



# TWIO

*This Week In Olympia*

**WEEK 14—IN THIS ISSUE**

**April 18, 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>.



With all self-imposed cutoff deadlines passed and only nine days remaining in this session, the action has been non-stop—and often confusing. We will try to provide some clarity (as much as we can) to some of the madness.

## Budget Update

What's up with the Budget? First, let's talk about the process. Different Fiscal Committee Chairs and other budget-writers may have their own style or method of approaching budget negotiations; however, the process unfolds, at least generally, in the same way.

The first step in budget negotiations usually entails determining how much money is available to spend and agreeing on a top-line spending level. In Olympia-terms, we call this the “Big Box.” Determining the Big Box is usually the most difficult piece of the process, especially if funding is limited, or there is a shortfall—which is the scenario the Legislature finds itself this year. Already a difficult discussion, during a shortfall, budget-writers need to decide between tax increases or budget reductions—or both. Those are the major choices; however, there are also more calculated choices, such as budget transfers, use of reserves, or resorting to gimmicks.

If you take a close look at the Senate and House 2025–27 Operating Budget proposals, you will find a number of budget tricks. One example is an issue we have discussed here several times: the school district apportionment shift in [HB 2050](#). (By the way, we should not pick on the House as being the only bad guys; the Senate has also proposed an apportionment shift. The difference is the Senate added proviso language in their Budget, rather than introduce legislation.) This scheme reduces apportionment payments in February, March, and April and increases a payment in August. Under this plan, the state would “save” almost \$400 million, although in reality the state saves nothing. The Legislature is still obligated to provide this funding, but the apportionment shift moves some of the required spending into the next biennium. On paper, the state “saves” significant money, while the burden falls on school districts, adding to their current financial difficulties.

After the Big Box is agreed upon, negotiators usually determine the size of the “Budget Box” for each area of government. Typically, when the individual Budget Boxes are determined, final agreements come together fairly quickly.

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With negotiators coming to terms with an agreed upon revenue package, it appears there is an agreement on the size of the Budget, or at least an agreement is close at hand. Next step: individual Budget Boxes. Although we are not privy to the backroom dealings of the budget negotiators, we understand that K–12’s Budget Box has been determined. Details are thin; however, it appears funding for K–12 education will be in the neighborhood of \$1.2-1.4 Billion. Understand that this is the potential (and unconfirmed) funding level for discretionary Policy Level items, with the bulk of the funding being provided for Special Education, Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC), and Local Effort Assistance (more on movement of those items below). Required Maintenance Level spending is another issue. K–12 Maintenance Level appropriations could be as large as \$2.0 Billion, with a significant part of that for employee salaries and benefits. (Most legislators will take credit for this largess in Maintenance Level spending, even though this funding is REQUIRED; they MUST provide it whether they support it or not.)

So, that is the general, broad overview of the process. But understand that there is always the opportunity for negotiations to go off the rails. Read on to get the newest potential for a meltdown.

## Revenue Package Part II

We will start with a review of the most impactful action this week—action which may have completely changed the course of the remaining days of this session. Remember, on [March 20](#), Senate Democrats released a comprehensive revenue package, estimated to raise \$16.0 Billion over four years. The next day, [March 21](#), House Democrats released their own comprehensive revenue package, projected to collect \$15.0 billion over four years. Of course, these tax packages were released to support the upcoming proposed spending plans from each house.

On March 24, budget-writers from both houses released their respective 2025–27 Operating Budget proposals. Both houses quickly moved their proposals through the committee process and onto the respective Floors for action. The full Senate adopted its proposal (a [Substitute version](#) of SB 5167) by the end of the week, March 29. The House moved just as quickly, however, they deferred to the Senate and waited to adopt its proposal from the full House (a [Striking Amendment](#) to SB 5167) on March 31.

As budget negotiations were about to begin in earnest, Governor Ferguson engaged in the process. He held a [press conference](#) on April 1 and criticized both spending plans. He explicitly said that both plans rely “far too much on taxes” and even more emphatically stated that neither proposal “is close to one I can sign.” One of his main points of contention was the proposed Wealth Tax. Prior to session, he made it clear he was “skeptical” of a Wealth Tax, arguing that it would be difficult to implement and had a high likelihood of being struck down as unconstitutional. In his press conference, Ferguson threatened to veto the tax if it was adopted. As the Wealth Tax was a major revenue source for each Budget plan (\$2.0 Billion per year in the House package; \$4.0 billion per year in the Senate plan), legislators had to scramble to find new options.

Since the governor threw a wrench in budget-writers’ plans, legislators have been working feverishly to find other opportunities. On Monday, word was out that budget negotiators had agreed to a set of taxes that would net \$12.0 Billion. Understand, as noted above, the original proposals were estimated to raise \$16.0 Billion in the Senate package and \$15.0 Billion in the House package. Without doing any intensive math, it was immediately clear that the new revenue package

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would not be able to support either spending plan. In fact, we were informed that we should be expecting additional cuts (above and beyond reductions included in the original Budget plans). This was a message that was sent to all areas of state government; however, it was clear K–12 education will not be spared.)

