



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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January 31, 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>.



Budget Update

Washington D.C. There has been a whirlwind of activity around the budget this week—although most of it occurred at the federal level. This newsletter normally stays focused on Washington State activities; however, given the news out of the “other Washington” this week, it seems appropriate to provide an update (although you likely have been watching closely).

On Monday, Matthew J. Vaeth, Acting Director of the Trump Administration’s Office of Management and Budget (OMB), sent [a memo](#) calling for the “temporary pause of agency grant, loan, and other financial assistant programs” to federal Executive Department and Agency Heads. The temporary pause was set to begin the next day, Tuesday, January 28, 5:00 p.m. EST.

Immediately, legislators and state agency heads across the country hit the panic button as they tried to determine what this meant to their federal funding. In Washington, agency heads scrambled to understand the order and for K–12 education, there were concerns about meal programs, impacts on high-poverty academic supports, mental and behavioral health supports—among others.

As everyone was trying to get a handle on potential impacts, lawsuits were filed to derail the pause. On Tuesday afternoon, just before the freeze was to go into effect, a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) part of the funding pause. The stay will remain in place until at least 5:00 p.m. EST, Monday, February 3.

With significant back-and-forth actions in rapid succession, it was hard to feel you had your feet on solid ground. On Wednesday, less than 48 hours after the initial memo, OMB’s Vaeth issued a short memo, simply stating, “OMB Memorandum M-25-13 is rescinded. If you have questions about implementing the President’s Executive Orders, please contact your agency General Counsel.”

But then the next shock hit (with more confusion). Following the release of the second memo, President Trump’s Press Secretary, Karoline Leavitt, [noted on X](#): “This is NOT a rescission of the federal funding freeze. It is simply a rescission of the OMB memo. Why? To end any confusion created by the court’s injunction. The President’s EO’s [Executive Orders] on federal funding remain in full force and effect, and will be rigorously implemented.” Leavitt added in an official press briefing, the rescission of the memo “should effectively end the court case and allow the government to focus on enforcing the president’s orders on controlling federal spending” and noted that President Trump will take more action in the coming weeks and months to address federal funding.

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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With or without the President’s freeze, federal programs and funding will continue to be scrutinized. About [2,600 programs](#) are being reviewed to ensure funding aligns with the new Administration’s positions and policies. Specifically, programs are being reviewed to ensure they do not “advance Marxist equity, transgenderism and Green New Deal social engineering policies.” Additionally, agencies have been asked to answer questions about each budget line, including “Does this program promote gender ideology?” Agencies must respond by February 7.

While the list of programs is exhaustive—and includes education funding—the review will not include a blanket, across-the-board cut, or reduction. Some programs will be spared from reductions, including programs that provide direct benefits to individuals.

Below is a list compiled by OMB of the programs under review (including hyperlinks to the programs and the current funding of the program) within the Department of Education. Remember, just because a program is listed does not automatically mean funding will be frozen, reduced, or eliminated. The list includes ALL DOE programs that will be reviewed.

Department of Education

- [Adult Education National Leadership Activities](#) \$11 million.
- [Adult Education: Basic Grants to States](#) \$715 million.
- [Alaska Native Educational Programs](#) \$44 million.
- [American History and Civics Education](#) \$23 million.
- [American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services](#) \$51 million.
- [American Overseas Research Centers](#) \$1 million.
- [Arts in Education](#) \$37 million.
- [Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence Teacher Preparation and Development](#) \$15 million.
- [Business and International Education Projects](#) None reported
- [Career and Technical Education, Basic Grants to States](#) \$1.4 billion.
- [Career and Technical Education, National Programs](#) \$34 million.
- [Career and Technical Education: Grants to Native Americans and Alaska Natives](#) \$15 million.
- [Centers for International Business Education](#) \$5 million.
- [Charter Schools](#) \$452 million.
- [Child Care Access Means Parents in School](#) \$75 million.
- [Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services \(also known as Equity Assistance Centers\)](#) \$6 million.
- [Competitive Grants for State Assessments](#) \$30 million.
- [Comprehensive Centers](#) \$50 million.
- [Comprehensive Literacy Development](#) \$202 million.
- [Consolidated Grant to the Outlying Areas](#) \$106 million.
- [Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities](#) \$78 million.
- [DC Opportunity Scholarship Program](#) \$17 million.
- [Directed Grants and Awards](#) None reported
- [Disability Innovation Fund \(DIF\)](#) \$281 million.
- [Education Evaluation and Technical Assistance Grants](#) None reported
- [Education for Homeless Children and Youth](#) \$129 million.

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- [Education Innovation and Research \(formerly Investing in Innovation \(i3\) Fund\)](#) \$277 million.
- [Education Research, Development and Dissemination](#) \$233 million.
- [Education Stabilization Fund](#) None reported
- [English Language Acquisition State Grants](#) \$823 million.
- [Federal Direct Student Loans](#) \$164.8 billion.
- [Federal Pell Grant Program](#) \$36.6 billion. (DOE says the Pell Grant program will not be paused).
- [Federal Real Property Assistance Program](#) None reported
- [Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants](#) \$1.3 billion.
- [Federal Work-Study Program](#) \$1.2 billion.
- [Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education](#) \$456 million.
- [Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs](#) \$395 million.
- [Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need](#) \$23 million.
- [Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities](#) \$369 million.
- [Higher Education Institutional Aid](#) \$1.2 billion.
- [Impact Aid](#) \$1.6 billion.
- [Impact Aid Facilities Maintenance](#) None reported
- [Indian Education Grants to Local Educational Agencies](#) \$110 million.
- [Indian Education National Activities, State Tribal Education Partnership \(STEP\) and Native American Language \(NAL\)](#) \$11 million.
- [Indian Education: Special Programs for Indian Children](#) \$72 million.
- [Innovative Approaches to Literacy; Promise Neighborhoods; Full-Service Community Schools; and Congressionally Directed Spending for Elementary and Secondary Education Community Projects](#) \$355 million.
- [Innovative Rehabilitation Training](#) \$543,000
- [International Research and Studies](#) \$2 million.
- [Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education](#) \$17 million.
- [Language Resource Centers](#) \$3 million.
- [Magnet Schools Assistance](#) \$138 million.
- [Migrant Education College Assistance Migrant Program](#) \$28 million.
- [Migrant Education Coordination Program](#) \$3 million.
- [Migrant Education High School Equivalency Program](#) \$24 million.
- [Migrant Education State Grant Program](#) \$366 million.
- [Minority Science and Engineering Improvement](#) \$16 million.
- [National Resource Centers Program for Foreign Language and Area Studies or Foreign Language and International Studies Program and Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship Program](#) \$61 million.
- [Native Hawaiian Career and Technical Education](#) \$4 million.
- [Native Hawaiian Education](#) \$46 million.
- [Overseas Programs Special Bilateral Projects](#) \$750,000
- [Overseas Programs: Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad](#) \$3 million.
- [Overseas Programs: Faculty Research Abroad](#) None reported
- [Overseas Programs: Group Projects Abroad](#) \$5 million.

