



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

WEEK 12—IN THIS ISSUE

April 4, 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>.



Today is Day 82 of this 2025 Legislative Session—with only 23 days remaining until April 27, *Sine Die*, the last day allowed for this Regular Session. As we approach the closing of this session, the activity remains frenetic; however, much of the action is starting to move underground as negotiations on the three 2025–27 Budgets (Operating, Capital Construction, and Transportation) get underway. Many policy bills—some with budget impacts, others with no financial implications—also continue to move.

As the Legislature passed the Opposite House Policy Committee [cutoff deadline](#) on Wednesday, however, the focus on Budget issues is becoming even greater. In addition, many of those bills that made it past Wednesday's cutoff are getting set to move into the “reconciliation phase.” There was little time to act on opposite house policy bills, but that does not mean legislators did not take a significant amount of time putting their own stamp on many bills. Remember, in order to move to the governor's desk for final action, all bills must pass both houses in the same form. Amendments adopted by the opposite house have to be agreed upon by the house of origin. (For more details on the reconciliation process, see last week's [TWIO, Week 11](#).)

There are two self-imposed cutoff deadlines remaining in this session: the Opposite House Fiscal Committee cutoff coming in just a few days, Tuesday, April 8; and the Opposite House cutoff on Wednesday, April 16. Of course, many of the bills that make it past these last deadlines will move with amendments, meaning they too will move into the reconciliation phase.

Budget Update

Last week, on Monday, March 24, Senate and House budget-writers unveiled their 2025–27 Operating Budget proposals and the week was largely focused on those two plans. (We reviewed the details in the [Budget Special Edition TWIO](#) on March 25.) The next day, Tuesday, the two Budgets were heard in their respective Fiscal Committees and then moved to executive action on Thursday. Multiple amendments were introduced on each package, with a handful of impacts on K–12 funding. (We reviewed amendment action on each proposal in [TWIO, Week 11](#).) As the week closed, the full Senate adopted its Budget on Saturday. More amendments were awaiting, including K–12 impacts. At the start of this week, Monday, the House adopted its Budget. As in the Senate, multiple amendments

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were awaiting, again with impacts on K–12. Information on amendments on each Budget is below.

It is important to know that the Senate adopted a Substitute version of SB 5167 (which was originally introduced by Governor Inslee). The House, in turn, adopted a Striking Amendment to SB 5167. This Striking Amendment overlaid the House’s Budget plan over the top of the Senate’s plan. So, as you review the Budgets, understand that [SB 5167](#) came from the governor, [ESSB 5167](#), dated March 29, is the Senate-adopted Budget, and the Striking Amendment to [ESSB 5167](#), dated March 31, is the House-adopted Budget. (Each version, including the Proposed Substitutes, Committee-adopted Substitutes, and the Senate Floor and House Floor adopted versions are available on the Legislature’s budget website, www.fiscal.wa.gov. Complete details of the Senate version is [HERE](#); complete details of the House version is [HERE](#).)

The reason this is important is there is now ONE 2025–27 Operating Budget bill on the table—and as the House amended the Senate bill, it must go through the reconciliation process. Following the House’s passage, the bill was sent back to the Senate for concurrence. Yesterday, the Senate took official action to “refuse to concur” in the House amendments. Obviously, this is no surprise, but the Senate has taken official action to start the reconciliation process. As part of their motion, the Senate also officially requested a Conference Committee, naming its three members: Senators June Robinson (D-Everett), Derek Stanford (D-Bothell), and Chris Gildon (R-Puyallup).

Understand, however, it is extremely unlikely a Conference Committee will actually meet—unless the House appoints conferees AFTER Budget negotiations are complete and the Committee holds a perfunctory meeting to officially sign an already agreed upon Conference Report. At this point, the Report would go to the Senate Floor to be adopted, then quickly back to the House Floor to be adopted, then sent to the governor for action. (Again, for more details on the reconciliation process, in particular the presumed action on the Operating Budget, see last week’s [TWIO, Week 11](#).)