### **Revenue Details**

Multiple bills that comprised the new tax package were introduced on Monday in preparation for public hearings in the Senate Ways and Means Committee on Wednesday and additional bills were set to be heard in the House Finance Committee on today. (By the way, some of you are scratching your head wondering how bills can be introduced at this late date—and after cutoff deadlines have come and gone. Quite simply, other than constitutional provisions, legislators can waive just about every rule they have. All they need is the requisite number of votes—and Majority Democrats have near-super majorities in both houses.)

Bills heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Wednesday:

- **SB 5807—Health Benefit Wellness Incentives.** This was introduced a few weeks ago and is not a part of the revenue package; however, it would implement one of the Senate’s proposed budget reductions. The bill would eliminate the wellness incentive program currently offered to public employees receiving health care through the Public Employees’ Benefits Board or the School Employees’ Benefits Board, beginning January 1, 2028. If adopted, the state would save \$9.5 million in 2027–29, increasing to \$14.9 million in 2029–31. This is included in this newsletter for two reasons: (1) the proposed elimination of this benefit impacts school employees; and (2) the normal focus is on multi-billion dollar enhancements or reductions, but this is an example of legislators taking pains to eliminate a program that costs less than **\$25 million** over four years—and would not even be implemented until the next biennium. Expect hundreds of these types of ‘nickel and dime’ reductions when a final Budget is released.
- **SB 5802—Transportation Funding.** We discussed this bill in **last week’s TWIO**. This is another bill that is not a part of the new revenue package; however, it is impactful—and concerning. The original bill would have dedicated 0.3 percent of the State Sales & Use Tax to the Multimodal Transportation Account. Beginning in 2027–29, this would divert almost \$1.7 Billion per biennium from the State General Fund to the Transportation Budget. A **Proposed Substitute** was adopted that would reduce this transfer from 0.3 percent to 0.1 percent. Nevertheless, beginning in 2027–29, almost **\$600 million per biennium** would be transferred from the State General Fund to the Transportation Budget. (NOTE: A failed GOP-sponsored amendment would have eliminated the fund transfer in 2027–29.) The impact is lower; however, the same concern remains: while the state grapples with a multi-billion Operating Budget shortfall, diverting significant revenue from the General Fund to the Transportation Budget is difficult to understand. As noted above, we are expecting additional reductions in the Budget compared to the proposals we have already seen; this \$600 million could be used to salvage programs in the Operating Budget.
- **SB 5813—Capital Gains Tax and Estate Tax Expansion.** Currently, the Capital Gains Tax applies a 7.0 percent tax on gains of more than \$250,000. SB 5813 would apply a 7.0 percent tax on gains of \$1.0 million or less; and increase the Capital Gains Tax by 2.9 percent on gains of more than \$1.0 million (that is, the tax would be 9.9 percent). In addition to the general loathing of taxes, one of the reasons **Initiative 2109** was filed last year to

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repeal Capital Gains was the fear that the Capital Gains Tax would eventually expand.

SB 5813 would also increase Estate Tax rates, with the top increasing from 20.0 percent to 35.0 percent. The top rate would not apply until an estate is valued at more than \$9.0 million.

Together, the two tax expansions would raise about [\\$350 million in 2025–27](#) (reducing to around \$320 million in subsequent biennia). As with current law, the expanded revenues would be dedicated to the Education Legacy Trust Account (ELTA). This is positive; however, the joy must be tempered. When discussing the ELTA, most of the discussion centers around the Account’s support for education. The average person generally reads “education” as K–12 education, but the ELTA was established to support early learning, K–12 education, and higher education—and a significant portion of the Account is directed to early learning. That is good for the system, but does little to support the state’s paramount duty.

SB 5813 was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee today. On Wednesday, a companion bill, [HB 2082](#), was introduced in the House and referred to the House Finance Committee. With its late arrival, it has not yet been scheduled for action.

- **[SB 5815](#)—B&O Tax Increases.** This bill would make several changes to the current Business & Occupation Tax. The bill increases multiple B&O Tax rates for a long list of activities, while also assessing an additional surcharge on a number of businesses. B&O Taxes would increase for nearly every business, except for small service businesses with less than \$1.0 million in gross receipts.

These various B&O Tax changes and increases would rise over \$6.0 billion over four years.

Similar to many of the other tax measures, this bill purports to support K–12 education, specifically stating:

These revenues help the state meet its paramount duty to amply provide every child in the state with an education, including children who qualify for special education services, creating the opportunity for each child to succeed in school and achieve success.