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- [Postsecondary Education Scholarships for Veterans' Dependents](#)
None reported
- [Program of Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights](#) \$20 million.
- [Randolph-Sheppard Financial Relief and Restoration Payments](#)
None reported
- [Ready-to-Learn Television](#) \$31 million.
- [Rehabilitation Long-Term Training](#) \$15 million.
- [Rehabilitation Services Client Assistance Program](#) \$14 million.
- [Rehabilitation Services Demonstration and Training Programs](#) \$6 million.
- [Rehabilitation Services Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind](#) \$33 million.
- [Rehabilitation Services Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States](#) \$3.7 billion.
- [Rehabilitation Short-Term Training](#) \$308k
- [Rehabilitation Training Technical Assistance Centers](#) \$7 million.
- [Research in Special Education](#) \$70 million.
- [Rural Education](#) \$220 million.
- [School Safely National Activities](#) \$156 million.
- [Special Education Educational Technology Media, and Materials for Individuals with Disabilities](#) \$31 million.
- [Special Education Grants for Infants and Families](#) \$540 million.
- [Special Education Grants to States](#) \$14.2 billion.
- [Special Education Parent Information Centers](#) \$33 million.
- [Special Education Preschool Grants](#) \$420 million.
- [Special Education Studies and Evaluations](#) \$12 million.
- [Special Education Technical Assistance and Dissemination to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities](#) \$39 million.
- [Special Education Technical Assistance on State Data Collection](#) \$27 million.
- [Special Education: Personnel Development to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities](#) \$115 million.
- [Special Education: Special Olympics Education Programs](#) \$36 million.
- [Special Education: State Personnel Development](#) \$39 million.
- [Statewide Family Engagement Centers](#) \$20 million.
- [Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems](#) \$49 million.
- [Strengthening Minority-Serving Institutions](#) \$43 million.
- [Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program](#) \$1.3 billion.
- [Supported Employment Services for Individuals with the Most Significant Disabilities](#) \$23 million.
- [Supporting Effective Educator Development Program](#) \$90 million.
- [Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants \(formerly Improving Teacher Quality State Grants\)](#) \$2.2 billion.
- [Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants \(formerly the Teacher Incentive Fund\)](#) \$59 million.
- [Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants \(TEACH Grants\)](#) \$72 million.
- [Teacher Quality Partnership Grants](#) \$69 million.

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- [Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies](#) \$18.4 billion.
- [Title I State Agency Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth](#) \$49 million.
- [Traditionally Underserved Populations](#) \$910,000
- [Training Interpreters for Individuals Who Are Deaf and Individuals Who Are Deaf-Blind](#) \$3 million.
- [Transition Programs for Students with Intellectual Disabilities into Higher Education](#) \$14 million.
- [Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Career and Technical Institutions](#) \$12 million.
- [TRIO Educational Opportunity Centers](#) \$71 million.
- [TRIO McNair Post-Baccalaureate Achievement](#) \$60 million.
- [TRIO Staff Training Program](#) \$4 million.
- [TRIO Student Support Services](#) \$366 million.
- [TRIO Talent Search](#) \$202 million.
- [TRIO Upward Bound](#) \$482 million.
- [Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers](#) \$1.3 billion.
- [Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language Programs](#) \$3 million.

Washington State. Back home, legislators continue to grapple with a significant budget shortfall, between \$10-12 Billion. Discussions regarding potential solutions are still in the preliminary stages. More clarity will come as legislators hone in on their spending priorities and budget discussions will become more serious after the [Caseload Forecast Council](#) (CFC) releases its updated projections of entitlement programs on February 14. This will establish a firmer base to determine Maintenance Level costs. Discussions will continue to ramp up as the [Economic & Revenue Forecast Council](#) (ERFC) releases its update of projected revenue in mid-March (no date scheduled, yet). Historically, preliminary budget decisions are made behind-the-scenes, then tweaked as necessary following the revenue report. Normally—and this is no normal year—we would see legislative budget proposals a few days after the ERFC releases its update.

As an added note, just this week, the Office of Financial Management released its [Monthly Economic Report](#). Once again, revenue for the previous month (December 11 to January 10) came in lower than forecasted. Revenue collections were \$47 million below the November forecast and \$77 million below forecast over the last two months. Considering the state’s current \$72 Billion Operating Budget, this seems minor; however, revenue collections continuing to trend downward adds up to a substantial problem.

Traditionally, the House and Senate alternate as the body to release the first legislative budget proposals, although this tradition has only been followed sporadically over the last several years. In recent years, budgets from each body have been introduced simultaneously, or budget-writers from the house set to release second have jumped in front of the other body. Regardless, at least by tradition, the Senate is on tap to release the first budget proposals this biennium.

Again, discussions about potential solutions to the revenue shortfall are only preliminary; however, some proposals have been laid down. In December, outgoing Governor Inslee [directed](#) agencies to freeze most non-essential hiring, service contracts, purchasing, and travel for state agencies to begin to address the shortfall; however, there has not been an answer about the expected or actual savings from the spending freeze. Although the freeze surely did provide some savings, it appears it was largely symbolic. Stopping some limited spending, regardless

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of the savings is only a small drop in the bucket of a \$72 Billion budget—with a projected \$10-12 Billion hole.

