



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

WEEK 5—IN THIS ISSUE:

February 14, 2025



- Big Three Update
- Major Issue Update
- Governor Ferguson: Budget Update
- 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>.



As the Legislature's first self-imposed **cutoff** (house of origin policy committee deadline) arrives next Friday, February 21, most policy committees have full agendas with executive action, while a few public hearings are also squeezed in. Budget committees continue public hearings, but are beginning to transition to take more executive action, with the house of origin fiscal committee cutoff arriving Friday, February 28.

Today marks Day 33 of this 2025 Legislative Session, with "only" 72 days left before *Sine Die*, the last day of session. Many of you have been very active, providing written and/or public testimony in hearings, signing in your position on key legislation, and meeting with your local legislators. The work you have done in the past 33 days (and prior to session) is showing impacts—and we appreciate you engaging. We still have long hill to climb, however, and we would encourage you to continue your efforts.

We know many of you may be tired or frustrated on this legislative journey, but just like in athletic events, we have to give our full effort until the final bell rings. We often remind you that advocacy does not have to be hard, time-consuming, or intimidating. Think about it: How much effort does it take to sign in to support one (or all) of our Big Three bills in Committee? How long does it take to send a short (literally just a paragraph or a few succinct and cogent sentences) e-mail to your legislators to support—or oppose—a bill of importance to your district? The legislative website (www.leg.wa.gov) is easy to navigate, and WASA will continue providing the tools to assist you in being an effective advocate—including this newsletter, our weekly [Legislative Report Podcast](#), our [Session Guide](#), our education funding site (www.waschoolfunding.org), and our [Advocacy Toolkit](#).

Big Three Update

Our Big Three priorities continue to make steady movement through the legislative process. In Week 3, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee adopted on [SB 5263](#) (Special Education—**amended**), [SB 5192](#) (MSOC), and [SB 5187](#) (Pupil Transportation). Earlier this week, the Senate Ways & Means Committee mainly focused on these bills, providing each with a public hearing. For specific details of these bills, including the amendments adopted on SB 5263, see the [Week 3 edition of TWIO](#).

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 10–14, 2025

Continued

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.

Once again, the website to sign in your position on the bills was working overtime:

- The Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC) bill, SB 5192, was the hot issue again. Over 4,587 people signed in to state their position, with almost 2,700 indicating a “Pro” position, and less than 1,900 saying they were “Con.”
- 3,080 people provided a position on the Special Education bill, SB 5263. All but 20 individuals who indicated their position were “Pro.” Perhaps opponents finally lost the stomach to oppose a bill that would provide more assistance to our most vulnerable and needy students.
- The Pupil Transportation bill, SB 5187, attracted 3,275 signers, with a huge majority—almost 2,700—supporting with a “Pro” notation and about 600 stating “Con.”

In addition to the literally thousands of educators and others signing onto the bills, there were another 63 people that publicly testified on the bills. Sixty-one educators, along with a handful of parents, testified in favor of the bills, while TWO people (1-special education; 1-MSOC) testified in opposition.

ESD Superintendents were in town, and most of them testified on the bills, expressing their concerns about the chronic underfunding of these basic education programs. Representing their regions, they provided Committee members with the statistics of the staggering gaps between school district expenditures and state revenues for each of the three programs. They also talked about the tough budget choices districts are having to make, including staff reductions and program cuts.

The ESD Superintendents provided powerful messages to the Committee members and, representing all areas of the state—with big and small districts; urban and rural districts; rich and poor districts—they provided very consistent messages. Many of the other testifiers also provided messages that were clearly in line with our Big Three Coalition talking points. The Senate Ways & Means Committee hearing was a long, late-afternoon meeting and it is often difficult to see which legislators were really listening. Because the messages were so disciplined, however, even those members that may have been daydreaming during some of the testimony, got the message.

