

# TWIO

*This Week In Olympia*

WEEK 2—IN THIS ISSUE:

January 24, 2025



- Big Three Update
- Big Three Resources
- AEA

- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

## About TWIO

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

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



## Big Three Update

As we discussed last week, legislation addressing the Big Three—Special Education, Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs, and Pupil Transportation—has been introduced:

- Special Education: [SB 5263](#) and [SB 5307/HB 1310](#)
- MSOC: [SB 5192](#) and [HB 1338](#)
- Pupil Transportation: [SB 5187](#)

The only missing piece was a Pupil Transportation bill from the House. This morning, [HB 1579](#) was introduced giving us a full slate of bills requested by the Big Three Coalition. HB 1579 is a companion to SB 5187.

There will continue to be additional bills introduced on these issues (particularly Special Education); however, these are the major bills that we requested.

On Wednesday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee held a public hearing exclusively addressing these issues. Before we delve into details, I want to pause and express our deep appreciation for the many, many administrators (and other educators) that took the time to respond to our “Action Alert,” urging you to sign up “Pro” on these bills. Last week, we discussed how this may turn into a numbers game, as we were expecting resistance from some organizations—specifically, the Conservative Ladies of Washington. Last year, they flooded sign in rosters with opposition to multiple bills addressing education-related issues. They have huge concerns about cultural/social issues, but they also get really revved up about funding issues. Their ultimate message is that K–12 education “funding continues to go up, while student achievement goes down.” Using that philosophy, they sign in and/or testify with strong opposition to most legislation that would provide additional investments in education.

In addition to showing more support than opponents showed opposition, we wanted to send a message to the Legislature that educators were serious about advancing the Big Three. Senator Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island), Chair of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, wanted to make the same statement and urged us to set a goal of getting 1,000 “Pro” sign-ups for each bill. Well, we blew past the requested goal:

- SB 5187 (Pupil Transportation): 2,450 people registered their position. Of that total, 2,407 were “Pro,” 43 were “Con,” and 2 registered as “Other”

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 2, Jan 20–24, 2025**

*Continued*

- SB 5192 (MSOC): 3,637 people registered. 2,539 were “Pro,” 1,094 were “Con,” and 4 were “Other”
- SB 5263 (Special Education—Pedersen): 2,939 registered. 2,668 were “Pro,” 262 were “Con,” and 9 registered as “Other”
- SB 5307 (Special Education—Wellman): 1,602 registered. 1,368 were “Pro,” 233 were “Con,” and 1 was “Other.”

I should note, these substantial numbers of individuals signing in with their position are IN ADDITION to the 166 superintendents, board members, parents, and other educators that signed up to publicly testify; while a grand total of six individuals signed in to testify in opposition.

Most of the individuals who registered their opinion as “Con” did not identify who they were representing; however, multiple people noted they were with the Conservative Ladies of Washington, and it is clear they comprised the majority of the opposition. On Wednesday morning, they urged their members to sign in as opposing SB 5192, saying, in part:

SB 5192 is a substantial increase in education funding, with no change in student achievement. These new allocations are higher, and the mechanisms for future increases through inflation adjustments ensure that this spending will continue to grow. This represents not just an increase in base funding but also in targeted areas like career and technical education, support for disadvantaged students, and operational costs.

This statement shows the organization has a fundamental misunderstanding of K–12 funding—a misunderstanding that they would rather not have corrected. Good for them for rallying 1,000 members to say “No.” Too bad for them, educators and parents in support of the bill more than doubled their numbers.

So, kudos to administrators and other educators for jumping into this fight. This sends a huge message to legislators, especially Leadership. It is important to understand, however, that this is not a one-shot deal. We know our opponents will continue to rev their engines; we have to do the same. We encourage you to continue to engage with our local legislators throughout the remaining 93 days of this session—and be on the lookout for future “Action Alerts.” Thank you, again!

Following bill briefings from Committee staff, Wednesday’s hearing started with a panel from association leaders, Joel Aune of WASA, Tricia Lubach of WSSDA, and Melissa Stone of WSPTA. A strategic move, our goal was to clearly demonstrate that our associations—collectively—are in lock-step, urging the Legislature to amply fund basic education, as required by the constitution.

The continued underfunding of basic education is understood by members of this Committee, so there was not the need to repeat the mantra from the remaining 160+ individuals that signed in to testify. Once the high-level stage was set, most of the remaining testifiers focused on individual details of the bills which they supported or which they had concerns. Full details of the bills are available in the legislative Bill Reports—available from the bill links above—or for a summary, see the conversation in last week’s [TWIO, January 17](#).