The reason for this charade (for lack of a better word) is that all Conference Committees are required to be open to the public. You can be sure, budget-writers do not want to haggle and horse trade in front of the public and live on TVW. And as negotiations are held, it is unlikely Republicans will be invited to the table. If meetings are underground, the Majority can invite—or lock out—anyone they want. In public, they would essentially be forced to include the Minority.

There are significant differences between the Senate and House Budgets, so negotiations will likely be difficult. A major part of the disagreement, and likely will force tough discussions, is the revenue side of the proposals. Both houses have introduced revenue proposals; however, the funding levels and the proposed taxes are different.

The Senate would raise approximately \$17 Billion over four years by: implementing a new Wealth Tax; adopting a Payroll Expense Tax; allowing additional Property Tax growth (without a vote of the people); and eliminate a series of Tax Preferences (tax exemptions). Their plan also would REDUCE the State Sales and Use Tax rate.

The House, for its part, has a plan to raise about \$13 Billion over four years. They would: implement a new Wealth Tax (differently than the Senate); impose a Business & Occupation Tax “surcharge;” and allow additional Property Tax growth (without a vote of the people).

Gov. Ferguson's Engagement

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The budget-writers' job of negotiating a final Budget became more difficult this week. Governor Ferguson held a [press conference](#) on Tuesday to discuss the 2025–27 Operating Budget. The governor does not have the power to direct legislators, and he does not have a vote in the Legislature; however, he wields the veto pen and it appears he might be ready to use it if necessary.

Ferguson criticized both plans, saying they rely “far too much in taxes.” He bluntly said neither of the Budgets approved by the House or Senate “is close to one I can sign.” He specifically expressed his concern about the Wealth Tax proposal. In press a conference prior to the start of this session, Ferguson stressed that “We are not going to tax our way out of this” and stated he was “skeptical” of a new Wealth Tax. So, his comments on Tuesday were not a surprise. His unveiled veto threat, however, made legislators take notice.

For legislators, advocates, and other Olympia-watchers who have been expecting an on-time, April 27 adjournment, Ferguson clouded that optimism. He flatly stated, “If the Legislature wishes to complete our work on time, they need to immediately move in another direction.” He did say that he believes an “all-cuts” budget would harm state services, indicating that he might be willing to support some tax increases—without specifically stating what he might support.

His opposition to the Wealth Tax apparently is due to his belief that it might not hold up in Court. He indicated he might be willing to accept a “relatively small tax,” perhaps \$100 million as opposed to the \$2.0 to \$4.0 Billion plans advocated by the House and Senate, which could be used as a test to see whether it can be implemented and be accepted by the Court.

Opposition to the Wealth Tax then is probably the major hurdle budget-writers must deal with; however, Ferguson has other concerns. The Senate has proposed to drain the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA), informally known as the “Rainy Day Fund.” Ferguson said the state needs to “protect every penny” of the Rainy Day Fund and build up the reserves to ensure the state has flexibility to respond to the potential of significant federal budget cuts under the Trump administration.

Another significant concern is the governor's request of funding for law enforcement. This was a major talking point in his campaign and his pre-session discussions with the press. It was also highlighted in his [Inaugural Address](#) when he stated that “a \$100 million grant program to help local law enforcement agencies hire more well-trained officers to improve public safety was a cornerstone of my campaign for Governor.” Clearly drawing a line in the sand, he added, “Any budget I sign must include this funding.” In Tuesday's press conference, he doubled down on this threat, reiterating that he would not sign any budget that fails to include \$100 million over the next two years to help cities and counties hire more police. The House provides about \$26 million for this purpose and the Senate includes no additional funding.

Kudos to the governor for being bold; however, he may have put himself in a box. He has been in office for less than 100 days and if the final Budget does not address his concerns and he follows through with his threat to veto the Budget, it could have major implications over the next four years. Conversely, if he backs off and signs the Budget, even in the face of his own criticism, legislators would likely challenge his leadership for the remainder of his term.

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Senate Budget Action

The Senate 2025–27 Operating Budget (SB 5167) was adopted by the full Senate last Saturday, March 29, with a vote of 28-21. 28 of the 30 Senate Democrats voted in favor of the Budget, and all Republicans, along with 2 Democratic members voted “Nay.”