We have not received an indication when these three bills will be moved out of the Ways & Means Committee; however, we are confident they will move before the February 28 house of origin fiscal committee cutoff. It is also unclear whether the bills will receive amendments. As we have noted previously, however, each of the bills will continue to transform as they move through the process—especially as potential funding discussions begin in earnest.

As a side note, it continues to be clear that most legislators understand school districts’ financial dilemma. Unfortunately, legislators have their own fiscal dilemma (one of their own making, but that is a different issue). We continue to receive a fairly positive reception to our message; however, legislators continue to have their own priorities that conflict with our priorities. Legislators are discussing budgets behind-the-scenes; however, budget-writers have not yet indicated the “size of the budget box” that will be set aside for K–12 education. While specific numbers have not really been discussed, we continue to receive hints that education investments will be somewhat minimal and likely divided between special education, MSOC, and Local Effort Assistance.

It is too early to know for sure where we will end up—and it is certainly too early to compromise. We will continue to push our message: the Big Three priorities are basic education programs that are constitutionally required to be

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 10–14, 2025

Continued

amply funded—and districts are struggling financially because of the chronic underfunding of these programs.

There is not much to report on the Big Three bills on the House side. [HB 1310](#) (Special Education) was heard in the House Appropriations Committee on January 30. Also heard that day were two other special education bills, [HB 1267](#) (enrollment cap), and [HB 1357](#) (multipliers and Inclusionary Practices). These two additional bills were introduced without the request or assistance of the Big Three Coalition; however, we support them because they add to the special education conversation. Given our choice, we put the original version of SB 5263 as the priority special education bill. It provided a higher increase in the multipliers and did not include extraneous added duties for OSPI. After being amended, however, the current multipliers are less than those contained in HB 1310—and the extra language regarding OSPI duties is identical to the language in HB 1310.

As noted above, the bills will continue to be amended—and potentially merged into one comprehensive special education bill that contains pieces from all four bills. We will cross that bridge when we come to it. Our consistent message continues to be that school districts need the multipliers to be significantly increased. The other issues, in particular, the enrollment cap elimination, the reduction of the safety net threshold, and support for Inclusionary Practices, are important—and we can support—but the multiplier increase is the real game-changer and the investment that will be most impactful to the current substantial gap between school district expenditures for special education services and state revenues. We are focused on the multiplier increase and, while important, we hope that legislators will not get distracted by these other issues.

[HB 1338](#) (MSOC) was heard on February 3 in the House Appropriations Committee. HB 1338 incorporates each of our MSOC requests. The only request missing is an inflationary factor based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI); however, it DOES include an inflationary factor based on the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD). We requested CPI because it does a better job of reflecting broad-based, “real” inflation; however, the IPD factor will still provide for considerable increases in the future. CPI vs IPD is a bit more than a “potato-potahto” issue; however, both factors would provide annual enhancements that will help allocations to keep pace with costs. And either factor is much better than allowing the Legislature to determine MSOC inflation by pulling a number out of thin air, as has been the case for several years.

While all four bills—HB 1310, HB 1267, HB 1357, Special Education; and HB 1338, MSOC—were heard by the House Appropriations Committee, they have not yet been scheduled for executive action, and we have not received any indication when—or if—they will move. We do anticipate action; however, the House has been somewhat less supportive of our messages than the Senate. Regardless, we will keep pushing. For specific details of the House special education bills, see the [Week 3 edition of TWIO](#)—for a quick summary see the [side-by-side](#) prepared by legislative staff. Specific details of the House MSOC bill can also be found in the [Week 3 edition of TWIO](#).

A final note about the Big Three. We have legislation for each of our Big Three priorities in each house. Each has had movement, with the exception of [HB 1579](#), regarding Pupil Transportation. This bill, which is an identical companion to SB 5187, has not been heard or otherwise acted upon. At this point, we do not expect any action on it. Given that SB 5187 is moving, and hopefully will get out of the Senate, the House will have a vehicle to deal with pupil transportation later in the session.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 10–14, 2025

Continued

Major Issues Update

Simple Majority for Bonds

The pursuit of the simple majority approval of school district bonds has been 40-year quest. In recent years, there has been sporadic movement on the issue, with a public hearing or two, and maybe even executive action in Committee, but each time the issue loses momentum or gets bottled up through lack of necessary support.