With the details previously discussed, let’s walk through some of the key pros and cons of the bills:

**SB 5263 (Special Education—Pedersen)**. This bill provides increases to the excess cost Multipliers—the major request of the Big Three Coalition, as an increase of the multipliers is the real game-changer. SB 5263 increases the multiplier for students ages three and four and those five year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten from the current 1.2 to 1.6381. There are also increases in the Tiered Multipliers; however, the two tiers are merged into a single category in this bill. Currently, there is a multiplier for special education students that spend LESS than 80 percent of their school day in a general education setting; and a higher multiplier for special

***WASA Legislative Report Podcast***



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

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 2, Jan 20–24, 2025**

*Continued*

education students that spend MORE than 80 percent of their school day in a general education setting. The new, single multiplier would increase the current 1.06 or 1.12 to 1.5289. Testifiers expressed general support for this policy change. Senator Jamie Pedersen (D-Seattle), the bill’s prime sponsor, and Sen. Wellman, the Committee Chair noted separate tiers were created to provide an incentive for school districts to move towards more inclusion; however, both felt this is no longer needed.

Sen. Pedersen, noted the state’s current fiscal circumstances may preclude the Legislature from increasing the multipliers as high as proposed; however, he said, “whatever we can afford would be a step in the right direction.” This was a clear signal of his intentions and his support to substantially increase the multipliers, but also hedged and injected some reality, potentially to temper expectations. In the end, if the multipliers are ultimately lowered in budget discussions, it seems clear that an eventual, more realistic increase (as is currently in the bill) will be on Pedersen’s priority list.

The bill also lowers the special education safety net threshold from the current 2.3 times the average per-pupil (FTE) expenditure to 1.5. This change, which has been consistently requested, was almost universally supported in the public hearing.

SB 5263 would also eliminate the current 16.0 percent enrollment cap. Again, an issue that has been regularly requested—and was supported in Committee. Sen. Wellman noted that she was a long-time opponent of lifting or eliminating the cap; however, she has changed her mind and now supports the removal.

Also, an interesting note about Sen. Pedersen’s introduction of the bill. Traditionally, in Committee, legislative staff brief the bill, then the prime sponsor makes some statements before opening the full public hearing. Pedersen made a number of key points in his opening statement, probably all of which we would concur; however, his most moving comment was about the current underfunding of special education. He said, “State and federal law requires ample funding of special education—how can we say this is not basic education?” No one in the audience clapped (really not appropriate); however, we were all pleased that the Senate Majority Leader essentially called out his colleagues and made one of the key points we have been raising for months (or years).

**SB 5307 (Special Education—Wellman)**. This bill, requested by Superintendent Reykdal, would increase the multiplier for students ages three and four and those five year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten to the same multiplier as SB 5263, from the current 1.2 to 1.6381. This bill maintains the two Tiered Multipliers and increases both. The multiplier for special education students that spend LESS than 80 percent of their school day in a general education setting is increased from the current 1.06 to 1.447; and the multiplier for special education students that spend MORE than 80 percent of their school day in a general education setting is increased from the current 1.12 to 1.5289 (which is the same multiplier for the single tier in SB 5263). Testifiers expressed support for increasing the multipliers, but most noted the higher level multiplier in the single tier in the previous bill.

SB 5307 also lowers the special education safety net threshold from the current 2.3 times the average per-pupil (FTE) expenditure to 1.5. This is the same as the previous bill; however, this bill would also distribute safety net awards on a quarterly basis, rather than once per year. This new distribution model was widely supported, as it would help with districts’ cash flow.

Like SB 5263, SB 5307 would eliminate the current 16.0 percent enrollment cap, and was widely supported.

A major difference between this bill and the previous bill are a series of directives to OSPI. OSPI is required to: annually review data from school districts, including the percentage of students receiving special education services, to ensure there is not a disproportionate identification of students; and provide technical assistance

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 2, Jan 20–24, 2025**

*Continued*

to school districts with disproportionate data. These are required duties; however, the bill also provides a list of activities in which OSPI MAY engage, including: providing professional development in inclusionary practices to local education agencies, schools, and community partners; and maintaining common templates and resources including a statewide tool for Individualized Education Programs (NOTE: there is a separate bill, requested by OSPI, that would allow the agency to deploy a statewide online template for Individual Education Programs (IEP)). OSPI must annually report on these activities to the Legislature. (It should be noted that OSPI is permitted to set aside up to .005 of the multiplier funding to support the above activities.) The Inclusionary Practice Project has shown benefits to students and several testifiers expressed support for professional development to continue moving forward with inclusion.

Finally, this bill requires OSPI to change the current general apportionment proration methodology, stating that the proration of general apportionment funding allocated to the special education program may not be based on an individual district's least restrictive environment. OSPI is allowed to adopt a uniform percentage of general apportionment funding for special education students for proration and allocation.

Committee staff provided a [side-by-side](#) of the two special education bills, which may be of use.