Prior to Inslee’s directive, the Director of the governor’s budget office (that is, Office of Financial Management (OFM)) **directed** agencies to propose operating and transportation budget reductions, including pauses or delays of programs and specific identification of savings options. State agencies responded as required and the **saving options** are available; however, there is no calculated total of the suggested savings. Quickly scanning through the list, it seems clear most of the savings options are fairly minimal, with \$2 million here and \$3 million there. Certainly, that adds up, but it does not make much of a dent in the \$10-12 Billion hole.

When Governor Inslee released his **budget**, he included \$2.0 Billion in savings, impacting most areas of government. Even this reduction was not enough, so part of his budget plan included a series of transfers and a significant ask regarding revenue (or tax) increases. His **revenue package** would raise over \$4.0 Billion in 2025–27 and almost \$13.0 Billion over four years.

Prior to being sworn in, our new governor, Bob Ferguson, released a set of “**Budget Priorities**.” He clearly states he will be “prioritizing budget savings and efficiencies.” His initial proposal would include savings of \$4.4 Billion, of which \$4.0 Billion comes from a 6 percent across-the-board reduction in most agencies.

Earlier this week, the new OFM Director, on behalf of the new governor, **directed agencies** to “identify additional operating budget reductions for the 2025–27 biennial budget and presumed to continue through the 2027–29 biennial budget.” She noted the savings would be in addition to those included in Governor Inslee’s budget proposal.

As directed, agencies must identify additional savings over four years, starting with but not limited to the following strategies:

- Consolidate management positions (10 percent to 25 percent within each agency)
- Reduce administrative, executive, and externally focused positions that are not essential to the delivery of government services (10 percent to 25 percent within each agency)
- Pause all possible legislative reports and make appropriate reductions in personnel or service contracts to reflect this reduction in workload
- Restrict equipment purchases to those necessary for basic agency functions and health and safety
- Reduce out-of-state travel by at least 50 percent and reduce in-state travel by at least 25 percent
- Evaluate programs that were implemented since 2020 or are not fully implemented, including pilots
- Evaluate programs originally funded one-time with federal COVID dollars

Agencies must respond to OFM by February 6, 2025.

As noted in Gov. Ferguson’s Budget Priorities, the OFM directive reiterates there will be “No reductions to agencies serving K–12 students, Community and Technical Colleges, the Washington State Patrol, Department of Corrections, and Criminal Justice Training Commission.”

It will be interesting to see if Governor Ferguson releases his own 2025–27 Operating Budget proposal or if he will simply add these savings to Governor Inslee’s budget proposal that is already on the table. Regardless, it is clear the new governor intends to be an active participant in the budget discussion.

This Week in Review

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As we discussed in [TWIO Week 2](#), last week was a great week for the Big Three, with all three of our priorities—Special Education; Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC); and Pupil Transportation—headlining last Wednesday’s public hearing in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. On the docket were: [SB 5263](#) and [SB 5307](#) (Special Education), [SB 5192](#) (MSOC), and [SB 5187](#) (Pupil Transportation). Yesterday, three of those bills received executive action and moved out of the Committee.

[SB 5307](#) (Special Education) remained in the Committee; however, as expected some its provisions were amended onto [SB 5263](#) before it was adopted. [As amended](#), SB 5263:

- Maintains the multiplier increase for students age three and four and those five year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten from the current 1.2 to 1.6381;
- Maintains the merging of the previous two multipliers into a single category; however, SB 5263’s original increase to 1.5289 is reduced to 1.32. While this is disappointing, we expected shifts up and down of the multipliers as legislators determine what is appropriate—and more importantly, what they can afford. Last week, Senator Jamie Pedersen (D-Seattle), sponsor of the original bill, noted in testimony that given the state’s current fiscal circumstances the Legislature may not be able to increase the multipliers as high as proposed; however, he said, “whatever we can afford would be a step in the right direction.” A House special education bill (HB 1357, discussed below) would provide even smaller increases in the multipliers; however, we are looking at this as the starting point and will work with legislators as the bill(s) move, looking for more substantial increases;
- Adjusts the special education safety net by distributing awards on a quarterly basis in certain circumstances; and ends safety net community impact awards for applicant districts with community characteristics that draw a large number of students eligible for special education. Both of these changes were proposed in SB 5307. The safety net threshold reduction is unchanged and would move from the current 2.3 times the average per-pupil (FTE) expenditure to 1.5;
- OSPI provisions from SB 5307 are also added to this bill. OSPI is allowed to reserve .005 of excess special education funding for specific required statewide special education activities: annually reviewing data from school districts, 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; and developing and maintaining a statewide online system for Individualized Education Programs (IEPs). OSPI may also use the funds to provide professional development in inclusionary practices, promoting practices within a multitiered system of supports framework to help safeguard against over-identification and other issues related to disproportionality; and
- OSPI is authorized to adopt a uniform proration percentage of general apportionment funding for special education students; however, the proration and allocation may not be based on an individual district’s least restrictive environment percentage.

The amended SB 5263 was adopted with no dissenting votes and moves onto the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

[SB 5192](#) (MSOC) was moved to executive action in the Committee without any amendments. As we have described here before, the bill provides for an increase

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in per student allocations for Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC), although it does not increase allocations for each of the current MSOC categories. Instead, the eight K–12 categories are collapsed, as well as the five categories for the grades 9–12 enhancement, and the funding is provided as a lump sum. The funding proposed (K–12: \$1723.42; 9–12: \$229.37) is an increase of ten percent. Language specifies that the increased funding (that is, \$156.67, K–12, and \$20.85, 9–12) is “intended to address growing material, supply, and operating costs and may not be expended for any other purpose.” This language is not crystal clear; however, it was clarified by staff in the hearing that the prohibition of spending “increased funding” beyond MSOC applies to the ten percent increase (again, \$156.67, K–12, and \$20.85, 9–12). Staff specifically stated, the “sideboards are applicable to the ten percent increase.” This is a little quirky; however, we were comfortable with the existing accountability language, so if legislators feel this is important, let them have it. Costs to run a school district are far outpacing state funding, so it seems unlikely any district would even try to spend the “extra” less-than \$180 per student on something other than MSOC.