Prior to final adoption, 16 amendments were up for debate and votes. 12 of the amendments were adopted and 3 failed. One amendment was withdrawn before being acted upon. Only two would have impacted K–12 education. They are described below, and indicate if the amendment was accepted, rejected, or withdrawn:

- **Amendment 234**: This is a full striking amendment that would have replaced the underlying Budget with the Budget proposal introduced by Senate Republicans—The **Save Washington Budget**. (We reviewed this proposal in *TWIO, Week 9*.) Republicans argued this “Third Way” proposal included “priorities all Washingtonians can support,” including: “Fully fund our K–12 school system, with a focus on achieving positive, objective measurable outcomes.” The proposal includes a \$2.0 Billion increase in K–12 funding; however, a significant amount of the increase is for REQUIRED Maintenance Level costs. Even though one of the priorities of the proposal is to “fully fund our K–12 school system,” basic education investments in special education and Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC) amount to \$120 million (\$60 million for each program). **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- **Amendment 240**: This amendment would have required 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**

House Budget Action

The House 2025–27 Operating Budget (a striking amendment to SB 5167) was adopted by the full House on Monday, March 31, with a vote of 54-44. 54 of the 59 House Democrats supported the striking amendment, while all 39 Republicans, along with 5 Democratic members opposed the striking amendment.

Prior to the final vote, 27 amendments were reviewed. 2 of the amendments were adopted and 22 were rejected. Two additional amendments were withdrawn before being acted upon and one amendment was ruled “Out of Scope” and set down. Education-related amendments are described below, and indicate if the amendment was accepted, rejected, or withdrawn:

- **Amendment 928**: This amendment would have provided funding (\$465.5 million) to OSPI to implement **HB 1832**, regarding student performance and success. The bill (which was heard in the House Education Committee, but was not adopted) would:
 - Provide funding for students not meeting English language arts or math standards;
 - Provide funding for staff bonuses up to \$12,000 per FTE staff for schools that meet a specified assessment growth threshold;
 - Repeal National Board Certificate Bonuses beginning with 2025–26 school year bonuses;

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- o Establish a grant program for elementary reading coaches;
- o Modify literacy instruction and service requirements, including by explicitly requiring the use of structured literacy, prohibiting the three-cueing system, and requiring a third-grade retention policy;
- o Direct OSPI to monitor structured literacy programs, update educator training, publish longitudinal data, and consider adopting the Singapore math method; and
- o Require certain teachers to complete training in structured literacy.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

- **Amendment 917**: This amendment would eliminate assumed savings of \$34.7 million from implementing **HB 1123**, regarding Hospital Affordability (the bill was not adopted, but is NTIB as it is embedded in the House Budget). Allocations would be provided to school districts to fund increases necessary to remove the reductions to employer funding rates for the Public Employees' Benefits Board and the School Employees' Benefits Board related to hospital payment rate changes related to HB 1123. (The amendment also would reduce appropriations by \$227 million for institutions of higher education assuming implementation of **HB 2065** (reducing higher education administrative staffing), to reflect the ratio of nonfaculty exempt employee to student as seen in fiscal year 2008.) **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- **Amendment 919**: This amendment would provide funding (\$700 million) to the Department of Revenue for the implementation of **HB 2066**, which would create a Sales Tax Holiday on school supplies and back to school apparel during the second weekend of each August.