SB 5263 (Pedersen) has been scheduled for executive action in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Thursday, January 30, 10:30 a.m. SB 5307 has not yet been scheduled for executive action and is not expected to be. The running assumption is that SB 5263 will be amended, merging some the details from SB 5307 into SB 5263. As I noted before, aside from the details within the bills, the real positive of SB 5263 is that it is not only prime-sponsored by the Senate Majority Leader, but it is co-sponsored by Senator John Braun (R-Centralia), the Senate Minority Leader. Not only is the bill bipartisan, but it also has some weight behind it, with the two party Caucus Leaders on point.

**[SB 5192](#) (MSOC).** This bill provides for an increase in per student allocations for Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC). The bill, however, does not increase allocations for each of the current MSOC categories. Instead, the eight K–12 categories are collapsed, as well as the five grades 9–12 categories, and the funding is provided as a lump sum. The funding proposed (K–12: \$1723.42; 9–12: \$229.37) is an increase of approximately 10 percent. Language specifies that the increased funding is “intended to address growing material, supply, and operating costs and may not be expended for any other purpose.” Um, yes. School districts costs are far outpacing state funding for operating costs. That's why we asked for this bill. The collapsing of the individual MSOC categories was not heavily discussed; however, there was some concern about the lump sum funding.

Although the individual categories are eliminated, the same categories must be used in a new accountability system. Annually, districts would have to report to OSPI all expenditures for materials, supplies, and operating costs, disaggregated by each of the categories previously outlined in law. While I do not recall anyone discussing this issue, it is concerning. Under current law, school districts are held accountable by their own communities using the current system that has been established. It seems that reporting to OSPI is just another opportunity for the state agency to put their fingers in our business.

The funding increases above would be increased annually by inflation, defined as the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD).

A major (positive) change included in the bill is the calculation of enrollment for allocations. The bill clarifies that a school district's full-time equivalent student enrollment is the average of the district's prior three school years' total annual average full-time equivalent enrollment. The thought is that this would provide for more stability, without allocations going up or down, potentially dramatically, each year depending on enrollment.

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 2, Jan 20–24, 2025**

*Continued*

SB 5192 has been scheduled for executive action in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Thursday, January 30, 10:30 a.m.

**HB 1338** (MSOC). Of all the Big Three bills on the table, this is probably the best of the bunch. We expressed specific needs and requests to legislators and Representative April Berg (D-Mill Creek) worked with us and legislative staff to craft a bill that incorporates just about every one of our requests.

Unlike SB 5192, HB 1338 maintains the current eight K–12 MSOC categories, as well as the current five grade 9–12 MSOC enhancement categories. While SB 5192’s 10 percent increase is substantial, it does not meet our even more significant shortfall. HB 1338 provides \$1,879.76 per student for K–12 and \$250.72 per student in 9–12. This equates to an increase of over 20 percent.

Like SB 5192, there is a specific inflationary factor increase, defined by IPD. This is the ONE area that does not align with our request. The first ask was for a specific inflation factor—done. The second part of the ask, however, was to define inflation based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Rep. Berg was not willing to go there, but IPD will still provide for a real inflationary increase, rather than the current increases based on an arbitrary definition of “inflation” (i.e., “whatever we decide it is”).

HB 1338 also provides for an enhancement in the current MSOC Small School Factor. The bill provides a minimum allocation per certificated staff unit provided above the school prototypes of \$16,870.44.

Even though the bill provides for an annual inflationary increase, we wanted to make sure school districts never again are put behind the 8-ball by having costs escalate beyond funding, so we asked for a regular review and rebase. The bill provides for a rebase every four years, beginning in the 2029–30 School Year.

HB 1338 also makes two positive moves—which was not a part of our request. First, funding is provided to lower average class sizes in Skills Center programs, from the current 19.00 students per teacher to 16.67 students per teacher. Second, funding for specific CTE programs, which are currently funded in the Operating Budget, is specified in statute, and required to be annually increased by inflation. Exploratory Career and Technical Education courses for students in grades seven through 12 would be provided \$1,799.57 per student; Preparatory Career and Technical Education courses for students in grades nine through 12 offered in a high school would be provided \$1,799.57 per student; and Preparatory Career and Technical Education courses for students in grades 11 and 12 offered through a Skills Center would be provided \$2,159.48 per student.

Next week, we were anticipating a similar “Big Three Day” in the House Appropriations Committee. They are set to hear three special education bills—**HB 1310**; **HB 1267**; and **HB 1357**—described below; however, they have not added the MSOC bill (HB 1338) or the Pupil Transportation Bill (HB 1579). Late arriving, we were not anticipating HB 1579 would be heard; however, we had some indications HB 1338 would be heard. After the weekly schedule was released, with HB 1338 absent, we pressed Representative Timm Ormsby (D-Spokane), Chair of the House Appropriations Committee, and other leaders, to add the MSOC bill, but so far, they have not relented. There is some conversation that it will be heard the following week (Week 4), but at this point, this is just speculation.