Remember, simple majority for bonds is a constitutional amendment, so it has a higher hill to climb. For a constitutional amendment to be adopted, it must receive a two-thirds vote by both houses—which is 33 votes in the Senate and 66 votes in the House—then approval (by a simple majority) of voters at the next General Election.

The most movement on this issue in the last 20 years occurred in 2019. [HJR 4203](#) was heard in the House Education Committee, but died lacking the necessary support. Meanwhile, the Senate introduced an identical companion, [SJR 8201](#). Alongside, a second Joint Resolution, [SJR 8202](#), was introduced; however, this constitutional amendment would have allowed school district bonds to be approved by a 55 percent vote.

SJR 8202 (55 percent) was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and later scheduled for executive action. It was clear the Joint Resolution lacked the necessary votes to move, so it was set down and died without a vote. At the same time, SJR 8201 (simple majority), having been heard earlier, was moved to executive session and was adopted. Shortly after, the Joint Resolution was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee and was later adopted.

When SJR 8201 reached the Senate Floor, two amendments were waiting. Both amendments would have adjusted the simple majority legislation to allow school district bonds to be approved by a 55 percent vote (aligning it with the previously defeated SJR 8202). Republicans (who were in the Minority) supported the amendment, although it was fairly clear most of the Republicans were not supportive of the simple majority—or a 55 percent approval. (Similar to “compromises” prior to the simple majority for levies being approved, 55 percent and other proposals were viewed as distractions, rather than “real” proposals.) Ultimately, after a lot of procedural maneuvering, both amendments were set down and were never considered.

At this point, the “clean” simple majority Joint Resolution moved forward to final debate and voting. When the smoke cleared, there was a straight party-line vote, with 28 Democrats supporting and 21 Republicans opposing. This was a clear majority, but lacked the necessary two-thirds (33) vote and SJR 8202 failed.

Since 2019, simple majority and/or 55 percent Joint Resolutions have been introduced with fits and starts—and little real movement.

Once again this year, Joint Resolutions were introduced in both houses and there is a buzz around the issue that we have not seen since the failed movement in 2019. Early on, we heard there were conversations occurring behind-the-scenes in an effort to determine how to adopt the simple majority for bonds. This has been mostly a partisan issue and while Democrats have overwhelming majorities in both houses, their membership still falls below the two-thirds majority necessary

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 10–14, 2025

Continued

for adoption. As these conversations continued a grew louder, it was clear there was a movement to strike a deal with Republicans to garner their support—or at least enough Republicans to achieve a two-thirds majority.

[HJR 4201](#), along with its necessary implementing bill, [HB 1032](#), would authorize school district bonds to be approved with a simple majority vote; however, their life was short. These were heard in the House Education Committee on February 4, with little indication they will be moved to executive session for action.

On the Senate side, [SJR 8200](#) and its necessary implementing bill, [SB 5186](#), would authorize school district bonds to be approved with a 55 percent majority of votes. These were heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee during the first week of session and finally were placed on the executive session list—then were pulled.

The wondering was whether THIS (55 percent) was the issue that could push the vote over the top and move the constitutional amendment to the ballot. It was a difficult conversation because, while a majority of WASA members have consistently supported a simple majority and rejected a “compromise” of 55 percent, there are many members who support a threshold that is below 60 percent, but does not reach 50 percent, plus 1.