Unfortunately, there is even more accountability language—even though the existing accountability system has been in place for several years and neither school districts nor legislators had an issue with it. Under the new accountability system, districts would have to annually report to OSPI all expenditures for materials, supplies, and operating costs, disaggregated by each of the categories previously outlined in law. I suspect OSPI is not too keen on taking on yet another role and it does seem more appropriate that school districts be held accountable by their own communities, as is the case under the current system. Sometimes legislators refuse to abide by the common sense rule of “If it ain’t broke, don’t fix it.”

The funding increases described above would be increased annually by inflation, defined as the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD); and the calculation of enrollment for allocations is adjusted in the bill. 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.

SB 5192, again without amendment, was adopted by the full Committee and was referred to the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Even though the debate was minimal, the vote was split. All six Democratic members supported the bill—along with Senator Paul Harris (R-Vancouver), the Committee’s Ranking Minority Member. Senator Jim McCune (R-Graham) voted “Do Not Pass” and Senator Perry Dozier (R-Waitsburg) voted “Without Recommendation” (which has the effect of abstaining from the vote).

While we are pleased this bill is on the move, we are still putting a lot of effort into “our” MSOC bill, HB 1338. More on that below.

[SB 5187](#) (Pupil Transportation) was moved to executive action in the Committee without any amendments. As we have described here before, the 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:

- 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

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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.

Although OSPI’s analysis is required to be completed by June 1, 2028, it remains unclear exactly when a new funding model must be completed.

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 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.

In the last couple of years, the Legislature in lieu of adopting a new transportation model, or even legislation requiring a model to be developed, has been providing additional funding for “special passengers”: special education students; foster care students; and homeless students. SB 5187 provides additional funding specifically for homeless students, but not other special passengers. There is already talk—with or without this bill—the Legislature may again provide some token funding for all special passengers, not just homeless students. And, if this happens, there may even be funding for students attending a Skills Center as well. Certainly, special passengers are one of the funding gaps in the current model—and additional funding would help—but it does not get us any closer to a more transparent, predictable, or adequately funded system.

While the deadline for the analysis is well into the future and the unknown deadline for a new model is probably even farther into the future, we discussed some potential good news last week. The discussion of a new, updated model has been on the table for a while and 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.” The indication was that the deadline for the analysis and the new model could be fast-tracked. Unfortunately, it now appears this was some wishful thinking and there will likely not even be an effort to short-circuit the timeline.

Although SB 5187 was adopted by the Committee with no dissenting votes and moves to the Senate Ways & Means Committee, hope that this bill (or its companion, [HB 1579](#)) will make it to the finish line is dim—while the potential for some additional funding in the Operating Budget remains.

Shortly after the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee adopted the Big Three bills, the House Appropriations Committee met. Rather than tackle each of the Big Three issues, this Committee held a public hearing on three Special Education Bills: [HB 1267](#), [HB 1310](#), and [HB 1357](#). To quickly get the details of these bills and review their differences, Committee staff prepared a fairly detailed [side-by-side](#).

Multiple superintendents and others were on hand to support these bills; however, the general testimony was “thank you for addressing this priority issue, but these bills do not go far enough.” Certainly, that was not said explicitly; however, you did not have to listen too closely to hear the underlying message.

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HB 1267 is focused on the current 16.0 percent special education enrollment cap. The bill would immediately remove the cap for districts: with fewer than 2,500 full-time equivalent students; that received safety net awards in the prior school year; or where at least 10 percent of enrollment is identified as having a military parent.

For other districts, the cap would gradually increase, then be eliminated:

- 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 2028–29 school year, the cap would be removed and all students eligible for and receiving special education must generate excess cost allocations

If this was the extent of the bill, the only complaint would be that the arbitrary cap should be eliminated more quickly. Unfortunately, the bill includes more concerning details.

Under provisions of HB 1267, OSPI would be required to determine whether school districts 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 district is found to be overidentifying students or overproviding services, OSPI would be required to intervene and establish a corrective action plan. Next, the State Auditor would be required to audit the district for compliance with the corrective action plan, with potential adjustments to excess cost allocations for non-compliance.

No legislators (or anyone) have shown any credible evidence that school districts overidentify students as eligible for special education. Even if a district wanted to overidentify, they have no incentive. In fact, they have a huge disincentive. If school districts expend more money on current special education students than they receive, why would a school district add more students that are not eligible; the hole would just continue to get larger. These provisions just take more time and energy—from school districts AND OSPI—at a time when administrators need to be focused on the massive amount of other unnecessary work the Legislature continues to pile onto their plates.

Removing the arbitrary enrollment cap immediately or over time is appropriate and needed. Not trusting districts and having OSPI and the State Auditor hover over our business is a waste of time and energy.

HB 1310 is an identical companion to SB 5307. In short, the bill would increase the excess cost multipliers, for 3-4-5 year olds not in kindergarten, as well as both of the current tiers; the safety net threshold would be lowered, awards would be distributed quarterly in certain circumstances, and community impact awards would be eliminated; and the 16.0 percent enrollment cap would be removed.

Additionally, the bill includes OSPI directives, which were added to SB 5263, as described above. OSPI would be allowed to reserve up to 0.005 of excess cost allocations to use for specific statewide special education activities, which must include monitoring enrollment percentages and disproportionate identification of students; and providing technical assistance. Under provisions of this bill (and SB 5307), OSPI MAY also use the funds to provide professional development in inclusionary practices to local education agencies, schools, and community partners; and develop and maintain a statewide online system for Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) (NOTE: SB 5263, as amended, makes the IEP online system a required duty).

Finally, the bill requires changes to accounting methodologies for the proration and allocation of special education students' general apportionment allocations; and

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OSPI is authorized to redirect a uniform percentage of special education students' general apportionment allocations.

The multipliers in this bill are less than SB 5263 (before it was amended); however, we expressed support for the effort and applauded the sponsor, Representative Gerry Pollet (D-Seattle) who has been working with us on a bill since last spring. As with the other bills that are not exactly where we want them, we will continue working with legislators in an effort to perfect those bills.

HB 1357 is short and sweet. It 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 not increase and continue to receive a multiplier of 1.2.)