**SB 5187** (Pupil Transportation). This bill would require OSPI to perform an analysis of school district transportation costs and allocations following the 2026–27 School Year. The analysis, due to the Legislature by June 1, 2028, would be required to address the mileage, ridership, and costs for each district, disaggregated by the following student categories:

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 2, Jan 20–24, 2025**

*Continued*

- Students who require special transportation services to access special education services documented in an approved Individualized Education Program;
- Students who meet the definition of homeless where transportation is required by the McKinney-Vento Act or other federal requirements;
- Students who are in foster care where transportation is required outside of the normal school district boundary; and
- Students attending a Skills Center

In the last few years, “special passengers” have had an increasing focus. “Special passengers,” as outlined above include special education students, homeless students, and foster care students. For purposes of this bill, however, an extra student category is “students attending a Skills Center.” This inclusion was mentioned in testimony, garnering some public support.

After OSPI completes their analysis, they are required to develop a transparent, predictable, and comprehensive student transportation funding model that addresses the diverse needs of students and the unique characteristics of school districts. Specifically, the new funding model must be inclusive of student transportation services for the disaggregated student categories addressed in the analysis (described above); and the new funding model must include mechanisms to address the unique transportation challenges faced by high population density urban school districts and rural, geographically large districts that have a relatively low number of schools in proportion to the geographic size of the school district.

This required analysis and required new funding model mirror pupil transportation legislation introduced and discussed in the last couple of sessions and a major criticism remains: the deadline. OSPI’s analysis would not be required to be completed until June 1, 2028. And the bill is unclear on when a new funding model must be completed. Let’s assume, however, that a new funding model is developed in concert with the analysis. Even if that is the case, June 1, 2028, would likely be the earliest date the new model would be available (it does seem unreasonable that the model, based on the analysis, would be completed simultaneously, but bear with me). If that were the case, the earliest the Legislature could discuss the model, and potentially adopt and implement it, is the 2029 Session. Assuming that happened, would the new model be in place in conjunction with the adoption of the 2029–31 Operating Budget? It seems doubtful, but continuing in the hypothetical, let’s assume it is a part of that two-year budget. That means the absolute earliest we would have a new pupil transportation funding system on-line is the 2029–30 School Year. Four years from now. And this is best case scenario, which does not seem very realistic.

We have been pressing for a new funding model since 2022. Under the best case scenario, a new funding model would be in place eight years after we first asked for a model to provide a transparent, predictable, and amply funded (basic education) program. Now, step back into reality and realize implementation of a new funding model would likely be in place well-after the 2029–30 School Year.

Potentially there is some good news. Because we have been talking about this for so long, OSPI has already done some work on this. OSPI staff testified in favor of SB 5187—and specifically stated they already have “some ideas” and are “ready to go.” If that is a fact, perhaps we should forget about the three year study, put their ideas on the table, and solve this problem in 2025. I’m not putting any money on this gamble.

A final piece of SB 5187 is a focus on homeless students. In addition to funding provided under the pupil transportation funding model, OSPI would be required to provide additional funds to school districts in the amount of \$400 per student for homeless students that require special transportation due to the requirements of the federal McKinney-Vento Act. These additional funds would be restricted

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 2, Jan 20–24, 2025**

*Continued*

and only allowed to be used to address transportation costs associated with these students. Additionally, current required reporting would be expanded to require school districts to report the number of students requiring special transportation due to requirements of the McKinney-Vento Act.

SB 5187 is slated for executive action in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Thursday, January 30, 10:30 a.m.

As noted above, there are three special education bills that will be heard in the House Appropriations Committee, Thursday, January 30, 4:00 p.m.: HB 1310, HB 1267, HB 1357.

**HB 1310**—This bill is easy to describe, as it is an identical companion to SB 5307, as described above.

**HB 1267**—This bill, similar to legislation introduced last session, addresses changes to the current 16.0 percent special education enrollment cap. First, school districts with fewer than 2,500 full-time equivalent students; school districts that received safety net awards in the prior school year; and school districts where at least 10 percent of enrollment is identified as having a military parent would not be subject to a funded enrollment limit.

For all other districts, the enrollment cap would be phased out:

- In the 2024–25 school year, the enrollment cap would remain at 16.0 percent;
- In the 2025–26 school year, the enrollment cap would increase to 16.5 percent;
- In the 2026–27 and 2027–28 school years, the cap would be 17.0 percent; and
- Beginning in the 2028–B29 school year, the cap would be removed and all students eligible for and receiving special education must generate excess cost allocations.

The bill would require OSPI to determine whether school districts and charter schools are overidentifying students as eligible for special education or overproviding special education services to students beyond what is required by their Individualized Education Programs (IEP). If a school district or charter school is determined to be overidentifying students as eligible for special education or overproviding special education services to students beyond what is required by their IEP, then OSPI is required to intervene and establish a corrective action plan with the school district or charter school.