That is a powerful statement. Unfortunately, despite the glowing rhetoric, the estimated \$6.0 billion proceeds from these tax changes is to be deposited in the State General Fund (with a portion of the revenues being deposited into the Workforce Education Investment Account). Once these funds are deposited into the State General Fund, the funds can be used for any purpose. If these funds are specifically intended to support K–12 education, why are they not dedicated to the K–12 budget?

SB 5815 was not acted upon by the Senate Ways & Means Committee today. A companion bill, [HB 2081](#), was heard this morning in the House Finance Committee and is scheduled for executive action tomorrow. An amendment is set to be introduced that would increase one of the tax rates included in the bill.

- **[SB 5814](#)—Excise Tax on Services.** This bill would extend the retail sales tax to a number of services that are currently exempt. The focus is mostly on computer and IT-related services.

The bill also expands the definition of tobacco products to include products that contain nicotine, whether derived from tobacco or created synthetically.



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These products are subject to the “other tobacco products” (OTP) tax.

This bill also includes an interesting gimmick. The bill would require a number of large businesses to prepay July 2027 sales taxes in June 2027. Similar to the school district apportionment shift (discussed later in HB 2050), this bill does not increase revenues or save any money, it simply shifts revenue from next biennium to this biennium. On paper, this revenue will help balance the budget; however, this will also force a reduction of revenue in the next biennium. I guess that is tomorrow’s problem. This trick is estimated to bring about \$800 million into the 2025–27 biennium from the 2027–29 biennium.

In total, the bill is expected to raise about **\$4.7 Billion over four years**. This estimated revenue does not include potential penalties for businesses that fail to prepay their sales taxes or fail to remit the proper amount.

Once again, déjà vu, this bill makes a bold statement about K–12 education:

These revenues help the state meet its paramount duty to amply provide every child in the state with an education, including children who qualify for special education services, creating the opportunity for each child to succeed in school and achieve success.

This is a profound declaration, but where is the estimated \$4.7 billion deposited? You got it, the State General Fund, not to K–12 education.

SB 5814 was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee this morning. A House companion bill, **HB 2083**, was introduced yesterday and referred to the House Finance Committee. Because of its late arrival, it has not yet been scheduled for a public hearing or executive session.

- **SB 5811—Taxing Surplus Zero-Emission Vehicle Credits.** Currently, a company can earn Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) credits if they deliver ZEVs for sale in the state, among other things. Tesla, an electric-only automaker, rakes in ZEV credits, which it then sells to other automakers that make/sell both gas-powered and electric cars. SB 5811 would impose a new excise tax on the pooling, banking, and sale of surplus ZEV credits.

The new tax is expected to raise about **\$280 million over four years**.

SB 5811 was not acted on by the Senate Ways & Means Committee. A companion bill, **HB 2077**, was being heard in the House Finance Committee; it is scheduled for executive action tomorrow.

- **SB 5812—Property Tax revenue growth.** While other bills in the revenue package claim to support K–12 education, this bill—and its identical companion, **HB 2049**—does provide policy and funding changes specifically for K–12.

The overarching policy change, however, relates to the state and local Property Tax growth limit. Currently, the State Property Tax, as well as local taxing districts, have a growth limit of 101 percent (that is, the tax cannot grow more than one percent per year). SB 5812/HB 2049 would change the growth limit for both the state tax and local taxing districts from the current 101 percent to 100 percent, plus population change and inflation (CPI), not to exceed 103 percent.

The current local school district levy lid would be increased and new revenue from the increased property tax would be used to pay for an expansion of Local Effort Assistance and the removal of the 16.0 percent excess cost cap on Special Education. (NOTE: SB 5263, discussed below, also removes the 16.0 percent Special Education cap, so this provision will likely be removed from SB 5812/HB 2049 at some point.)