The amendment would also: remove funding for the Health Care Authority to provide reimbursement for costs associated with gender affirming procedures for Apple Health clients; Eliminate funding for the Department of Corrections' staffing that deliver gender-affirming medical and mental health care treatment and services to incarcerated individuals; reduce funding for diversity, equity, and inclusion activities at public institutions of higher education. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- **Amendment 924**: This amendment would add funding (\$91.6 million) to implement **HB 1267**. The bill would remove the excess cost enrollment cap for certain districts: if they have fewer than 2,500 students; received community impact safety net awards; or have at least 10 percent of enrollment with a military parent. The enrollment limit for remaining school districts would increase over four years until the 2028–29 school year, when the cap would be removed. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- **Amendment 922**: This amendment would strike language and funding associated with **HB 2049**, which increases the Property Tax growth limit, increases school district levy lids, and increases Local Effort Assistance. The amendment would also increase MSOC by \$104.85 per pupil beginning in the 2025–26 school year. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- **Amendment 930**: This amendment would provide funding for the contribution rate increases associated with enactment of **HB 1292**, which would implement annual cost-of-living adjustments for certain retirees in the Public Employees' and Teachers' Retirement System Plans 1. **AMENDMENT FAILED**
- **Amendment 933**: Similar to **Amendment 917** above, this amendment

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would eliminate savings assumed with the implementation of [HB 1123](#), regarding Hospital Affordability, providing allocations to school districts to fund increases necessary to remove the reductions to employer funding rates for the Public Employees' Benefits Board and the School Employees' Benefits Board. **AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN**

- [Amendment 926](#): This amendment would have clarified that funding administered by the Department of Commerce—Housing Division for grants for maintaining homeless housing programs and services may only be awarded to local governments. Additionally, in order to receive a grant, a local government must adopt an ordinance making it unlawful for a person to camp on public property within 500 feet of elementary and secondary schools; school walk areas; child day care centers; and other specified areas. **AMENDMENT FAILED**

Odds & Ends

BIG THREE ALERT

There are two “Big Three” bills that remain on the table: [SB 5263](#) (Special Education) and [SB 5192](#) (MSOC). Both bills passed the full Senate and funding for both bills is in the Senate Operating Budget. You will recall both bills were heard in the House Appropriations Committee, and we discussed our assumption that they would not move until Budget negotiations had completed and it was clear how the bills needed to be amended, if at all, to align with the final Budget.

Both bills have now been scheduled for executive action, tomorrow, Saturday, April 5. (The Fiscal Committees rarely meet on Saturday; however, a marathon Saturday House Appropriations Committee meeting between the Policy Committee cutoff and the Fiscal Committee cutoff is essentially standard operating procedure. What is less commonplace is a Saturday meeting of the Senate Ways & Means Committee, which has been scheduled for tomorrow). SB 5192 has no amendments on the table, and it appears (at this point), the Committee will move the bill as it was adopted by the Senate (which provides \$175 million to increase MSOC per pupil allocations).

SB 5263, however, is being moved with amendments presumably set to be adopted. The [amendments](#) that have been posted would strip out the Senate language of the bill (which calls for almost \$1 billion in funding in the Senate Budget) and scale the bill back to mirror the House’s earlier special education bill, [HB 1357](#) (which never even made it out of the House). The amendments would dramatically lower excess cost multipliers currently in the bill. As previously introduced in the House, the multipliers would increase from 1.12 (for special education students in a general education setting for 80 percent for more of the school day) to 1.186; and from 1.06 (for special education students in a general education setting for less than 80 percent of the school day) to 1.09. The current Senate-adopted bill increases multipliers from 1.12 and 1.06 to a merged multiplier of 1.32. The Early Support for Infants and Toddlers (ESIT) multiplier would increase to 1.15; the Senate multiplier is 1.32.

Further, the amendments (as found in the earlier HB 1357) would create a grant program for school-wide Centers of Excellence for Inclusionary Practices and fund 20 pilot schools; OSPI would be required to provide Safety Net awards on a quarterly basis in certain circumstances (similar to the Senate bill); and OSPI would be allowed to reserve up to 0.6 percent of excess cost allocations to engage in a series of statewide activities to support special education students.

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OSPI would also be required to: provide grants for six demonstration projects to support inclusive teacher practices and student behavior management practices, and to offer best practices training to 16 pilot sites; and develop a strategy and timeline for prohibiting isolation of students in prekindergarten through grade five and to report on the plan by December 1, 2027.

Finally, OPSI would be charged with amending the allocation and cost accounting methodology for special education to shift 25 percent of the basic education allocation amount for special education students to the school district's special education program for expenditure.