OSPI is required to communicate any determination resulting in a corrective action plan to the State Auditor. In the school year following a determination resulting in a corrective action, the State Auditor must audit for compliance with the corrective action plan a school district or charter school with an enrollment percent for special education that exceeds 16.0 percent. The State Auditor must report the audit findings to OSPI.

If the State Auditor finds that a school district or charter school audited has not timely implemented corrective actions identified by OSPI, OSPI must limit the excess cost allocation by 16.0 percent.

**HB 1357**—This bill would support additional funding for special education and inclusionary practices. Multipliers, using the current two-tiered model would be slightly increased. The multiplier for special education students that spend LESS than 80 percent of their school day in a general education setting is increased from the current 1.06 to 1.09; and the multiplier for special education students that spend MORE than 80 percent of their school day in a general education setting is increased from the current 1.12 to 1.18. (Pre-K students would continue to receive a multiplier of 1.2.)

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 2, Jan 20–24, 2025**

*Continued*

Subject to funding, this bill would also require OSPI to award grants to up to 25 pilot schools to support school-wide centers of excellence for inclusionary practices. 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.

Beginning December 1, 2026, OSPI would be required to submit a report to the Legislature on the grant program.

## **Big Three Resources**

As we continue to wade through this legislative session, we again encourage you to be involved in the process. And we will continue to make it as easy as possible.

### **Advocacy Tools**

Your first tool is this newsletter. Continue to follow *This Week in Olympia* throughout the course of the session to stay up-to-date on the status of the Big Three—and other important legislation. We also encourage you to listen to the weekly [Legislative Report Podcast](#), for a quick-hit—7-10 minutes—about current session activities. You are encouraged to subscribe (at the bottom of the Podcast page), using your preferred podcast app, including Spotify, Google Podcasts, Apple Podcasts, and others. If you subscribe, your service will notify you when a new podcast has been posted (we usually release on Monday or Tuesday).

Our education funding website (created with support from ESD 112), located at: [www.waschoolfunding.org](http://www.waschoolfunding.org), provides useful—and easy to understand—information on the current funding dilemma so many school districts currently face. This website is intended to be an “informational” tool, not a specific advocacy tool, so we encourage you to share this with your school board, parents, and community members.

In addition to the funding website, we have also built a [Tool Kit](#)—with talking points, videos, social media content, and other communication resources—to assist and align our members as you engage with your own legislators. Following the Legislative Conference, we posted a set of one-page [Policy Briefs](#) for each of our Big Three priorities: Special Education, MSOC, and Pupil Transportation. The Briefs provide a simple description of the funding problem; how the program is currently funded; and our proposed solution—or “ask.”

### **NEW Fiscal Data**

We have talked a lot about having “message discipline” to ensure we continue speaking with one voice—part of the reason for providing talking points in the Tool Kit—however, in dealing with the Big Three an important part of the message is Fiscal Data. For the last several months, we have been working with ESD Fiscal Officers to collect—and vet—statewide and district-level data regarding the Big Three and the funding gaps between state funding and your expenditures.

This was a herculean project, but we are pleased to share with you the results. We have two pieces for you to use. The first is a [Data Dashboard](#). This is an easy to use tool to review the data in multiple ways. You can pull up data for the Big Three by district (see “District Summary” at the top of the page); by county; and by size of district. You can review individual years and/or individual categories. It is very easy to navigate and provides a ton of data.

In addition to the [Data Dashboard](#), we have the raw data for your use. Using the Dashboard, you can navigate and sort the data in a way that is most useful to you; however, some of you like to see the behind-the-scenes information. The full data runs for each priority have been uploaded to the Tool Kit in the Folder titled: [“Big 3 Financial Data.”](#)



***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 2, Jan 20–24, 2025**

*Continued*

NOTE: AESD, and specifically the individual ESD Fiscal Officers, put a lot of work into collecting data and developing this Dashboard; we appreciate their partnership with us! Special thanks to Steven Lord and Justin Lanting, PSESD, and Jennifer Priddy, ESD 113, for many extra hours in collecting and packaging this information for us—and all of you.

## **AEA**

By Mitch Denning

On Wednesday, AEA testified on four bills, all heard in Senate Early Learning & K–12. We supported [SB 5187](#), **providing adequate and predictable student transportation**. This bill is needed because the current STARS model is not adequate and predicable. It would require OSPI to do a cost and allocation analysis of districts' current pupil transportation programs, develop a new model for funding which is adequate and predicable, and provide \$400 per student who qualifies for the provisions of the McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act. It's scheduled to move out of this committee on January 30.

We testified PRO on [SB 5307](#), **special education funding**, which increases the special ed multiplier, eliminates the special ed enrollment cap, and lowers the qualifications for special ed safety net.