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- **Levy Lid.** Under current law, levies are capped at \$2.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value OR \$2,500 per pupil—whichever is LESS (adjusting for inflation—CPI—maximum per pupil rates are approximately \$2,988 in 2024; districts with more than 40,000 students have a limit of \$3,000 per pupil; adjusted for inflation, approximately \$3,586.) In addition to the adjustments via inflation, SB 5812/HB 2049 would also provide a \$500 “inflation enhancement” in Calendar Year 2026 (maximum per-pupil levy rate in Calendar Year 2026 would be approximately \$3,828.51 and \$4,494.22 for districts with enrollment greater than 40,000 student FTE). Maximum per-pupil rates would continue to annually increase by inflation, plus an annual “inflation enhancement” of 3.33 percent through Calendar Year 3030. In Calendar Year 3031, the maximum per-pupil rate (for all districts) would be \$5,035 (plus annual inflation thereafter), beginning with property taxes levied for collection in 2032. ([Expected local proceeds](#): \$146.6 million in 2025–27; \$188.2 million in 2027–29—Fiscal Year impacts; Calendar Year impacts are different)
- **Local Effort Assistance.** Under current law, the state provides Local Effort Assistance (LEA) funding to school districts that would not generate an enrichment levy of at least \$1,550 per student (this is the “LEA Threshold”) when levying at a rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value. Beginning in Calendar Year 2026, SB 5812/HB 2049 would increase the state LEA threshold as follows: The state LEA threshold is increased by an “inflation enhancement” of \$200 above CPI in Calendar Year 2026 (\$2,273.76); the state LEA threshold is increased further by an “inflation enhancement” of \$300 above CPI in Calendar Year 2027; and an additional “inflation enhancement” of \$200 above CPI in Calendar Years 2030 and 2031. ([State funding](#): \$193.1 million in 2025–27; \$351.8 million in 2027–29—Fiscal Year impacts; Calendar Year impacts are different)
- **Special Education.** Prior to a possible amendment, SB 5812/HB 2029 would eliminate the current 16.0 percent enrollment cap, beginning in 2028–29. ([State funding](#): \$0 in 2025–27; \$20.8 million in 2027–29; \$55.3 million in 2029–31)

Additionally, OSPI is required to create a cost accounting methodology for expenditures beyond amounts provided through the special education funding formula. This method of accounting must shift 30 percent of the BEA amount for students eligible for and receiving special education to the school district's special education program for expenditure.

Along with the removal of the excess cost cap, the requirement for a cost accounting methodology is included in SB 5263. SB 5263, however, calls for a 25 percent shift of a school district's base allocation, rather than a 30 percent shift. It seems likely that the duplicate language would be removed from this bill, rather than SB 5263; however, no amendments have been introduced, yet.

- **K–12 Funding Equity Work Group.** Finally, SB 5812/HB 2049 would require OSPI to convene a K–12 Funding Equity Work Group to analyze K–12 funding formulas and explore options for revisions to the funding formula that are responsive to student needs, including economic, demographic, and geographic differences in student and community populations. At a minimum, the Work Group's analysis must include:

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- a. Impacts of changes to per-pupil funding formulas and local revenue;
- b. Compensation factors;
- c. Funding distribution trends resulting from the Prototypical School Funding Model; and
- d. Current formulas that benefit specific populations of students including, but not limited to, the Learning Assistance Program, Local Effort Assistance, and small school funding.

OSPI would be required to use the Work Group’s analysis to consider options for revising state and local funding formulas. In November 2025, and annually through 2027, OSPI must report on the Work Group’s progress and any proposed options. The bill stipulates that the estimated cost of an option or group of options proposed by OSPI cannot exceed the estimated additional State Property Tax revenue raised by this proposal when combined with the estimated additional state funding allocated in the bill.

Positively, this begins a conversation about K–12 funding and a necessary restructuring of the funding system. But is it the right conversation? As we have seen throughout the course of this session, there is clear, unconstitutional underfunding of basic education. Reviewing formulas and specifically limiting recommendations to the funding provided by the increase in the State Property Tax is not going to cut it.

We have anticipated that a levy lid increase would be a part of the final solution and with companion bills that carry a levy increase and LEA funding on the move, it appears a deal has been cut. Obviously, the bills still have multiple steps and hoops to go through, but it seems highly likely the expected levy lid increase will be a part of the “go home” package.

SB 5812 was not moved this morning this morning by the Senate Ways & Means Committee. HB 2049 was heard in the House Finance Committee almost three weeks ago. It was scheduled for executive action today but was not adopted by the Committee.

- **SB 5798—Property Tax revenue growth.** Unlike SB 5812 and HB 2049, directly above, this bill would modify current law regarding growth in the State Property Tax and local taxing districts but not address K–12 funding issues. The bill would increase the annual property tax growth limit for state and local property taxes to the greater of 100 percent plus inflation and population change or 101 percent. Unlike the other two bills, this provides a local option in determining property tax growth.

The Senate bill also has an added wrinkle. The State Property Tax is dedicated to K–12 education (although the K–12 portion of the Operating Budget is significantly larger than State Property Tax collections, so more State Property Tax revenue does not mean more appropriations for K–12). When County Assessors send out annual property tax statements, some of them identify the State Property Tax as the “State School Levy.” SB 5798 would REQUIRE all 39 County Assessors to identify the State Property Tax as the State School Levy. This implies the increased taxes detailed on your property tax statement are providing increased funding for schools (even though that is unlikely). If voters make the false assumption an increasing State Property Tax is providing increased funding to school districts, this will make it more difficult to pass school district levies.

Introduced with the original tax package, SB 5798 was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on March 31. Today a striking amendment was

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adopted this morning to strip the Property Tax revenue growth provisions, presumably in deference to HB 2049 (SB 5812 was not adopted). The amendment also consolidates Part I and Part II of the State Property Tax, which was implemented as part of the “*McCleary* Solution” in 2017.