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.

We expressed our appreciation for the continued support of inclusionary practices, even though this pilot program takes a different direction than the original Inclusionary Practices Project. We also thanked the sponsor (Representative Monica Stonier (D-Vancouver)) for her continued support of K–12 education and for continuing to advance the special education conversation. We acknowledged that this was an important step, one that makes progress and would relieve (at least some) local funding, but specifically noted that the minimal increases in the multipliers needed to be pumped up—or districts would continue to face a significant gap in their expenses compared to their revenue for special education.

Rep. Stonier understood the frustration and stated clearly that HB 1357 was “an option”—and given the current state fiscal circumstances, this will be a “starting point for discussions.” She also noted that the multipliers are a funding dial and can be adjusted. Someone responded by saying the “dials need to be turned up.” In reality, what is needed is an increase in the multipliers to match school districts' actual costs.

None of the House bills are scheduled for executive action (yet), so the intentions are unclear at this point.

The Week Ahead

A number of important bills are on tap for next week, starting with another Big Three bill. **HB 1338**, provides for an increase in per student allocations for Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC). Our Big Three Coalition asked for bills on all three of our priorities in each house. And we worked with legislators, letting them know exactly what we wanted. Some of our “asks” are included, but legislators have a mind of their own and there are number pieces sprinkled in the bills we did not ask for (and some pieces we simply did not want).

HB 1338 is certainly the exception. We expressed specific needs and requests to Representative April Berg (D-Mill Creek) and she worked with us and legislative staff to craft a bill that incorporates just about every one of our requests.

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Continued

Unlike SB 5192, HB 1338 maintains the current eight K–12 MSOC categories, as well as the current five 9–12 MSOC enhancement categories. While SB 5192’s 10 percent increase is substantial, it does 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 were 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.

HB 1338 will be heard in the House Appropriations Committee on Monday, February 3, 4:00 p.m.. We strongly encourage you to sign in to support this bill.

Like we did last week in the Senate, we want to send a strong message to members in the House that educators are serious about this issue. Additionally, we know the Conservative Ladies of Washington (and other organizations) are dead-set against providing appropriate funding for MSOC—and we know they do a tremendous job of rallying their troops.

Many of you are becoming experts at this, but signing up is very easy:

Please sign in “PRO” on HB 1338 (MSOC), Monday before 3:00 p.m.:

- Click this link: [CSI](#)
- Note your position in the first box: “Pro”
- Fill in you contact information
- Click on the CAPTCHA box (“not a robot”)
- Click the green “Submit Registration Button”

Right alongside HB 1338 in Monday’s Appropriations Committee hearing will be Governor Ferguson’s “**universal meals**” bill, [HB 1404](#). The Senate version, [SB 5352](#), will be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Tuesday.

Many of you may support these bills; however, this is one of those types of issues we were concerned about causing a distraction. As we already know, there will

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be limited funds available for the Big Three, and while we do not know what the size of our “budget box” will be, funding for universal meals will squeeze other programs out. Gov. Ferguson is looking for about \$240 million in 2025–27—and given the size of the ask, it is clear we will be questioned about what we want. Our clear message will be that we need basic education to be amply funded BEFORE other programs are funded. Whether you support universal meals or not, school districts need core, foundational basic education funding to stabilize budgets FIRST.

Simple Majority (50 percent, plus 1) for school district bonds will be the focus of the **House Education Committee on Tuesday, February 4, 4:00 p.m.** [HJR 4201](#) and its necessary implementing bill, [HB 1032](#), are the only bills on the agenda.

Transition To Kindergarten (TTK), [HB 1450](#), is a hot issue right now. The House Education Committee heard the bill last week. If you have, or are considering, a TTK program, we encourage you to read the bill and make your opinion known. For a quick run-down of the bill compared to current law and OSPI’s Rules, Committee staff put together a comprehensive [side-by-side](#). The bill is scheduled for executive action in the House Education Committee on Thursday, February 6, 8:00 am.

On Thursday, February 6, 10:30 a.m., the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee will be holding a public hearing on [SB 5517](#), addressing **Classified Staff salaries**. This bill is an OSPI request bill, in collaboration with WEA. If adopted, the bill would dramatically increase salary allocations for Classified Staff, costing the state \$2.3 Billion over four years. Salary allocations are provided to districts to divvy up how you wish—and in accordance with Collective Bargaining Agreements; however, if your minimum statewide salary allocations for Classified Staff increase from the current \$56,105 to \$79,998 (not counting inflationary increases) by 2027–28, don’t you think they might want a piece of that? To make matters more complicated, the bill contemplates increases for Classified Staff, but Certificated Instructional Staff allocations are only increased by inflation. What that means is by the 2028–29 School Year, minimum statewide salary allocations for Classified Staff will be higher than for Certificated Instructional Staff. How will that impact bargaining? Think about that for a minute....

Big Three Resources

Last week, we unveiled our new Big Three [Data Dashboard](#), courtesy of AESD. We wanted to make sure you have this link in case you missed it last week. The Dashboard is an easy to use tool to review Big Three 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.”](#)

We encourage you to use this information to ensure we continue speaking with one voice—and part of our messaging is Fiscal Data.

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 Stephen 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

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Week 3, Jan 27–31, 2025
Continued

By Mitch Denning

On Tuesday, WAMOA had their annual legislative day. Doug Vanderleest, director, maintenance and operations, Franklin Pierce, and WAMOA legislative chair, joined Mitch Denning in meeting with 20 members from the House Capital Budget, House Education and Senate Ways & Means Committees to share WAMOA's 2025 legislative priorities.

We discussed the following bills: (1) [SB 5192 School District Materials, Supplies and Operating Costs](#); (2) [HB 1338 School Operating Costs](#); (3) [SB 5263 Special Education Funding](#); (4) [HB 1310/SB 5307 Special Education Funding](#); (5) [HB 1579/SB 5187 Providing Predictable Student Transportation](#), and (6) the following items from [HB 1216/SB 5195 Governor's 2025–27 Capital Budget](#): Small District/Tribal Compact Schools Modernization Grants (\$333 million), Classroom Indoor Air Quality Projects (\$25 million) and School Seismic Safety Retrofit Program (\$78 million).