Adoption of this amendment that dramatically alters the underlying Senate bill presumably will allow the House to position itself in Budget negotiations, moving from the Senate's proposed funding of \$968 million to under \$200 million (the Fiscal Note for HB 1357 indicates funding of \$153 million). Throughout the session, the Senate (in a bipartisan fashion) has consistently stated—privately and publicly—that K–12 Education is their priority this year and have been prepared to put their money where their mouth is. We believe they will continue to take this stance, but the pressure will be on to change course.

Sending messages to your senators—and budget negotiators—to shore them up will be helpful. Sending the same message to representatives would show them we do not support their effort. The message is simple: Basic education needs to be amply funded, and we support the Senate's funding level for special education and MSOC—at a minimum. The Senate's funding would go much farther to reducing the current gap school districts have between required expenditures and state funding.

Revenue Action

As discussed above, there may be some trouble with the Senate and House revenue packages (dissention between the houses and potential opposition from the governor). Both houses, however, are moving forward with their tax plans, at least for now. Fiscal committees in both houses held public hearings on the bills that comprise their revenue plans.

On Monday, the Senate Ways & Means held a public hearing on:

- [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 continue to watch this one closely, as it appears many school districts will be responsible for paying this tax if enacted)
- [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 (or tax exemptions), 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)

None of these bills have been adopted—or even scheduled for executive action, yet. Presumably, these bills will be “trailer” bills that will be adopted after Budget

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negotiations are complete. We will keep an eye on them next week, however, with the Fiscal Committee cutoff approaching.

Yesterday, the House Finance Committee held a public hearing on:

- [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; and eliminating the special education excess cost funding cap. We continue to believe the question of levy lids/LEA, in this bill or otherwise, will be an “end game” discussion that likely will not be resolved until the waning days of session
- [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)

Similar to the Senate, none of these bills has moved, or are scheduled to move, yet.

Additional Bills of Interest/Concern

- [HB 2050](#)—Entitled, “K–12 Savings & Efficiencies,” this bill continues to be of major concern. The bill would do two things:

First, It would shift the state school apportionment system, so more of your apportionment would come later than is current. 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, however, 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.

Under this plan, the state would “save” almost \$400 million, although in reality the state would save nothing. This is a budget gimmick (interesting note that Governor Ferguson this week warned budget-writers about using budget gimmicks—would he veto this bill?). The bill 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.

It should be noted that the Senate does not have a bill that shifts apportionment; however, they have proviso language in the Budget that is similar. The Senate language does appear to provide some additional flexibility and OPSI is working on a plan to potentially “frontload” the larger August apportionment payments in July if this is adopted; it is unclear if this would work. The bottom line: it appears that both sides have bought off on the idea of sticking it to school districts in the guise of some “savings.”

The second piece of this “savings and efficiencies” measure is to ding small school districts that have “too many” Alternative Learning Experience

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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 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 also 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.

This bill was heard in the House Appropriations Committee yesterday and is scheduled for executive action tomorrow, Saturday, April 5.

- [SB 5041](#)—Unemployment Insurance for Striking Workers. This continues to be one of the most frustrating bills this session. We continue to hear from many legislators that this will not impact school districts. We have tried to explain that it WILL impact school districts and may be even more impactful to districts because we are “reimbursable employers,” meaning we do not participate in the state Unemployment Insurance pool. Instead, we reimburse the Employment Security Department, dollar-for-dollar for any unemployment benefits paid out.

Last year, this bill was bottled up in the Senate by some moderate Democrats. Unfortunately, those moderates are no longer in the Senate and the bill already moved through that body. It has now landed in an even more progressive, labor-friendly body. All hope is not lost, but this has been and will continue to be an uphill battle.

The bill was heard today in the House Appropriations Committee and has already been scheduled for executive action on Monday, April 7.

- [SB 5009](#)—Allowing school districts to use Pupil Transportation allocations for vehicles other than a big, yellow school bus. In the grand scheme of things, this is not the most important bill in the world; however, it is one of the dwindling bills that would actually HELP districts.