- **[SB 5794](#)—Repealing tax preferences.** Currently, there are hundreds of tax exemptions. Many of them are valuable (such as the Senior Citizen Property Tax Exemption); however, billions of dollars go uncollected each year for tax preferences that are not serving its intended purpose or has been rendered legally obsolete. This would repeal 20 tax exemptions—as recommended by the Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee—generating about **[\\$1.0 billion over four years](#)** (about \$250,000 per year).

This bill was introduced with the Senate’s original tax package and was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on March 31. It was adopted today, following the discussion of multiple amendments.

On Wednesday, a similar bill was introduced in the House. **[HB 2084](#)** is not a companion to SB 5794, although both bills address tax preferences. This bill is more focused than SB 5794 and would only generates about **[\\$250,000 over four years](#)**. HB 2084 was heard in the House Finance Committee today and is scheduled for executive action tomorrow.

- **[SB 5797](#)—Wealth Tax.** The last bill on the Senate Ways & Means docket today was a bold move. A part of the original tax package, this bill would implement a new Wealth Tax—even in the face of opposition (and a threatened veto) by Governor Ferguson. This would add a tax of \$10 on every \$1,000 of assessed value of specific financial assets (including stocks, bonds, and mutual funds). Individuals with more than \$50 Million of these assets would be subject to the new tax. This new tax is expected to raise approximately \$4.0 billion per year, starting in Fiscal Year 2027 (and **[\\$8.0 billion, per biennium](#)** thereafter).

Like a few other tax plans, this is another bill that declares it will support “public schools.” The bill clearly states: All money collected from the intangible assets tax must be deposited into the State General Fund for the support of common schools. The Wealth Tax is supposedly intended to support K–12 education; however, the proceeds will go to the State General Fund. As noted previously, “all dollars are green.” In other words, once these funds are deposited into the State General Fund, the funds can be used for any purpose. Again, if these funds are specifically intended to support K–12 education, why are they not dedicated to the K–12 budget?

Again, the governor opposes this plan. While it has not been confirmed, it appears there is a sneaky strategy at play. The word on the street is that the Senate plans to add a Referendum Clause to the bill, allowing the voters to decide whether or not they will accept the tax. The “Tax the Rich” mantra is strong right now, so the new tax would likely be adopted if it reached the ballot. The strategy, however, it what is sneaky, underhanded, or clever (not sure which): by adding a Referendum Clause, the bill would never go to the governor’s desk; it would be sent straight to the Secretary of State’s Office to be put on the November ballot. Said another way, the governor’s threat to veto the tax is moot because he would have no say in the matter. Stay tuned.

## **Ferguson Intervention Part II**

Speaking of Governor Ferguson, he has once again stepped into the fray. Following the release of a second round of revenue proposals, a \$12 billion package, yesterday Ferguson issued a **[statement](#)** in response. He was cordial and thanked legislators for their “hard work” to resolve the current shortfall. He noted



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that progress has been made “on key issues in its updated revenue proposals” and legislators “have moved away from their reliance on an untested wealth tax.” (I wonder if he is aware the Wealth Tax is alive and well?)

Much of Ferguson’s comments focused on federal issues, saying: “Significant federal cuts loom for Medicaid, early learning, K–12 education, scientific research, health care and emergency response.” He linked his concerns over federal actions with the ongoing crafting of a new two-year Budget, saying, “We must ensure Washington is in the best possible financial position to weather more cuts and damaging economic policies from a Trump Administration that weaponizes funding to punish those it disagrees with and forces them into compromising their values.”

I think budget-writers would generally agree with his comments—until he specifically addressed his continuing concerns about the Budget. Two paragraphs in his statement again put him at odds with budget-writers. He bluntly said:

*“We need a balanced approach, using a **reasonable amount of progressive revenue and adopting solutions to reduce our spending.**”*

*“At a time of great economic uncertainty and assaults by the Trump Administration on core state services for working families, **raising \$12 billion in taxes is unsustainable, too risky and fails to adequately prepare Washington state for the crisis that looms ahead.**” [emphasis added]*

Two weeks ago, the talk of a special session was increasing, but quickly died down on Monday with the news of an agreed upon new revenue package and the perception that Budget negotiations were progressing. With Ferguson’s most recent missive, the outlook is hazy. It will be interesting to see how legislators respond.

By the way, love or hate Governor Ferguson, he is active and engaged. In his first 100 days in office, Ferguson has been more active in Budget discussions than Jay Inslee was in 12 years as governor. Under Inslee, legislators did as they pleased. Now, it appears they have some adult supervision—and they are not pleased. I’m sure they would be more than happy to talk with the governor about the separation of powers doctrine.