The Senators, Representatives and their legislative assistants were quite familiar with the “Big Three,” MSOC, pupil transportation and special education, and there was wide-spread support for these measures.

On Thursday, WSNA had their annual legislative day. Karen Brown, director, nutrition services, Franklin Pierce SD and WSNA president, and Mackenna Long, director, child nutrition, North Mason SD joined Mitch in a meeting with 18 members and their legislative assistants, most of whom are Meals for Kids Champions to share WSNA's 2025 legislative priorities.

We discussed the following bills: (1) [SB 5192](#); (2) [HB 1310/SB 5307](#); (3) [HB 1579/SB 5187](#), and (4) [HB 1404/SB 5352 Increasing Student Access to Free Meals Served at Public Schools](#).

Again, the Senators, Representatives, and their legislative assistants were fairly familiar with the “Big Three,” and there was again strong support for these measures, as well as the school meals bills.

In addition, AEA submitted written testimony on [HB 1310, Special Education Funding](#), as it was heard in House Appropriations yesterday. We stated that the funding of special education is part of the State's Program of Basic Education and is to be amply funded by the Legislature. We support the measures in the bill that increase the special ed multiplier, lowers the Safety Net threshold and eliminates the enrollment cap. Finally, we stated that under the present funding system, a number of districts must use levy funds to help offset the lack of State funding. This bill moves all districts closer to full funding.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

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Continued

“For good ideas and true innovation, you need human interaction, conflict, argument and debate.”

—Margaret Heffernan

Committee hearings, Executive Sessions and limited floor actions are now taking place at an increasing pace.

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

1. The legislative members from Washington State School Retirees’ Association (WSSRA) have been zooming legislators this week to advocate for pension reforms. Three bills of particular focus are: [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 & Means Committee was 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 and heard on January 23. 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. WSSRA is opposed to this bill as it does not address the need for a COLA. [SB 5085](#) has been introduced and heard. It seeks 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.

A hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee was held January 23. LEOFF members objected to the use of these dollars. They continue to contact legislators expressing their opposition. It is unclear what their objections are since there is no loss of benefits to its members. What was also clear is that 1) Legislators are aware of the surplus and may make attempts to transfer some of the surplus to fund other programs. (Governor Inslee’s budget transferred \$1 billion of the excess into the general fund.) 2) Pressure/advocacy needs to continue to push for the bill’s intended use of those surplus funds.

2. [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 held a hearing on the bill January. 23. There is a lot of sympathy for this bill. However, the fiscal note (\$18 million) may be an issue of concern.
3. [SB 5086/HB 1330](#) have been introduced. These bills seek to consolidate PEBB and SEBB. The Health Care Authority has recently submitted a report looking toward consolidation. A fiscal note has been prepared but is not available yet. [SB 5086](#) had a public hearing on 1/30 before Senate Ways & Means Committee. This bill would consolidate the Public Employees Benefits Board Program and the School Employees Benefits Board programs into the newly created Washington Employees and Retirees Benefits Board. Indeterminate cost.

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4. **[HB 1642](#)**: would provide additional plan choice to members of the teachers' retirement system plans 2 and 3, the school employees' retirement system plans 2 and 3, and the public employees' retirement systems 2 and 3. It is awaiting a hearing before House Appropriations.

This bill is a WEA request bill. It would allow members in Plans 3 to switch into Plan 2 if they so desire.

5. **[HB 5478](#)**: Concerning benefits authorized to be offered by the public employees' benefits board. This bill would allow HCA to the following employee-paid, voluntary benefit plans: 39 (a) Emergency transportation; (b) Identity protection (c) Legal aid; (d) Long-term care insurance; (e) Noncommercial personal automobile insurance; (f) Personal homeowner's or renter's insurance; (g) Pet insurance; (h) Specified disease or illness-triggered fixed payment insurance, hospital confinement fixed payment insurance, (i) Travel insurance. It is scheduled for a public hearing before Senate Health February 6.

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 8 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 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 1/31. Costs to state/employers from fiscal note are indeterminate. (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 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 the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee. Fiscal impact is indeterminate.

[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.

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

SB 5041: 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. It is scheduled for Executive Session February 7 before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee. No fiscal note/impact is provided.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Tuesdays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Wednesdays

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

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

Thursdays

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

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Useful Links

Washington State Government

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

State Legislature

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

Senate

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

House of Representatives

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

Legislative Committees

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

Legislative Schedules

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

Office of the Governor

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

OSPI

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

TVW

<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 13, 2025

First Day of Session.

February 21, 2025

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

February 28, 2025

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

March 12, 2025

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

April 2, 2025

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

April 8, 2025

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

April 16, 2025*

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

April 27, 2025

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1011	School safety capital grants	H Cap Budget	Jacobsen
HB 1020	Academic reengagement	H Education	Shavers
HB 1021	Military families/education	H Education	Shavers
HB 1028	Child exposure to violence	H Rules R	Goodman
HB 1031	School facility temperatures	H Education	Reeves
HB 1032	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
HB 1042	County treasurer costs	H Finance	Wylie
HB 1051	IEP team meetings/recording	H Education	Walsh
HB 1055	Transparency ombuds study	H State Govt & T	Abbarno
HB 1079 (SB 5193)	Remote testing	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1085 (SB 5272)	School safety/penalties	H Community Safe	Schmidt
HB 1116	Election day	H Approps	Mena
HB 1120 (SB 5517)	School staff salary alloc.	H Approps	Shavers
HB 1121	Work restrictions/age 16, 17	H Labor & Workpl	McClintock
HB 1122 (SB 5346)	Student mobile device use	H Education	McClintock
HB 1134	Schools/resource conserv.	H Education	Bergquist
SHB 1136	Student navigational support	H PEWDPS	Leavitt
HB 1140	K-12 scholarship program	H Education	Couture
HB 1151 (SB 5210)	Ninth grade success grants	H Approps	Steele
HB 1167	Maritime careers task force	H Education	Shavers
HB 1189	School volunteers/conviction	H Education	Simmons
HB 1197 (SB 5166)	Operating budget, supp.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1198 (SB 5167)	Operating budget	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1202 (SB 5194)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1203 (SB 5183)	Tobacco & nicotine products	H ConsPro&Bus	Reeves
HB 1213 (SB 5539)	Paid family & medical leave	H Labor & Workpl	Berry
HB 1216 (SB 5195)	Capital budget	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1225	Budgeting process	H Approps	Couture
HB 1226 (SB 5160)	Transportation budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1227 (SB 5161)	Transportation budget	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1231	Public school starting times	H Education	McEntire
HB 1241	Students with disabilities	H Education	Pollet
HB 1246	Juvenile justice	H EL & Human Svc	Couture
HB 1257 (SB 5253)	Special education services	H Education	Pollet
HB 1259	Behavioral health/schools	H Postsec Ed & W	Shavers
HB 1266 (SB 5446)	Commission on boys and men	H State Govt & T	Dye
HB 1267	Special education funding	H Approps	Couture
HB 1273	Dual credit program access	H Education	Paul