Well, the deal is not 55 percent. Yesterday morning, SJR 8200/SB 5186 came back to life, being added to the executive action list. Introduced alongside the legislation were [amendments](#) to make the constitutional amendment a “simple majority” approval of bonds. But that is not all. The new constitutional amendment and the implementing bill would also eliminate the authority of cities and counties to collect impact fees for school districts. The language states, “The legislature finds that the changes contained in this amendment constitute a single integrated plan for modifying local funding authority for school district facilities.” Language also clearly spells out that this is a package agreement: if the simple majority constitutional amendment fails at the ballot, the language removing impact fees is voided.

So, the “deal” is moving away from impact fees, while being given the authority to adopt levies by a simple majority. The belief is that this bargain will garner the necessary support from at least a handful of Republicans to reach the two-thirds threshold. That effort is continuing.

We are working with legislators and others to fully understand the ramifications of this. There are multiple districts that receive impact fees and the question is whether receiving the authority for simple majority bond approval is a “good enough” trade. We have clearly told legislators that we do not want to do anything to hurt school districts—or pit school districts against each other. Similar to our position on levies, where we have to walk a tightrope, we stay on message and attempt to support all districts, arguing that amply funding basic education is the priority and this and this lessen the need for levies; however, IF the decision is made to increase levy lids, there MUST be at least a commensurate increase in Local Effort Assistance to ensure inequities are not exacerbated. We have to find a similar stance on this simple majority agreement.

There are ongoing conversations about providing “bridge” funding for districts that lose impact fees, or perhaps some other mechanism that will make districts whole. With the movement of the amended SJR 8200/SB 5186 yesterday, these conversations will be more urgent.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 10–14, 2025

Continued

Finally, as you have heard from us for many years, simple majority or 55 percent or some other compromise, is a doomed effort if we somehow achieve the two-thirds vote from the Legislature, but do not have the people or the money to ensure the ballot measure can pass. We been assured an organization is in place ready to provide the necessary resources—both bodies and funding—if the legislative effort is successful. Additionally, we have been told clearly that they are ready to move to assist the simple majority, but they will pull back from the effort if the final solution is 55 percent. Yet another reason to balk at any “compromise.”

Levy Lid/LEA

The heat continues to rise around the discussion of local levies. As we noted last week, there are four bills addressing levy lids and/or Local Effort Assistance (LEA). At this point, only two are receiving any kind of attention: [HB 1356](#) and [SB 5593](#). In the last two weeks, both of these bills were heard.

Before the discussion of these bills, a reminder about our continued argument: if the Legislature stepped up to their responsibility and amply funded the Big Three (as they are constitutionally required), there would be less of a need to increase levies. Ample funding of Special Education, MSOC, and Pupil Transportation would provide a significant increase in STATE funding to (ALL) districts—and, as a bonus, levy funds that are being used to backfill the Legislature’s underfunding of basic education would be freed up to be used as the school board and the community desire. Knowing that some of our members support a levy lid increase, WASA will not oppose the move; however, we are very concerned about exacerbating the current inequity between districts and have emphatically told legislators IF they feel the need to raise the levy lid, a commensurate (at least) increase in Local Effort Assistance must also happen. That said, our priority, again, is ample funding of the Big Three. We do not want funding for LEA to be at the expense of basic education.

[HB 1356](#)—This bill was heard on Tuesday in the House Finance Committee. This is a broad, comprehensive (and complex) bill that addresses the local levy lid and LEA, along with a number of other pieces.

LEVY LID. Under current law, levies are capped at \$2.50 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value OR \$2,500 per pupil—whichever is LESS (adjusting for inflation this number is approximately \$2,988 in 2024). (Districts with more than 40,000 students have a limit of \$3,000 per pupil; adjusted for inflation, approximately \$3,586.) In addition to the adjustments via inflation, HB 1356 would also provide a \$500 “inflation enhancement” in Calendar Year 2026 and 3.33 percentage points added to inflation each year from Calendar Year 2027 to 2030.

Beginning with the Calendar Year 2031, the maximum per-pupil limit would be \$5,035, as increased by inflation beginning with property taxes levied for collection in 2032, multiplied by the number of average annual full-time equivalent students enrolled in the school district in the prior school year.

