for OSPI, the State Board of Education, and for the Public Educators Standards Board; a second one adds language that allows special education cooperatives to be

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counted as one unit, in the aggregate, rather than individual district units, that was inadvertently removed from the budget and is consistent with levels of funding provided; a third one updates proviso funding amounts for behavioral health regional services grants to be consistent with the levels of funding provided; and a fourth fixes and incorrect Fiscal Year reference for National Board bonus funding. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**

- **Amendment 42:** This amendment would have provided \$30,000 to OSPI to collaborate with ACE Foundation, Bellevue, Washington to create and distribute age appropriate promotional and educational materials to school districts for Americans of Chinese Descent History Month and to investigate future resource needs to develop a four-week mini-curriculum. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- **Amendment 43:** This amendment would have provided one-time funding (\$2.0 million) to contract with a community based youth development nonprofit organization for a pilot program to provide behavioral health support for youth and trauma-informed, culturally responsive staff training. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**
- **Amendment 44:** This amendment provides \$200,000 in Fiscal Year 2026 to ESD 121 (Puget Sound ESD) to contract with a Washington-based Muslim educational organization, to develop curriculum that supports Washington teachers in implementing and incorporating lessons on Islamophobia. Additionally, the amendment updates language regarding funding provided to ESD 121 in Fiscal Year 2025 to contract with a Washington-based Muslim educational organization to develop curriculum that supports Washington teachers in implementing and incorporating lessons on Islamophobia. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- **Amendment 45:** This amendment would have provided Fiscal Year 2026 funding (\$3.0 million) for the Ninth Grade Success Program. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**
- **Amendment 46:** Similar to Amendment 45, this amendment would have provided ongoing funding (\$6.0 million for Fiscal Year 2026 and Fiscal Year 2027) for the Ninth Grade Success Program. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**
- **Amendment 47:** This amendment would have provided funding (\$250,000) for the West Sound STEM network to increase science, technology, engineering, and math activities and develop industry education pathways in high demand sectors. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**
- **Amendment 48:** This amendment would have provided \$2.2 million for OSPI to contract with a nongovernmental entity whose goals are to reduce disparities in student performance and improve algebraic achievement to provide a statewide interactive online math tutoring tool for middle and high school students. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- **Amendment 49:** This amendment would have provided \$1.5 million to OSPI to contract with a school-based telehealth provider for mental health care to school districts at no cost. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- **Amendment 50:** This amendment updates language which directs OSPI to contract with a nonprofit organization that provides one-to-one mentoring for disadvantaged youth facing academic and personal challenges with the goal of keeping them on track for graduation and post-

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high school success and providing mental health support and avoiding risky behaviors. The contracted organization must operate statewide and have been providing one-to-one mentoring to school youth for at least 60 years in the state. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**

- [Amendment 54](#): This amendment would have increased the high poverty-based allocations for the Learning Assistance Program. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**

House Budget Action

The House 2025–27 Operating Budget ([HB 1198](#)) was adopted by the House Appropriations Committee last night, but not before the Committee waded through a series of amendments, including several of interest to educators. In total, 49 amendments were proposed. 19 of the amendments were adopted, and 26 failed. Another 4 were withdrawn before being acted upon. Education-related amendments are described below, and indicate if the amendment was accepted, rejected, or withdrawn:

- [Amendment 741](#): This is an omnibus technical amendment which addresses noncontroversial adjustments of typos, errors, duplicated language, etc. which, in total, has a minor fiscal impact. There was one education-related adjustment that corrects Department of Health proviso amounts for funding of small district modernization grants for school districts. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 62](#): This amendment removes a long-standing restriction that prohibits the Department of Health (DOH) from implementing school-related rules until the Legislature has reviewed and funded the rules. In its place is new language that requires DOH to not implement school-related rules until the Fiscal Year that follows the next legislative session after adoption of the rules. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 319](#): This amendment allows OSPI to use funding provided for the school safety center to provide districts with behavioral health telehealth resources. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**
- [Amendment 320](#): This amendment decreases funding for the Professional Educator Standards Board for reimbursement to school districts for training in the paraeducator certificate program; and redistributes the “savings” to twelve grant programs under OSPI:
 - Open Doors summer pilot for dropout reengagement programs;
 - Kip Tokuda Memorial Washington civil liberties public education program;
 - FieldSTEM outdoor field studies;
 - Dual language grants;
 - Information Technology Academy;
 - Homeless Student Stability Education Program;
 - Associated Student Body fees support;
 - Truancy reduction supports;
 - Latino students and communities’ support;
 - Science on Wheels and virtual field trips;
 - Holocaust and genocide education; and
 - Ninth Grade Student Success program