HB 1280 (SB 5358)	Career & tech. ed./6th grade	H Approps	Shavers
HB 1285	Financial education	H Education	Rude
HB 1289	Public school survey info.	H Education	McClintock
HB 1292 (SB 5113)	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	H Approps	Leavitt
HB 1295	Reading and writing literacy	H Education	Pollet
HB 1296	Public education system	H Education	Stonier
HB 1298 (SB 5158)	Student athlete insurance	H Exec Action	Berg
HB 1303 (SB 5380)	Environmental justice	H Env & Energy	Mena
HB 1308 (SB 5345)	Access to personnel records	H Labor & Workpla	Reed
HB 1310 (SB 5307)	Special education funding	H Approps	Pollet
HB 1312 (SB 5114)	Retirement benefits/death	H Approps	Fitzgibbon
HB 1314 (SB 5297)	Early learning facilities	H Cap Budget	Callan
HB 1330 (SB 5086)	PEBB & SEBB consolidation	H Approps	Lekanoff
HB 1334	Property tax revenue growth	H Finance	Pollet
HB 1338	School operating costs	H Approps	Berg
HB 1339 (SB 5373)	Even-numbered year elections	H State Govt & T	Gregerson
HB 1352 (SB 5270)	Educator support/nurses	H Education	Bernbaum
HB 1356	K-12 funding	H Finance	Bergquist
HB 1357	Special education funding	H Approps	Stonier
HB 1387 (SB 5293)	Prevailing wage/public works	H Labor & Workpl	Schmidt
HB 1393	Commencement/cultural exp.	H Education	McEntire
HB 1404 (SB 5352)	Free school meals	H Approps	Berg
HB 1414	CTE careers work group	H Education	Connors
HB 1434 (SB 5106)	Eid al-Fitr & Eid al-Adha	H State Govt & T	Salahuddin
HB 1446	George Washington's birthday	H State Govt & T	Abell
HB 1448	Local elections	H State Govt & T	Gregerson
HB 1450	Transition to kindergarten	H Education	Santos
HB 1467 (SB 5357)	Actuarial pension funding	H Approps	Fitzgibbon
HB 1471 (SB 5392)	BSA transfers	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1473	Wildfire BSA appropriations	H Approps	Gregerson
HB 1474	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Approps	Gregerson
HB 1475	National board bonuses	H Approps	Gregerson
HB 1479	Office of native ed. grants	H Education	Lekanoff
HB 1483 (SB 5423)	Digital electronics/repair	H Tech, Econ Dev	Gregerson
HB 1489	Childhood ed./impl. dates	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1503	Digital equity	H Tech, Econ Dev	Gregerson
HB 1517	Digital equity/revenue	H Finance	Gregerson
HB 1528	Special education IEPs	H Education	Pollet
HB 1538	Capital assistance/schools	H Cap Budget	McEntire
HB 1543 (SB 5514)	Clean buildings standard	H Env & Energy	Doglio
HB 1547 (SB 5126)	Student mental health net.	H Education	Santos
HB 1549 (SB 5476)	Responsible bidder criteria	H Labor & Workpl	Fosse
HB 1556 (SB 5542)	HS completers/CTC tuition	H Postsec Ed & W	Entenman
HB 1557 (SB 5308)	Guaranteed admissions prg.	H Postsec Ed & W	Reed

HB 1565	Dual enrollment scholarship	H Postsec Ed & W	Paul
HB 1578	Long-term care prg. repeal	H EL & Human Svc	Dufault
HB 1579 (SB 5187)	Student transportation	H Approps	Nance
HB 1580	CTE/alt. learning exp. prgs.	H Approps	Nance
HB 1584	In-person voting	H State Govt & T	Marshall
HB 1590	Self-resiliency skills	H Education	Timmons
HB 1593	Social equity land trust	H Ag&Nr	Reeves
HB 1594	School costs/CCA	H Approps	Caldier
HB 1609 (SB 5537)	Natural resources board/OSPI	H Ag&Nr	Waters
HB 1612	High school/AP, IB, CIE exam	H Approps	Doglio
HB 1618	College in HS/private school	H Education	Low
HB 1626 (SB 5378)	PFML grants/school districts	H Labor & Workpl	Timmons
HB 1634	Behavioral health/schools	H Education	Thai
HB 1637	School safety	H Education	McClintock
HB 1642	Pension plan choice	H Approps	Bronoske
HB 1651	Teacher residency & apprent.	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1657	Washington 13 free guarantee	H Postsec Ed & W	Bergquist
HB 1662	Education agencies/OSPI	H Education	Santos
HB 1663 (SB 5369)	Youth mental health/schools	H Education	Rule
HB 1676	Charter school contracts	H Education	Rude
HB 1683	School director districts	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1699	Interscholastic sports	H Education	Volz
HB 1709	Adrenal insufficiency care	H Education	Callan
HB 1722	Secondary career education	H Labor & Workpl	Connors
HB 1723 (SB 5572)	School construction projects	H Cap Budget	Fosse
HB 1727	School library info and tech	H Education	Rule
HB 1729	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1734	Outdoor learning grants	H Cap Budget	Rule
HB 1746	School local effort assist.	H Approps	Springer
HB 1750	Voting rights act claims	H State Govt & Tr	Hill
HJR 4201	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
SB 5003	School security grants	S EL/K-12	Torres
SB 5004	School emergency response	S EL/K-12	Torres
SB 5007	Chronically absent students	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5008	Public school tools	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5009	Student transp. allocation	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5012	Interscholastic athletics	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SB 5025	Educational interpreters	S EL/K-12	Lovick
SB 5026	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	King
SB 5030	Vital records access	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5035	Voter education	S State Gov/Trib	Chapman
SB 5041	Unemp ins/strikes & lockouts	S Labor & Comm	Riccelli
SB 5046	Kimchi day	S State Gov/Trib	Wilson
SB 5073	Motor vehicles sales tax use	S Ways & Means	Fortunato