LEA. For LEA, the bill would also provide an “inflation enhancement” (in addition to CPI inflation) to the “State Local Effort Assistance Threshold,” which is \$1,550 per student (\$1,949). The inflation enhancement would be \$200 in Calendar Year 2026 and \$300 in Calendar Year 2027.

(HB 1356 would also provide Local Effort Assistance to Charter Schools.)

The bill would provide LEA an additional \$198 million over the biennium (\$45 million in 2026; \$155 million in 2027).

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 10–14, 2025

Continued

STATE PROPERTY TAX. Currently, the State Property Tax, as well as local taxing districts have a growth limit of 101 percent (that is, the tax cannot grow more than one percent per year). HB 1356 would change the growth limit for local taxing districts from the current 101 percent to the lesser of 101 percent or 100 percent, plus inflation. The growth limit for the State Property Tax, however, would change from 101 percent to 100 percent, plus population change and inflation, not to exceed 103 percent.

The projected cost of LEA is \$198 million in 2025–27 and \$561 million in 2027–29. It is no coincidence that the projected increase in the State Property Tax revenue is \$195 million in 2025–27 and \$602 million in 2027–29. Unfortunately, increasing the State Property Tax at the same time as some districts may be utilizing the increase in the levy lid will make passing a levy that much harder.

SPECIAL EDUCATION. For special education, the bill would eliminate the current 16.0 percent enrollment cap.

SUBSTITUTE COSTS. State funding for substitutes has not changed in over ten years, while the cost and need for substitutes continues to grow. HB 1356 would base substitute costs for classroom teachers on five funded substitute days per classroom teacher unit at a daily substitute rate of \$200 adjusted for inflation from the 2027–28 School Year. Substitute costs for classified staff would be based on two funded substitute days per classified staff unit at a daily substitute rate of \$150 adjusted for inflation from the 2027–28 school year.

FUNDING WORK GROUP. The bill would require OSPI to convene a K–12 Funding Equity Work Group to analyze K–12 funding formulas and explore options for revisions to the funding formula that are responsive to student needs, including economic, demographic, and geographic differences in student and community populations. OSPI would be required to use the Work Group’s analysis to consider options for revising state and local funding formulas.

In November, 2025, and annually through 2027, OSPI must report on the Work Group’s progress and any proposed options. The bill stipulates that the estimated cost of an option or group of options proposed by OSPI cannot exceed the estimated additional State Property Tax revenue (discussed above) when combined with the estimated additional state funding allocated in the bill.

In presenting his bill on Tuesday, Representative Steve Bergquist (D-Renton) stated this bill provides an “opportunity to start the conversation” about education funding and address several issues that school districts have been raising. If this bill moves forward, it is likely to change—either decrease in scope, or potentially increase in scope. The bill’s title is exceptionally broad: “Relating to K–12 Funding.” Normally, bill titles are very tight, so the underlying focus of the bill does not get diluted by amendments along the way. This title, however, was intentionally wide open, so additional options/ideas CAN be addressed in the bill.

[SB 5593](#)—The first thing this bill would do, is eliminate the current Assessed Valuation and per pupil calculations for the levy lid and eliminate the current per pupil LEA Threshold. Instead, the bill would return to the pre-*McCleary* system, basing the levy limit on a percentage of a districts’ revenue. Revenue, however, would not include federal revenue as is did before.

Using the new (or recycled old) model, the maximum enrichment levy would be 30 percent. The pre-*McCleary* cap was 28 percent.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 10–14, 2025

Continued

Local Effort Assistance would be set at 18 percent. Districts would be eligible for LEA if they had an 18 percent levy rate that exceeded the statewide average 18 percent levy rate. The pre-*McCleary* LEA rate was 14 percent.

Prior to the change in levies and LEA in 2017 (the *McCleary* “solution”), the Legislature’s policy was to set LEA at half of the levy lid. This bill positively sets LEA at about 60 percent of the levy lid.