We also testified PRO on [SB 5263](#), **special education funding**, which is similar to SB 5307. This bill is also scheduled to move out of this committee on January 30.

Representing WAMOA, Doug Vanderleest, maintenance and operations director, Franklin Pierce SD, and WAMOA legislative chair, testified PRO on [SB 5192](#), **school district Material, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC)**. The challenges of inflation have eroded the districts' ability to pay for basic goods and services due to decreasing purchasing power. Notwithstanding that older buildings are expensive to maintain, the energy codes now require expensive parts and highly trained individuals to assist in their maintenance. As a result, increased MSOC funding is critical to keeping these investments properly going forward. This bill is also scheduled to move out of this committee on January 30.

As reported in last week's *TWIO*, on Thursday, January 16, WAMOA testified PRO in Senate Early Learning & K–12 on [SB 5190](#), which would extend the deadline for school districts who have buildings that need to be updated to comply with the provisions of the Clean Buildings Act of 2019. Yesterday, this bill moved out of this committee with one amendment which clarifies that the provisions apply to private as well as public schools.

The bill however sent to the Senate Environmental, Energy & Technology Committee rather than the Senate Ways & Means Committee & Senate Rules Committee.

## **Pensions/Health Benefits**

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

### **Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues**

*“Everything comes at a cost. Just what are you willing to pay for it?”*

—Serena Williams

Committee hearings have sped up as have Executive Sessions where bills are being passed out of their committees. The process of legislating continues at a brisk pace.

Meanwhile, a brief summary of some selected bills and/or issues is below:

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 2, Jan 20–24, 2025**

*Continued*

1. The Select Committee on Pension Policy had unanimously approved agency request legislation to restore the permanent COLA for TRS/ PRS Plans 1 members. [SB 5113/ HB 1292](#) creates an annual increase to the retirement benefits of retirees in the Public Employees’ Retirement System and the Teachers’ Retirement System Plan 1, of up to 3 percent. A hearing before the Senate Ways and Means Committee will be held January 23. Cost is projected at \$92 Million for 2025–27 rising to \$138 Million in 2027–29 and continuing to increase. That is why [SB 5357](#) has been introduced. That bill resets rates for past benefit enhancements and amortizes the cost over a 15-year period (instead of the current 10-year period.). • Provides that the cost of the new Public Employees’ Retirement System and Teachers’ Retirement System Plan 1 benefit improvements be amortized over a 15-year period. • Modifies (reduces) rates set by the Pension Funding Council for the 2025–27 fiscal biennium. The bill was heard January 23 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee and testimony favored SB 5113.
2. [SB 5085](#) has been introduced to establish a Legacy Retirement System. The bill merges the assets, liabilities, and membership of Law Enforcement Officers’ and Firefighters’ Retirement System Plan 1, Public Employees’ Retirement System Plan 1 (PERS Plan 1), and the Teachers’ Retirement System Plan 1 (TRS Plan 1) retirement systems into the new Legacy Retirement System. • Creates an annual cost of living adjustment to the retirement benefits of retirees in the PERS Plan 1 and TRS Plan 1, of up to three percent. • Eliminates the remaining unfunded actuarial accrued liability and benefit improvement rates., merging PERS/TRS Plans 1 and LEOFF Plan 1 into a single system.

This would also establish and fund a permanent COLA for PERS/TRS Plans 1 members. A hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee was held January 23. LEOFF members objected to the use of these dollars.

3. [SB 5114](#) has been introduced concerning covering the premium costs of insurance during the month of one’s death. It provides a full month of public pension benefits paid in the month that a retiree dies. Senate Ways & Means Committee held a hearing on the bill January 23.
4. There has been no action on updating a sunset provision in [HB 1699](#) which currently allows retired administrators to work in smaller districts for 1040 hours. This opportunity will end July 1, 2025, if not changed. However, there is little data supplied from the field that shows a need, so this change is not likely to occur. The opportunity will lapse.
5. [SB 5086/ HB 1330](#) have been introduced. These bills seek to consolidate PEBB and SEBB. The Health Care Authority had recently submitted a report looking toward consolidation. A fiscal note has been prepared but is not available yet. [SB 5086](#) has been scheduled for public hearing on January 30 before Senate Ways & Means Committee. More information is needed in order to assess this bill.

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

[HB 1213](#): Expanding protections for workers in the state paid family and medical leave program.

**This bill:** Reduces the minimum claim for benefits under the Washington Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML) Program from eight consecutive hours to four consecutive hours. • Extends employment protection rights in the PFML Program to any employee who began employment with their current employer at least 90 calendar days before taking leave, regardless of the size of the employer. • Allows employers to prevent stacking of certain employment protection rights by extending employment

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 2, Jan 20–24, 2025**

*Continued*

protection in the PFML Program to periods of unpaid leave protected by the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act, so long as the employer provides certain notices to the employee, and providing that employment protection expires after certain periods. • Expands health care coverage protection during any period in which an employee receives PFML Program benefits and is also entitled to employment protection.