There remains a concern about the bill’s language regarding a driver’s training and other requirements and there is an ongoing effort to amend this language to ensure an additional burden is not placed on school districts—or their “small” vehicle drivers.

The bill will be heard tomorrow, Saturday, April 5, in the House Appropriations Committee and is scheduled for executive action on Tuesday, April 8.

Retire/Rehire—Allowing retired administrators to return to work. 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 to address this coming sunset continues to move:

- [HB 1936](#) – extends the sunset of the retire/rehire provisions to **July 1, 2027**. The bill is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee tomorrow, Saturday, April 5, and is scheduled for executive action on Tuesday, April 8

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- o [SB 5738](#) – extends the sunset of the retire/rehire provisions to **July 1, 2030**. The bill was heard in the House Appropriations Committee in mid-March but continued to sit idle. It has now been scheduled for executive action tomorrow, Saturday, April 5
- **Transition to Kindergarten**—Legislation continues to move to adjust the Transition to Kindergarten program. [HB 1450](#), which would have dramatically altered current policies is long-since dead. Other bills continue to move, however.

[SB 5769](#), which would cap the program was heard earlier this week in the House Appropriations Committee and is scheduled for executive action tomorrow, Saturday, April 5. [HB 2012](#), which would also cap the program, as well as provide funding to fill the current school year underfunding, was heard a few weeks ago in the House Appropriations Committee, but has not yet been scheduled for executive action. It is referenced in the House Budget, however, so it has the potential to still move.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

On Tuesday, AEA testified PRO on PSHB 1216, House 2025–27 capital budget, in House Capital Budget. It provides \$38.5 Million for the School Safety and Health Grants, including \$20 Million for the Urgent Repair Grant. WAMOA is a member of the selection committee to help determine which school districts receive these grants. The bill also provides \$249 Million for the Small District Tribal Compact Schools Modernization Grant, which funds school districts with less than 1,000 FTE students, and who have financial challenges along with facility needs and aren't able to pass a bond issue. WAMOA is also a member of this grant's selection committee.

Further, the School Seismic Safety Grant provides \$151 Million for three school districts on the WA coast that are located in tsunami danger zones, including Cape Flattery SD, Taholah SD and North Beach SD.

Also on Tuesday, AEA testified PRO on PSSB 5195, Senate 2025–27 capital budget, in Senate Ways & Means Committee. Similar to PSHB 1216, this bill provides \$31 Million for the School Safety and Health Grants, including \$15M for the Urgent Repair Grant. It provides \$202M for the Small District Tribal Compact Schools Modernization Grant. Finally, the School Seismic Safety Grant provides \$143 Million for three school districts located on the WA coast in tsunami danger zones, including Neah Bay SD, Taholah SD, and North Beach SDs.

Tomorrow, Doug Vanderleest, Franklin Pierce SD, and WAMOA's legislative chair, and Denning will be testifying CON on ESSB 5694, Statewide Boiler Operator Certification, in House Appropriations. We are opposed to this bill as financial challenges prevent districts from hiring a certified boiler operator for every school. Further, districts can't afford the cost of training custodial staff in boiler certification due to labor restrictions, financial limitations, and the availability of staff for training alongside their other responsibilities. This bill creates an unfunded mandate for school districts, which AEA strongly opposes.

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Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

*“For those who like to stir the pot, you should know
 what you’re cooking before you get burned.”*

Anonymous

In my view, Governor Ferguson’s recent press conference coupled with President Trump’s tariff mania has put the development of the biennial budget in flux. It seems that assumptions were made in developing either chamber’s budget without looking at what the final dish could be. . . . and the hits keep coming. . . . the Federal cut in school food service support has just happened. How much more?

The Governor has said he will veto the wealth tax. Proposed budgets counted on \$2.4 billion in the two-year House budget approved Monday and \$4.2 billion in the one passed by the Senate on Saturday. (The sums are different because they are not identical approaches.)

So, clearly budget proposals will need to be reconfigured with less revenue projected. (Ferguson did say \$100 million may be acceptable but that is a far cry from what budgeters were assuming.) Hanging over the process is the status of funding, or not, the collective bargaining agreements and/or the use of furloughs. (It would be highly unusual for the D’s to not side with unions in supporting the CBAs and opposing furloughs.)