SB 5593 was heard last week in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. We testified in a neutral position—“Other”—and noted that our membership is split on this issue; however, we clarified that we are united in our support of amply funding basic education, specifically, special education, MSOC, and pupil transportation. We stated that if basic education was amply funded, it would lessen districts’ need for additional levy. As discussed above, we said clearly that our collective position is that IF the Legislature determines increasing the levy lid is the right action, then at least a commensurate increase in LEA is required to help mitigate inequities.

This bill would provide about \$500 million per year for LEA (\$750 million in the 2025–27 biennium), which is a significant increase. If this bill (or HB 1356 above) moves forward, we are concerned that the LEA funding does not come at the expense of funding for the Big Three. Senators have assured us that this LEA funding is “additive,” that is, in addition to funding for the Big Three. Legislators in the House have not yet provided us with the same assurances.

**For a comparison of HB 1356 and SB 5593, and its financial impacts, see the [levy comparison](#) provided by OSPI. The first tab compares the policies of HB 1356 and SB 5593. The second tab, “Cost Summary Table” provides statewide impacts, as well as individual district impacts. (NOTE: Depending on your computer system, the document will likely open in “view only mode.” In order to view the district information, you may be required to download the file.) We provided this link last week and it prompted a lot of questions. [OSPI added additional language to clarify some of their assumptions. If you checked this out before and had concerns, you might want to take another look.](#)

Retire/Rehire

In 2022, the Legislature adopted legislation allowing Class 2 school districts to hire retired administrators. Under the provisions of [HB 1699](#) (2022) retirees that retired before January 1, 2022 were allowed to be hired in Class 2 school districts, as either a district superintendent or an in-school administrator, and still receive pension payments. These retirees were allowed to work 1,040 hours in a school year.

The bill was introduced and passed to address a critical administrator shortage; however, this retire/rehire allowance for administrators sunsets on July 1, 2025.

Legislation has been introduced to address this coming sunset:

- [HB 1936](#) – extends the sunset of the retire/rehire provisions to July 1, 2027
- [SB 5738](#) – extends the sunset of the retire/rehire provisions to July 1, 2029 (NOTE: We understand a House companion bill for SB 5738 will be dropped and available Monday)

Neither bill has been scheduled for a hearing, yet. If this impacts you and/or you support the extension, you are encouraged to send an e-mail to Senator June

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 10–14, 2025

Continued

Robinson, Chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee, to request SB 5738 be heard. As you read above, the Legislature’s first set of cutoff dates are rapidly approaching, so time is of the essence!

For a greater impact, you should cc your e-mail to the full Ways & Means Committee. The Committee list is [HERE](#). Click this link and on the page that opens, click “Members and staff,” then on the next page click on the drop-down menu “Committee members and staff.” Note that this roster only includes office addresses and phone numbers; however, legislative e-mails follow a common format: [FirstName.LastName@leg.wa.gov](#)

For example, Sen. Robinson: June.Robinson@leg.wa.gov

Again, time is running short!

Governor Ferguson: Budget Update

As noted above, budget discussions are occurring behind-the-scenes and will likely not be broadly discussed until after the [Economic & Revenue Forecast Council](#) releases its updated revenue forecast, scheduled for March 18.

Even though major discussions are occurring under the cover of darkness, there are some activities that are out in the open. Governor Bob Ferguson, before actually being officially sworn-in, released a set of [Budget Priorities](#). He stated his goal to scrub the budget and find “savings and efficiencies” totaling \$4.4 Billion over the next four years. He noted this total is in addition to the \$3.0 Billion in “one-time savings and delayed investments” identified by outgoing Governor Jay Inslee in his 2025–27 budget proposal.

One way Gov. Ferguson expects to achieve \$4.0 Billion of that total \$4.4 Billion in savings is by requiring [across-the-board budget reductions](#). Most state agencies are expected to cut 6 percent from their budgets. Proposed options were due to the Office of Financial Management on February 6.