It is scheduled for Executive Session by House Labor on January 31. No fiscal note is available. (So, the committee may be voting this bill out during the planned executive session without any sense of the costs to those most affected.)

**SB 5041**: Concerning unemployment insurance benefits for striking or lockout workers.

This bill: Allows individuals unemployed due to a labor strike to receive unemployment insurance (UI) benefits following a specified disqualification period and the waiting week, provided that the labor strike is not found to be prohibited by federal or state law in a final judgment. • Removes the provision disqualifying an individual for UI benefits based on an employer-initiated lockout resulting from a strike against another employer in a multi-employer bargaining unit.

A public hearing was held January 21 before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee. Again, no fiscal note is available at this time.

**SB 5291/HB 1415**: Implementing the recommendations of the long-term services and supports trust commission.

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

SB 5291 has been scheduled for Executive Session on January 31 before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee. No fiscal note is available.

**SB 5292**: Concerning paid family and medical leave rates.

This bill: Requires the Employment Security Department Commissioner to set the paid family and medical leave program premium rate based on the Office of Actuarial Services annual report. • Mandates the Office of Actuarial Services annual report to provide for a rate to close the rate collection year with a three-month reserve, in addition to the current requirement to maintain a four-year solvency. • Eliminates the statutory formula used to calculate the rate and the 1.2 percent rate cap.

The bill has a public hearing January 21 before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee. The fiscal note details agency projected costs to implement the bill but there was no projection of costs on employers.

# 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	H EL & Human Svc	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 State Govt & T	Abbarno
<a href="#">HB 1079</a> (SB 5193)	Remote testing	H Education	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1085</a> (SB 5272)	School safety/penalties	H Community Safe	Schmidt
<a href="#">HB 1116</a>	Election day	H Approps	Mena
<a href="#">HB 1120</a>	School staff salary alloc.	H Approps	Shavers
<a href="#">HB 1121</a>	Work restrictions/age 16, 17	H Labor & Workpl	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="#">HB 1136</a>	Student navigational support	H Postsec Ed & W	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 Education	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 ConsPro&Bus	Reeves
<a href="#">HB 1213</a>	Paid family & medical leave	H Labor & Workpl	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="#">HB 1257</a> (SB 5253)	Special education services	H Education	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="#">HB 1273</a>	Dual credit program access	H Education	Paul
<a href="#">HB 1280</a> (SB 5358)	Career & tech. ed./6th grade	H Approps	Shavers
<a href="#">HB 1285</a>	Financial education	H Education	Rude
<a href="#">HB 1289</a>	Public school survey info.	H Education	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="#">HB 1296</a>	Public education system	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1298</a> (SB 5158)	Student athlete insurance	H Postsec Ed & W	Berg
<a href="#">HB 1303</a> (SB 5380)	Environmental justice	H Env & Energy	Mena
<a href="#">HB 1308</a> (SB 5345)	Access to personnel records	H Labor & Workpla	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 Cap Budget	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="#">HB 1338</a>	School operating costs	H Approps	Berg
<a href="#">HB 1339</a> (SB 5373)	Even-numbered year elections	H State Govt & T	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1352</a> (SB 5270)	Educator support/nurses	H Education	Bernbaum
<a href="#">HB 1356</a>	K-12 funding	H Finance	Bergquist
<a href="#">HB 1357</a>	Special education funding	H Approps	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1387</a> (SB 5293)	Prevailing wage/public works	H Labor & Workpl	Schmidt
<a href="#">HB 1393</a>	Commencement/cultural exp.	H Education	McEntire
<a href="#">HB 1404</a> (SB 5352)	Free school meals	H Approps	Berg
<a href="#">HB 1414</a>	CTE careers work group	H Education	Connors
<a href="#">HB 1434</a> (SB 5106)	Eid al-Fitr & Eid al-Adha	H State Govt & T	Salahuddin