AMENDMENT ADOPTED

- [Amendment 308](#): This amendment would have provided funding

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(\$400,000) to OSPI to contract with a nonprofit that supports teachers in implementing lessons of the Holocaust for the purpose of comprehensive Holocaust and genocide awareness education. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**

- **[Amendment 309](#)**: This amendment would have provided funding (\$3.0 million) to OSPI for grants to school districts for the Ninth Grade Student Success program. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**
- **[Amendment 312](#)**: This amendment provides funding (\$250,000) to OSPI for the West Sound STEM Network and South Kitsap School District to increase STEM activities within high-demand sectors for students. **AMENDMENT ADOPTED**

Odds & Ends

Committee schedules in the next few weeks will be in flux and many of the remaining bills will be falling off the table, as the focus shifts to Budget discussions and Budget related bills—those Necessary to Implement the Budget bills. Below are some of the key bills on tap in the coming week.

Capital Construction Budget

[SB 5195/HB 1216](#)—Senate and House budget-writers are expected to release their 2025–27 Capital Budget proposals on Monday. The Senate Ways & Means Committee is scheduled to hear the Proposed Substitute of SB 5195 on Tuesday, April 1 and is expected to move it out of Committee on Thursday April 3. The House Capital Budget Committee has the same schedule for Proposed Substitute HB 1216: Public Hearing on Tuesday; executive action on Thursday.

When the Capital Budget proposals are released, full details will be available on the Legislature’s **[budget site](#)**. The Senate proposal will be **[HERE](#)**; and the House proposal will be **[HERE](#)**.

The Senate Ways & Means and the House Capital Budget Committees are also scheduled to hear their bond bills (how to fund their Capital Budgets)—**[SB 5194/ HB 1202](#)** on the same schedule as the Budgets.

Revenue Proposals

Operating Budgets are moving in both houses, as discussed above; however, their funding packages have not been heard—that will begin next week.

On Monday, March 31, the Senate Ways & Means is set to hear their full slate of revenue bills:

4:00 p.m.– Senate Ways and Means

- **[SB 5797](#)**—Enacting a tax on stocks, bonds, and other financial intangible assets for the benefit of public schools (Wealth Tax)
- **[SB 5796](#)**—Enacting an excise tax on large employers on the amount of payroll expenses above the social security wage threshold to fund programs and services to benefit Washingtonians (We are watching this one closely, as it appears many school districts will be responsible for paying this tax if inacted)
- **[SB 5798](#)**—Concerning property tax reform (lifting the 101 percent annual Property Tax growth)
- **[SB 5794](#)**—Adopting recommendations from the tax preference performance review process, eliminating obsolete tax preferences,

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clarifying legislative intent, and addressing changes in constitutional law.

- [SB 5795](#)—Reducing the state sales and use tax rate (moving the state Sales & Use Tax from 6.5 percent to 6.0 percent)

On Thursday April 3, the House Finance Committee will be hearing their tax proposals.

8:00 a.m.– House Finance Committee

- [HB 2049](#)—Investing in the state's paramount duty to fund K–12 education and build strong and safe communities. This is the House's version of lifting the 101 percent Property Tax growth. Embedded in this bill is an updated version of [HB 1356](#): increasing school district levy lids and LEA.
- [HB 2046](#)—Creating fairness in Washington's tax by imposing a tax on select financial intangible assets (the House version of the Wealth Tax).
- [HB 2045](#)—Investing in Washington families by restructuring the business and occupation tax on high grossing businesses and financial institutions (the B&O Tax surcharge).

The House has other “budget-related” bills, outside of the revenue conversation:

[HB 2050](#)—Implementing K–12 savings and efficiencies. This bill does two things:

1. It shifts the state school apportionment system, so more of your apportionment would come later than is current. In short, February and March payments would be reduced from 9.0 percent to 8.0 percent and April payments would be reduced from 9.0 percent to 8.5 percent. Then your August apportionment would increase from the current 10.0 percent to 12.5 percent. This will be difficult for many districts because of the disruption to cashflow—and many districts, especially if they do not have large reserves, may be forced to seek loans. Many County Treasurers have stopped loaning districts money because schools are viewed as a bad risk—which may force them to seek more expensive loans on the private market (where's “savings and efficiencies” there?).

The state? Under this plan, they “save” almost \$400 million. Well, really the state saves nothing. This is a budget gimmick (and not a very sophisticated one) that simply moves required spending to the next biennium. On paper, the state “saves” significant money, while the burden shifts to school districts, adding to their current financial difficulties.