While the proposed budget reductions provided by state agencies are not yet public, later this month Gov. Ferguson is expected to release a list of reductions he wants budget-writers to incorporate in their initial budget proposals.

K–12 education is exempt from this exercise. Sort of. Ferguson’s December Budget Priorities clarifies the budget reduction exercise “assumes no additional savings from reductions to K–12 education.” He also clearly indicated his plan is to increase K–12’s percentage of the Operating Budget, saying “The final budget must invest a higher percentage of the total budget toward K–12 education… Washington must increase, not decrease, the portion of the budget that supports K–12 education.” The Governor’s [website](#) reiterates this point, noting his plan is to “invest a higher percentage of the total budget in K–12 education to ensure a strong start for Washington’s youngest residents.”

That said, Ferguson has indicated he would carry forward Inslee’s budget savings, which includes K–12 reductions. Inslee’s Policy Level proposal for K–12 education is a net reduction of \$221 million. This includes a \$151.1 million “savings” by suspending the National Board for Professional Standards certification bonuses for Certificated Instructional Staff (introduced as [HB 1475/SB 5737](#)).

If Governor Ferguson wants to support the paramount duty (as he states in his Budget Priorities document on his website) and increase the percentage of K–12 in the Operating Budget, we have an easy solution: provide ample funding for basic education, specifically Special Education, MSOC, and Pupil Transportation. Problem solved. You’re welcome, Governor Ferguson.

AEA

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 10–14, 2025

Continued

By Mitch Denning

On Tuesday, AEA hosted our annual Day on the Hill, as 23 WSNA and WAMOA gathered at the AWSP office at 9:00 a.m. to prepare for our day. They were welcomed by Joel Aune, WASA executive director. Dan Steele then shared the status of the “Big Three,” MSOC, special education and pupil transportation. He also discussed the simple majority for bonds as well as the revenue challenges. He mentioned that both houses would most likely be releasing their 2025–27 operating and capital budgets shortly after the March 18 revenue forecast.

Then, on the Hill, association members met with their respective senators and representatives, focusing on the “Big Three,” which are embodied in these bills. **HB 1338, school operating costs**, which was heard in House Appropriations Committee on February 3. **SB 5192, school operating costs**, which moved out of Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee and was heard later on Tuesday in Senate Ways & Means Committee. Doug Vanderleest, maintenance and operations director, Franklin Pierce SD, and WAMOA legislative chair, testified PRO at their 4:00 p.m. public hearing. Also, Mitch had previously submitted AEA written testimony to this committee in favor of **SSB 5263, special education funding**, and **SB 5187, providing predictable student transportation**, which were also heard on Tuesday.

One of the highlights of our DOH were our meetings with four caucus leaders or their assistants. We met with Ruth Peterson, LA for Sen. John Braun (R-Centralia) and Senate Republican leader. Soon after, we met with Elizabeth Calvillo Duenes, LA for Sen. Jamie Pedersen (D-Seattle), and Senator majority leader. In the afternoon, we met with Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon (D-Seattle), House majority leader, and Rep. Drew Stokesbary, House Republican leader. All four leaders had a good understanding of the “Big Three,” and universal school meals, embodied in **HB 1404** and **SB 5352, increasing student access to free meals in Public Schools**. Consensus from our four meetings was support for these key issues based on funds available.

Sharing their district stories with these leaders were Karen Brown, nutrition services director, Franklin Pierce SD, and WSNA president; Kelly Foley, nutrition services manager, Dieringer SD; Vanderleest; Devlin Piplic, construction manager, Northshore SD, and WAMOA president; Jessica Beehner, facilities supervisor, Washougal SD, and WAMOA board member; Vanderleest, and Randy Acker, maintenance and facilities director, Ellensburg SD, and WAMOA board member.