## **Big Three Update**

After waiting for action in the House Rules Committee, [\*\*SB 5263\*\*](#) (Special Education) and [\*\*SB 5192\*\*](#) (MSOC) were moved to the House Floor for action prior to Wednesday’s House of Origin cutoff. Both bills received amendments that were different than the amendments adopted by the House Appropriations Committee. While the bills need to return to the Senate for concurrence, and anything could happen, it appears the House-adopted bills align with what budget-writers have agreed will be in the final, compromise 2025–27 Operating Budget.

**SB 5263—Special Education.** The original SB 5263 would have provided: monumental increases in excess cost multipliers, an elimination of the 16.0 percent enrollment cap; and a significant reduction in the Safety Net threshold. All told, funding to accomplish these changes would have topped \$1.65 billion in 2025–27 and increased to \$1.93 Billion in 2027–29. This would have met—and actually exceeded—our request and would have at least significantly reduced, if

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not eliminated, the chronic gap between school expenditures to support special education students and state funding. Unfortunately, when you're at the top of the mountain, all you can do is go down. Every step along the bill's journey, language and funding was watered down, until it moved out of the House Appropriations Committee with a striking amendment that completely transformed the bill (and also continued to reduce the proposed funding).

The striking amendment in the House Appropriations Committee stripped out the language of the original bill and overlaid the House's special education vehicle, [HB 1357](#). The bill finally passed the full House on Wednesday, but not before another [striking amendment](#) was adopted. As it currently stands, and presumably will be agreed upon and forwarded to the governor, the bill does the following:

**Multipliers.** Like the original Senate bill, the two tiers for special education students in a general education setting for 80 percent or more of the school day and for special education students in a general education setting for less than 80 percent of the school day are merged into one tier. The multiplier increases from 1.12/1.06 to 1.16. The Early Support for Infants and Toddlers (ESIT) multiplier increases to 1.15, matching the multiplier used for students ages three to five receiving special education services.

**Enrollment Cap.** The bill eliminates the current 16.0 percent excess costs enrollment cap, beginning in the 2025–26 School Year.

**OSPI Duties.** OSPI is allowed to retain 0.6 percent of excess cost allocations for statewide special education activities to support students receiving special education services. The statewide activities **MUST** include:

- Annually reviewing data from local education agencies, including the percentage of students receiving special education services, to ensure there is not a disproportionate identification of students;
- Providing technical assistance to school districts with disproportionate data;
- Requiring districts with disproportionate data to complete and submit to OSPI a self-assessment that includes an audit of student evaluations and Individualized Education Programs (IEP);
- Implementing follow-up actions based on the results of the self-assessment required, if determined necessary; and
- Developing and maintaining a statewide online system for IEPs, in collaboration with ESDs or WSIPC

Additional OSPI activities **MAY** include:

- Providing professional development in Inclusionary Practices to local education agencies, schools, and community partners in promoting inclusionary teaching practices within a Multitiered System of Supports (MTSS) framework to help safeguard against over-identification and other issues related to disproportionality; and
- Providing a funding match to local education agencies that opt to allocate federal funding for coordinated, early intervening services

OSPI is required to annually, by December 1, report to the Legislature, these statewide activities. The 2025 and 2026 annual reports must include an update on the impact of removing the cap on special education enrollment, including the impact on Safety Net needs.

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**Inclusionary Practices.** OSPI must establish grants for up to 20 pilot schools to establish school-wide centers of excellence for Inclusionary Practices (subject to appropriation).

The selected schools will generate a grant equivalent to the amount needed to bring the school to a multiplier of 1.5 for all students eligible for, and receiving special education in, the school in each school year over a four-year period. Successful school applicants must:

- Demonstrate engaged and committed school leadership and faculty in support of Inclusionary Practices, which may include, but are not limited to, the following practices:
  - A willingness to make master schedule changes to allow for common collaboration time;
  - A plan for transformational change in building practices in support of inclusion;
  - Broadly communicating a commitment to the shift in practices; and
  - A commitment to, and understanding of, universal design for learning;
- Demonstrate that all school staff, including classified staff, are appropriately trained in Inclusionary Practices or submit a plan for all staff to obtain the appropriate training by the end of the following school year;
- Provide data demonstrating the school's existing success in Inclusionary Practices or recent improvements in Inclusionary Practices; and
- Describe how staff training and support in Inclusionary Practices will be sustained after initial training is provided

Beginning December 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, OSPI is required to submit a report to the Legislature on the grant program.

**Safety Net.** The Safety Net threshold is reduced from the current 2.3 times the average per-pupil expenditure to 1.8 for school districts that meet any of the following criteria:

- The school district has fewer than 1,000 full-time equivalent students;
- The school district has an identified students percentage of at least 60 percent under the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP); or
- The school district has at least 60 percent of students enrolled in the Transitional Bilingual Instructional Program

The Safety Net threshold is reduced from the current 2.3 times the average per-pupil expenditure to 2.0 for all other school districts that do not meet the above criteria.