SB 5080	Financial education	S EL/K-12	Valdez
SB 5085	Closed retirement plans	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5086 (HB 1330)	PEBB & SEBB consolidation	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5095	School construction debt	S EL/K-12	Dhingra
SB 5097	Girls' athletic activities	S EL/K-12	Warnick
SB 5102	Public risk pool records	S Rules 2	Hasegawa
SB 5106 (HB 1434)	Eid al-Fitr & Eid al-Adha	S State Gov/Trib	Trudeau
SB 5113 (HB 1292)	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	S Ways & Means	Boehnke
SB 5114 (HB 1312)	Retirement benefits/death	S Ways & Means	Boehnke
SB 5120	Learning assistance program	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5123	Discrimination in schools	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5126 (HB 1547)	Student mental health net.	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5134	Chinese Americans/schools	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5135	Curriculum establishment	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5136	Student given names	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5137	Sex ed./parent approval	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5142	Eminent domain purchase back	S Law & Justice	Hasegawa
SB 5150	Juvenile access to attorney	S Human Services	Gildon
SB 5151	Annual state spending growth	S Ways & Means	Gildon
SB 5158 (HB 1298)	Student athlete insurance	S 2nd RdConsCal	Valdez
SB 5159	Trick-or-treat day	S State Gov/Trib	Shewmake
SB 5160 (HB 1226)	Transportation budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5161 (HB 1227)	Transportation budget	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5164	Student navigational support	S Higher Ed & Wo	Nobles
SB 5166 (HB 1197)	Operating budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5167 (HB 1198)	Operating budget	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5177	Professional dev. resources	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5179	Education complaint process	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5180	Schools/gender inclusive	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SSB 5181	Parents rights in education	S 2nd Reading	Wilson
SB 5183 (HB 1203)	Tobacco & nicotine products	S Health & Long-	Nobles
SB 5186	School district elections	S EL/K-12	Krishnadasan
SB 5187 (HB 1579)	Student transportation	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5189	Competency-based education	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5190	School building energy perf.	S Environment, En	Wellman
SB 5192	School district materials	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5193 (HB 1079)	Remote testing	S EL/K-12	Cortes
SB 5194 (HB 1202)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SB 5195 (HB 1216)	Capital budget	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SB 5210 (HB 1151)	Ninth grade success grants	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5216	Green energy/community	S Environment, E	Shewmake
SB 5230	Juvenile attorney exceptions	S Human Services	Wagoner
SB 5235	Public school statutes	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5240	Anaphylaxis med. in schools	S EL/K-12	Wellman

SB 5247	Naselle Youth Camp property	S State Gov/Trib	Wilson
SB 5253 (HB 1257)	Special education services	S EL/K-12	Cortes
SB 5263	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	Pedersen
SB 5270 (HB 1352)	Educator support/nurses	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5271	School nurse requirement	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5272 (HB 1085)	School safety/penalties	S EL/K-12	Lovick
SB 5292	Family & medical leave rates	S Labor & Comm	Conway
SB 5293 (HB 1387)	Prevailing wage/public works	S Labor & Comm	King
SB 5307 (HB 1310)	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5308 (HB 1557)	Guaranteed admissions prg.	S Higher Ed & Wo	Hansen
SB 5327	Learning standards	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5345 (HB 1308)	Access to personnel records	S Labor & Comm	Saldana
SB 5346 (HB 1122)	Student mobile device use	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5352 (HB 1404)	Free school meals	S EL/K-12	Riccelli
SB 5357 (HB 1467)	Actuarial pension funding	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5358 (HB 1280)	Career & tech. ed./6th grade	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5369 (HB 1663)	Youth mental health/schools	S EL/K-12	Orwall
SB 5373 (HB 1339)	Even-numbered year elections	S State Gov/Trib	Ramos
SB 5378 (HB 1626)	PFML grants/school districts	S Labor & Comm	Stanford
SB 5386	Schools/sexual assault	S EL/K-12	Orwall
SB 5392 (HB 1471)	BSA transfers	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5412	Interfund loans/schools	S EL/K-12	Robinson
SB 5415	CBA financial feasibility	S Ways & Means	Gildon
SB 5418	Charter school contracts	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5423 (HB 1483)	Digital electronics/repair	S Environment, E	Stanford
SB 5446 (HB 1266)	Commission on boys and men	S State Gov/Trib	Lovick
SB 5476 (HB 1549)	Responsible bidder criteria	S State Gov/Trib	Hasegawa
SB 5481	Behavioral health/schools	S Health & Long-T	Wilson
SB 5483	History & heritage education	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5503	Public employee bargaining	S Labor & Comm	Valdez
SB 5517 (HB 1120)	School staff salary alloc.	S EL/K-12	Cortes
SB 5537 (HB 1609)	Natural resources board/OSPI	S Ag & Natural R	Chapman
SB 5539 (HB 1213)	Paid family & medical leave	S Labor & Comm	Alvarado
SB 5546	Solar energy systems/schools	S EL/K-12	Orwall
SB 5551	School library info and tech	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5564	Goals of a basic education	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5567	Natural resources careers	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5570	Tribes/K-12 instruction	S EL/K-12	Kauffman
SB 5572 (HB 1723)	School construction projects	S Labor & Comm	Conway
SB 5574	History instruction	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5593	School levies & local effort	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5596	Interstate teacher compact	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SJR 8200	School district bond voting	S EL/K-12	Cortes