<a href="#">HB 1446</a>	George Washington's birthday	H State Govt & T	Abell
<a href="#">HB 1448</a>	Local elections	H State Govt & T	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1450</a>	Transition to kindergarten	H Education	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1467</a> (SB 5357)	Actuarial pension funding	H Approps	Fitzgibbon
<a href="#">HB 1471</a> (SB 5392)	BSA transfers	H Approps	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 1473</a>	Wildfire BSA appropriations	H Approps	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1474</a>	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Approps	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1475</a>	National board bonuses	H Approps	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1479</a>	Office of native ed. grants	H Education	Lekanoff
<a href="#">HB 1483</a> (SB 5423)	Digital electronics/repair	H Tech, Econ Dev	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1489</a>	Childhood ed./impl. dates	H Approps	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 1503</a>	Digital equity	H Tech, Econ Dev	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="#">HB 1543</a>	Clean buildings standard	H Env & Energy	Doglio
<a href="#">HB 1547</a> (SB 5126)	Student mental health net.	H Education	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1556</a>	HS completers/CTC tuition	H Postsec Ed & Wk	Entenman
<a href="#">HB 1557</a> (SB 5308)	Guaranteed admissions prg.	H Postsec Ed & Wk	Reed
<a href="#">HB 1565</a>	Dual enrollment scholarship	H Postsec Ed & Wk	Paul
<a href="#">HB 1579</a>	School transportation	H Postsec Ed & W	Nance
<a href="#">HJR 4201</a>	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">SB 5003</a>	School security grants	S EL/K-12	Torres
<a href="#">SB 5004</a>	School emergency response	S EL/K-12	Torres
<a href="#">SB 5007</a>	Chronically absent students	S EL/K-12	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5008</a>	Public school tools	S EL/K-12	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5009</a>	Student transp. allocation	S EL/K-12	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5012</a>	Interscholastic athletics	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
<a href="#">SB 5025</a>	Educational interpreters	S EL/K-12	Lovick
<a href="#">SB 5026</a>	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	King
<a href="#">SB 5030</a>	Vital records access	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5035</a>	Voter education	S State Gov/Trib	Chapman
<a href="#">SB 5041</a>	Unemp ins/strikes & lockouts	S Labor & Comm	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="#">SB 5085</a>	Closed retirement plans	S Ways & Means	Robinson
<a href="#">SB 5086</a> (HB 1330)	PEBB & SEBB consolidation	S Ways & Means	Robinson
<a href="#">SB 5095</a>	School construction debt	S EL/K-12	Dhingra
<a href="#">SB 5097</a>	Girls' athletic activities	S EL/K-12	Warnick
<a href="#">SB 5102</a>	Public risk pool records	S Rules 2	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5106</a> (HB 1434)	Eid al-Fitr & Eid al-Adha	S State Gov/Trib	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="#">SB 5123</a>	Discrimination in schools	S EL/K-12	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="#">SB 5142</a>	Eminent domain purchase back	S Law & Justice	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	S Higher Ed & Wo	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="#">SB 5164</a>	Student navigational support	S Higher Ed & Wo	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 EL/K-12	Nobles
<a href="#">SB 5179</a>	Education complaint process	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5180</a>	Schools/gender inclusive	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5181</a>	Parents rights in education	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5183</a> (HB 1203)	Tobacco & nicotine products	S Health & Long-	Nobles



<a href="#">SB 5186</a>	School district elections	S EL/K-12	Krishnadasan
<a href="#">SB 5187</a>	Student transportation	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5189</a>	Competency-based education	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5190</a>	School building energy perf.	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5192</a>	School district materials	S EL/K-12	Nobles
<a href="#">SB 5193</a> (HB 1079)	Remote testing	S EL/K-12	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 EL/K-12	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 EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5240</a>	Anaphylaxis med. in schools	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5247</a>	Naselle Youth Camp property	S State Gov/Trib	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5253</a> (HB 1257)	Special education services	S EL/K-12	Cortes
<a href="#">SB 5263</a>	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	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> (HB 1085)	School safety/penalties	S EL/K-12	Lovick
<a href="#">SB 5292</a>	Family & medical leave rates	S Labor & Comm	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> (HB 1557)	Guaranteed admissions prg.	S Higher Ed & Wo	Hansen
<a href="#">SB 5327</a>	Learning standards	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5345</a> (HB 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="#">SB 5357</a> (HB 1467)	Actuarial pension funding	S Ways & Means	Conway
<a href="#">SB 5358</a> (HB 1280)	Career & tech. ed./6th grade	S EL/K-12	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5369</a>	Youth mental health/schools	S EL/K-12	Orwall
<a href="#">SB 5373</a> (HB 1339)	Even-numbered year elections	S State Gov/Trib	Ramos
<a href="#">SB 5378</a>	PFML grants/school districts	S Labor & Comm	Stanford
<a href="#">SB 5386</a>	Schools/sexual assault	S EL/K-12	Orwall

<a href="#">SB 5392</a> (HB 1471)	BSA transfers	S Ways & Means	Robinson
<a href="#">SB 5412</a>	Interfund loans/schools	S EL/K-12	Robinson
<a href="#">SB 5415</a>	CBA financial feasibility	S Ways & Means	Gildon
<a href="#">SB 5418</a>	Charter school contracts	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5423</a> (HB 1483)	Digital electronics/repair	S Environment, E	Stanford
<a href="#">SB 5446</a> (HB 1266)	Commission on boys and men	S State Gov/Trib	Lovick
<a href="#">SJR 8200</a>	School district bond voting	S EL/K-12	Cortes