OSPI is required to distribute Safety Net awards quarterly, rather than annually, if the following criteria are met:

- The Safety Net award is provided for a high cost student who receives special education services from an authorized entity located outside of the state of Washington;
- The school district successfully applied for and received a Safety Net award for the high cost student in a prior school year and the student's placement has not changed since that Safety Net award was granted; and

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 14, April 14–18, 2025**

- The school district meets all other Safety Net award eligibility requirements as determined by the Safety Net Oversight Committee

**General Apportionment.** OSPI is required to change the current 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, instead of a percentage based on the Least Restrictive Environment (LRE) percentage. If a school district's special education expenditures exceed state funding provided by excess cost formulas, the special education Safety Net, and redirected general apportionment revenue, the remaining portion of the BEA amount for special education students must be used prior to other funding sources. Language specifies that the methodology does not prohibit other funding and state allocations from being used for special education programs.

Final expected funding for this, presumably final, version of the bill moves from \$3.58 billion over four years in the original bill to \$530.6 million over four years (\$245.5 million in 2025–27 and \$285.1 million in 2027–29).

Even though the final bill provides a big increase, it falls far short of the original bill—and falls far short of our need (and also far short of the Legislature's constitutional obligation). Nevertheless, we expected legislators to praise themselves; we just did not expect it to happen as soon as it did. Almost immediately following the bill's passage, there was a discussion of the “historic achievement.” The Washington State Standard released a story with the headline: “[Washington takes ‘historic’ first step toward full funding for special education](#),” based off a quote from Representative Gerry Pollet (D-Seattle). Be ready for similar highlights when legislators publish their end-of-session newsletters. (The bill is positive, but the quote reminded me of the old adage, “A thousand mile journey starts with a single step.” Will the Legislature have the political will to take another step—or a million steps to complete the journey? Perhaps if the Supreme Court requires them to do so. Talk of another education lawsuit is heating up, but that is a conversation for another day.)

**SB 5192—MSOC.** Our preferred MSOC vehicle all along was [HB 1338](#). The bill included all of the pieces we asked for: a significant increase in per pupil allocations; a defined annual inflation factor; a regular rebase, and additional support for small school districts. When the bill was adopted by the House Appropriations Committee, however, a striking amendment gutted the bill. The originally proposed 20 percent increases in per pupil allocations was reduced to about three percent, the inflationary factor and rebase were removed, while the support for small schools remained (but was lowered). Ultimately, the House could not even get the bill to the Floor.

This forced us to shift to the “backup” bill, SB 5192. This was a positive bill; it just was not the premium bill we helped to draft. As introduced, the bill would have merged each MSOC category, funding them as a lump sum—although it would have increased total funding by about twelve percent. It also included a specific inflation factor. The bill changed the current accountability mechanism (reporting to your community), requiring an annual report to OSPI using the individual MSOC categories. Like SB 5263 above, this bill also went through the ringer as it progressed through the legislative process. The ultimate slap in the face was a striking amendment in the House Appropriations Committee which stripped the additional investment in MSOC, replacing it with only Maintenance Level figures—funding already required in the Operating Budget and would have been included with or without this bill.



The bill stalled in the House Rules Committee and we received word from House Leadership that they were not hearing enough about MSOC. Obviously, this is not true, but rather than stand by and call legislators liars, we called their bluff. Along with other associations, including WSPTA and WSSDA, WASA sent an Action Alert to our members encouraging you to immediately send a short message or lay in a call to your legislators, House budget-writers, and Leadership. The response was overwhelming and SB 5192 was put on the House Floor Calendar shortly after. Was this due to our efforts? We may never know; however, imagine if we did nothing and the bill died in Rules.

When the bill hit the House Floor another striking amendment was waiting. Without even reading it, we presumed it could not be any worse than the drubbing the bill took in Committee. As adopted by the full House, SB 5192 retains the lump sum funding, increasing funding from the Maintenance Level of \$1,579.01 per pupil to \$1,614.28 (a 2.23 percent increase). The specific inflation factor (IPD) is retained.

The new accountability mechanism is retained, but rather than school districts reporting expenditures using the current MSOC categories, the list of reporting elements is expanded. Specifically, school districts must annually report to OSPI all expenditures for materials, supplies, and operating costs including, but not limited to, expenditures in the following disaggregated categories:

- Technology, including further disaggregation within this category for technology devices, technology support staff, software licensing, and technology or software maintenance and repair;
- Election fees associated with school district board of directors elections;
- Utilities;
- Insurance;
- Curriculum and textbooks not included under the technology category;
- Library materials not included under the technology category;
- Other supplies not included under other categories;
- Nontechnology-related contracted instructional professional development for certificated and classified staff;
- Facilities maintenance materials, supplies, and operating costs not funded by transfers from other funds;
- Security and central office administration;
- Dues and fees; and
- Property and equipment not funded by transfers from other funds

OSPI must also report additional categories as determined necessary to meet other state and federal reporting requirements.