Neither house has the ability to override the veto by party voting alone although close. As a consequence, the pressure to use LEOFF surplus for general fund areas has heightened. (See below)

Then, add the impact of a trade war which was partially cited as a factor in the state's updated revenue forecast, which showed a \$845 million decline in projected revenue over the next four years. And that projection was pre-tariff announcement.

So ‘secret’ budget negotiations are occurring. In other actions, floor and committee activities continue.

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

Re: Pensions:

To review: 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 for employers and the state in increased rates in the future.

1. **SSB 5085:** merges the assets, liabilities, and membership of LEOFF 1, PERS Plan 1, and TRS Plan 1. It creates an annual cost-of-living adjustment to the retirement benefits of retirees in the PERS/TRS Plans 1 and TRS Plan 1 and eliminates the remaining unfunded actuarial accrued liability and benefit improvement rates.

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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 PERS, TRS, 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. **IMPORTANT** This will indeed save district dollars in the short-term. However, it will add costs in the long term as proposed rates fall below what is needed to sustain steady funding.

House Appropriations Committee is expected to pass this bill out of committee 3/3.

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 PERS, TRS, SERS 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 7/1/2030.

This bill is scheduled for Executive Session before House Appropriation Committee April 5.

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

This bill suspends bargaining for 2027–29 and eliminates Smart Health as a program offering. The legislature intends to set the employer contribution rates for employee health care benefits for the 21 2027–29 fiscal biennium. 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

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, Mar 31–April 4, 2025
Continued

during collective bargaining for districts to make up the difference.

Funding for this bill is included in the Senate budget and is awaiting a hearing before Ways & Means Committee.

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

Senate Ways & Means Committee has scheduled this bill for Executive Session April 8.

8. **HB 2034**: Concerning termination and restatement of plan 1 of the law enforcement officers' and firefighters' retirement system. 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 SSB 5085 above, the excess dollars would be put into the GF and legislators could then spend it as they see fit rather than dedicating it to COLA's.

This bill is scheduled for the Executive Session before House Appropriations Committee March 3.

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

Re: Budget: From *TWIO*:

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.

It is scheduled for a public hearing on April 5 and Executive Session April 8 in Senate Ways & Means Committee.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, Mar 31–April 4, 2025

Continued

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

This bill is funded in the House budget and has been placed on the Senate floor calendar.

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 April 5 and Executive Session April 8 before Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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.

ESSB 5041: An act relating to unemployment insurance benefits for striking or lockout workers.

This bill is funded in the Senate budget (Sec. 232(17)). It is before House Appropriations Committee with public hearing on April 4 and Executive Session planned for April 7.

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.

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

This bill prohibits persons who have left Washington and elect to continue participation in the Long-Term Services and Supports Trust Program (Trust Program) from withdrawing from the program. • Allows an employee who received an exemption from the Trust Program to rescind that exemption prior to July 1, 2028, and begin participating in the Trust Program. • Provides a voluntary exemption from the Trust Program for active-duty service members concurrently engaged in off-duty civilian employment and automatically exempts employees holding a nonimmigrant visa for temporary work. • Establishes an enforcement structure for the Employment Security Department to collect Trust Program premiums. • Eliminates the Long-Term Services and Supports Council, including its This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation, nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent. It requires the benefit unit to be adjusted annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. Removes the condition that there must have been no interruption in service of five or more consecutive years in order to become a qualified individual under the Trust Program by paying the premium for a total of 10 years. • Authorizes a pilot project to assess the Trust Program's capabilities for managing eligibility determinations and distributing payments to long term services and supports providers. • Establishes a private market supplemental long-term care insurance option that is designed to provide coverage for persons once their Trust Program benefits are exhausted.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, Mar 31–April 4, 2025

A public hearing is scheduled for April 5 and Executive Session April 7 before House Appropriations Committee.

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 the Senate 31/18 and is in House Rules Committee.

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