2. The second piece of this “savings and efficiencies” measure is to ding small school districts that have “too many” Alternative Learning Experience students. Districts that have at least 33 percent of ALE enrollment above total enrollment would lose 33 percent of their Local Effort Assistance funds under this plan. This only impacts about a small handful of districts (maybe 10-12); however, it is a major hit to those districts. This bill is referenced in the House Budget (as a “savings”). Unfortunately, the Senate references their bill ([SB 5772](#)) in their Budget, so one of them is likely to fly. By the way, SB 5772 passed the full Senate on Wednesday. It was [amended](#) to lower the “excess” ALE threshold down to 15 percent, and the loss of LEA is also lowered.

HB 2050 will be heard in the House Appropriations Committee on Thursday, April 3, 1:30 p.m.

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The Big Three

I should mention the Big Three. [SB 5192](#) (MSOC) and [SB 5263](#) (Special Education) are in limbo right now. Throughout the course of the session, it was expected that these (and/or other Big Three bills) would become a part of Budget discussions. This is where we sit now. SB 5192 and SB 5263 sit idle in the House Appropriations Committee, and they will likely continue to be in a holding pattern until budget-writers complete their negotiations and release a final Operating Budget. Our simple message to legislators is that basic education needs to be amply funded, and we support the Senate’s funding level—at a minimum. The Senate’s funding would go much farther to reducing the current gap school districts have in their required expenditures and state funding.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

On Tuesday, AEA testified PRO on PSSB 5167, Senate 2025–27 operating budget, in Senate Ways & Means Committee. It provides \$174 Million to implement the provisions of ESSB 5192, Materials, Supplies and Operating Costs. It also provides \$967 Million for K–12, and \$47 Million for the Dept. of Children, Youth and Families to implement the provisions of 2SSB 5263, special education funding.

PSSB 5167 also provides \$17.9 Million for districts that qualify for the federal Community Eligibility Program (CEP), and \$4.7 Million for the Summer EBT program. In addition, we told the committee that we appreciated the fact that the funding for the National Board bonuses was not reduced or eliminated.

Also on Tuesday, AEA submitted written testimony to House Appropriations on PSSB 1128, House 2025–27 operating budget. AEA’s position was OTHER, as we appreciated the \$17.9 Million for CEP districts, and the \$4.7 Million for the Summer EBT program, as well as that the National Board bonuses’ funding was not reduced or eliminated. However, the lack of funding of MSOC, and only funding the special education multipliers was not acceptable. AEA urged the House to fund in their conference budget, (1) MSOC at the \$174 Million level, and (2) special education at the \$967 Million level for K–12 and \$47 Million for the Dept. of Children, Youth and Families.

On Wednesday, Kim Elkins, child nutrition services director, Mead SD, and WSNA public policy and legislation co-chair, and Denning met with Rep. Greg Nance (D-Kitsap County) re: WSNA’s 2025 legislative priorities. We urged him to support the Senate funding levels of ESSB 5192 and 2SSB 5263 when the two bills come to the House floor. He said he’d support both bills, as districts need the State needs to step and adequately fund both MSOC and special education, which would enable districts to spend more of their local funding on maintenance and operation and educational programs, rather than backfilling these two areas of the State’s Program of Basic Education.

Elkins shared the needs of feeding hungry kids as would have been met if HB 1404, school meals for all students, had not died in House Appropriations Committee. Rep. Nance said that he strongly supports student free meals. Elkins further stated that in a 2024 survey of school district nutrition programs in large

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and small districts on the east-side and west-side, collectively have about \$4.1 Million in unpaid meal debt. While those districts who are able to serve free school meals, have no meal debt.

Further, HB 1404 would have provided an increase of \$.05 or higher in per meal reimbursement. She shared that WSNA's proposal was to raise that to \$0.25 per meal reimbursement to help offset the significant needs of CN programs paying SEBB benefits of part-time and full-time employees. The same survey showed \$43 Million in department funds would be needed to cover these benefits.

At the conclusion of our meeting, Rep. Nance he would be honored to join other House Democratic members as a Meals for Kids Champion in the House D caucus.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“Everything is negotiable. Whether or not the negotiation is easy, is another thing.”

Carrie Fisher

The passage of time and legislation continues. Of greatest importance is the back-room negotiations occurring over the competing House and Senate budgets. Multiple amendments are being dropped daily as the budgets move toward adoption. Saturday will see the debate, amendments and planned adoption of the Senate proposal. Like activity will occur on Monday for the House.

In other actions, floor and committee action are occurring as bills passed by the opposite house are debated in committees and bills to implement budget matters (called ‘trailer bills’) are moved toward eventual floor action.

Agendas are fluid. Many committees have yet to schedule specific bills, and many have only scheduled ‘work sessions’ on future matters pertaining to the committee.