Ultimately, the bill will provide for an increase of \$35.27 per student (above Maintenance Level)—along with another \$4.79 per student in grades 9–12. The fiscal note has not yet been updated; however, funding should be around \$40 million (\$35 x 1.1 million students) for one year, which should equate to about \$90 million in 2025–27. Beyond disappointing.

## AEA

By Mitch Denning

AEA has had a fairly interesting week as Wednesday was the opposite house cutoff. [ESSB 5192, Materials, Supplies and Operating Costs](#), was approved by the House by a vote of 85-12. However, it was a substantially lower funded amount than when it was approved at \$174 Million by the Senate on March 6. AEA will watch how the Senate will respond to the House's funding level. With the conference operating budget expected to be released early next week, the budget writers will most likely be making their decisions based on the amount of available revenue.

On Wednesday, the House also passed [ESSB 5263, Special Education Funding](#), by a vote of 97-0. As expected, they reduced the special education multipliers for Kindergarten through age 21, but did retain the removal of the enrollment cap. It also contains various provisions from HB 1357. AEA prefers the policy and funding in the Senate's version of the bill, as it's better for our special ed students and staff. In terms of funding, we believe the final numbers will be somewhere between \$189 Million (House) and \$967 Million (Senate), again depending on the amount of available revenue.

Speaking of available revenues, on Wednesday and yesterday, the House Finance Committee and Senate Ways & Means Committee held public hearings on a flurry of House and Senate revenue bills. There's at least one more hearing tomorrow, and executive sessions for the bills in each committee today and tomorrow. AEA is watching this process quite closely and is hoping for an adjournment on April 27.

Regarding the capital budget, the bi-partisan group of caucus leaders continue to discuss the various provisions of the final capital budget. AEA supports the provisions found in both [PSSB 1216](#) and [PSSB 5195](#).

## Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

### Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

*"Ping pong, not just a game; it's a lifestyle."*

Anonymous

*"I'd agree with you, but then we'd both be wrong."*

Anonymous

This week's report is short. As the legislative chambers bounce bills back and forth in order to achieve final passages/agreements, battle over proposed revenue bills and await the mysterious, (soon to appear?) budget. Much is in play.

Below is a short list of bills that have made or will make it to the Governor for his action. At this point, letters to his office outlining concerns or advocating support is the only option available for potential influence on the success or failure of a bill.

The address to address a desired action by the Governor is:

<https://governor.wa.gov/contacting-governor/contacting-governors-office/send-gov-ferguson-e-message>

or call 1-800-833-6384 or 360-902-4111.

Other contact information would be [Sahar.fathi@gov.wa.gov](mailto:Sahar.fathi@gov.wa.gov)

**Re: Pensions/Other:**

1. **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.

This bill passed both Houses and will be sent to the Governor for action.

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

The bill passed both Houses and will be sent to the Governor for action.

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

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

This second substitute House bill: Extends employment protection rights and coverage protections in the Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML) Program.

It passed both Houses and will be sent to the Governor for action.

**HB 1270**: Concerning automatic deferred compensation enrollment for county, municipal, and other political subdivision employees.

This bill allows local governments to automatically enroll new employees in Deferred Compensation Programs.

This bill passed both Houses and will be sent to the Governor for action.

**SHB 1308**: Concerning access to personnel records.

This bill requires a private employer (including school districts) to provide an employee or former employee with a copy of the employee's personnel file within 21 calendar days of a request, and a public employer to do so in accordance with the Public Records Act. • Requires a private employer to provide to a former employee, upon written request, a statement of the employee's discharge date and reasons, if any, for the discharge. • Allows a private cause of action by an employee or former employee against a private employer for violations of the requirements to provide a copy of a personnel file and a written discharge statement.

It passed both Houses and will be sent to the Governor.

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

This bill passed both Houses has been sent to the Governor for signature.

**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.

The bill passed both Houses and will be sent to the Governor for action.

**ESHB 1875**: Allowing the use of paid sick leave to prepare for or participate in certain immigration proceedings.

The bill passed both Houses and will be sent to the Governor for action.

**HB 1934**: Concerning the disclosure of information pertaining to complainants, accusers, and witnesses in an employment investigation.

This bill amends the Public Records Act by requiring employee images, agency job titles, email addresses, and phone numbers be redacted in workplace investigations of discrimination or harassment, except that the names and titles of elected officials are not redacted if they are the complainants. • Requires that alteration of employee voices on audio recorded during the investigation retains inflection and tone.

It has passed both Houses and is awaiting action from the Governor.

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

This bill passed both Houses and will be sent to the Governor for action.

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

This bill passed both Houses and will be sent to the Governor for action.

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

The bill passed both Houses and will be sent to the Governor for action.



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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