As always, a brief summary of selected bills and/or issues still in play is below.

Re: Pensions:

To review: 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?

There is a real difference between the House and the Senate leadership in how to deal with this surplus in LEOFF 1. The struggle is 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.

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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. 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 Senate proposed budget (SSB 5167) includes funding for this bill. The House budget does not.

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. This will save districts dollars.

The Senate proposed budget includes funding for this bill. (Sec. 913(1)). It has not yet passed the committee. (A trailer bill.)

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) 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 has been referred to Rules having passed out of House Appropriations Committee.

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 is funded in the Senate budget. (Sec. 1117(11))

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

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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. And of course, any state cut in current employee benefits often results in requests during collective bargaining for districts to make up the difference.

Funding for this bill is included in the Senate budget.

6. **HB 1467**: Pension Rate Adjustment—(\$228.3 Million) Funding is adjusted to reflect the changes in pension contribution rates in HB 1467, which re-amortizes Public Employees’ and Teachers’ Retirement System Plans 1 benefit improvements over a 15-year period, suspends half of these benefit improvement rates during the 2025–27 and 2027–29 fiscal biennia, and changes the long-term investment rate of return used to project costs in the retirement systems from 7.0 to 7.25 percent.

This is a trailer bill that has yet to be acted upon by the House but is in the House budget (Secs. 759,760, 913).

7. **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 NOT in the House budget. The House did not fund a COLA for PERS/TRS Plans 1 members.

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

The House funded this bill so negotiations with the Senate will need to occur. The good news is that one of the two bills dealing with changing the sunset date will likely pass the legislature.

9. **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. Deposits remaining assets in the Pension Funding Stabilization Account, from which they may be transferred to the State General Fund. In 2027–29. (Sec. 141 (1))

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.

This is a trailer bill included in the House budget. No action yet.

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

Re: Budget: From *TWIO*:

Note: Just because a bill is funded in a budget proposal, it does not mean that the bill has passed. Typical language in an appropriation is: “If the bill is not enacted by June 30, 2025, 11 the amounts provided in this subsection shall lapse.” Both Houses and the Governor need to pass and approve the bill in order for it to come into effect.

SEBB Rate—\$376.7 million The monthly employer funding rate for the School Employees’ Benefits Board (SEBB) program is adjusted to \$1,306 for Fiscal Year 2026 and \$1,336 for Fiscal Year 2027. These rates assume the implementation of HB 1123 (Hospital Rates), and a reduction in the premium stabilization reserve for self-insured medical claims from 7 percent to 5 percent.

Pension Rate Adjustment—(\$228.3 Million) Funding is adjusted to reflect the changes in pension contribution rates in HB 1467, which re-amortizes Public Employees’ and Teachers’ Retirement System Plans 1 benefit improvements over a 15-year period, suspends half of these benefit improvement rates during the 2025–27 and 2027–29 fiscal biennia, and changes the long-term investment rate of return used to project costs in the retirement systems from 7.0 to 7.25 percent.
E2SHB 1213: Expanding protections for workers in the state paid family and medical leave program.

This second substitute House bill: Extends employment protection rights and coverage protections 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.

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.” The House budget assumes passage and note that state budgeted costs are in excess of \$67 million.

It is scheduled for Executive Session March 28 in Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

2SHB 1524: Concerning workplace standards and requirements applicable to employers of isolated employees.

This bill is funded in the House budget and has been referred to Senate Rules Committee.

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.

This bill is scheduled for public hearing in Senate Labor & Commerce Committee April 1 and is included in the House budget.

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 is scheduled for Executive Session April 3 before Senate Ways & Means Committee. It is funded in the House budget.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 11, Mar 24–28, 2025

Continued

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

This bill is funded in the Senate budget (Sec. 232(17)). It is before House Appropriations Committee.

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

This bill is in the Senate budget (Sec. 219(19)) and is in House Rules Committee.

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

The Senate budget funds this bill. It is scheduled for a public hearing April 1 before House Education Committee.

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

It is included in the Senate budget and scheduled March 28 before the House Early Learning & Human Services Committee.

SSB 5503: Concerning public employee collective bargaining processes. This bill is in the Senate budget and is scheduled for Executive Session April 1 before House Labor & Commerce Committee.

Note: Concerning property tax reform.

Both houses have competing revenue bills (SB 5798/HB 1334) to allow for cities/counties to increase property tax collections. The House removes the 1 percent limitation and allows a maximum 3 percent collection rate. The Senate allows an uncapped rate increase as a calculation of an area's inflation and population growth.

Either of these will impact school districts, and other taxing districts who seek voter approval of specific levy requests. How much can a property owner pay in taxes before breaking the bank?

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