On Wednesday, Travis Bown, maintenance and operations director, Mead SD, and WAMOA past president, Michael Knaack, sustainability manager, Tacoma PS, and WAMOA board member and Mitch, testified PRO on **SSB 5190, allowing school districts and private schools to request extensions to State Energy Performance Standard deadlines for K–12 school buildings**. From our view, State funding is necessary to comply with this provision, as AEA doesn’t support any unfunded mandates.

Finally, AEA supports a bill that yesterday moved out of Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee and was sent to Senate Ways & Means Committee. **SSB 5186, school district elections**, was amended to require only a simple majority for bond issues passed. Previously, the bill required a 55 percent majority to pass. AEA will be testifying on this bill when it’s scheduled for a hearing in Ways & Means Committee.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, Feb 10–14, 2025

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

The pace is increasing as committees move to bills their respective Rules Committees. Floor action is also happening as deadlines approach. It is important to keep in touch with the legislators. As Will Rogers says, *“Even if you are on the right track, you will get run over if you just sit there.”*

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

1. **[SB 5085](#)**: 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.

The Senate Ways & Means Committee held an Executive Session February 13.

It is expected to pass the Senate. However, the battle will be in the House which has two concerns: 1) Members are aware of the surplus and may make attempts to transfer some of the surplus to fund other programs, and 2) LEOFF two members are opposed to the merger. (IMHO; They want to use the surplus to fund their health benefits.)

2. **[SB 5086](#)**: seeks to consolidate PEBB and SEBB in some fashion. It had a public hearing on January 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. Multiple unions testified in opposition to the bill. It would add substantial costs to school districts (SEBB costs). The bill is not expected to advance.
3. **[SB 5113](#)**: creates an annual increase in 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.
4. **[SB 5114/](#)[HB 1312](#)**: concerns 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 House Appropriations Committee January 27.

There is much sympathy for the need to do this, however, the cost may make either prohibitive.

5. **[SB 5357/](#)[HB 1467](#)**: have 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).

The Senate bill was heard January 23; the House Appropriations Committee will hear the house bill February 19.

6. **[HB 5478](#)**: Concerning benefits authorized to be offered by the public employees’ benefits board. This bill would allow HCA to offer the

following employee-paid, voluntary benefit plans: 39 (a) Emergency transportation; (b) Identity protection (c) Legal aid; (d) Long-term care insurance; (e) Noncommercial personal automobile insurance; (f) Personal homeowner's or renter's insurance; (g) Pet insurance; (h) Specified disease or illness-triggered fixed payment insurance, hospital confinement fixed payment insurance, (i) Travel insurance.

It has been moved to Senate Rules Committee.

7. **[SB 5738](#)**: Permitting individuals retired from the public employees' retirement system, the teachers' retirement system, and the school employees' retirement system additional opportunities to work for up to 1,040 hours per year while in receipt of pension benefits.

This bill is similar to HB 1936 below except its sunsets in 2029. It is awaiting hearing before Ways and Means.

8. **[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. House Appropriations held a hearing February 10.

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

9. **[HB 1790](#)**: Increasing defined benefit accrual for specified years of service in the state retirement systems. For years of service earned after the effective date of this section, a member of the retirement system shall receive an additional one-half of one percent of such member's average final compensation for each year of service beyond 30 years.

This bill was a request from WSSRA to attract and retain experienced staff while also demonstrating the work of WSSRA to potential members. It is awaiting a hearing before House Appropriations Committee.

10. **[HB 1936](#)**: Extending the expiration of certain school employee postretirement employment restrictions to 2027.

The bill reads: Between March 23, 2022, and July 1, ((2025)) 2027, a retiree that retired before January 1, 2022, and who enters service in a second-class school district, as defined in RCW 28A.300.065, as either a district superintendent or an in-school administrator shall continue to receive pension payments while engaged in such service, until the retiree has rendered service for more than 1,040 hours in a calendar year. It is awaiting hearing before House Appropriations Committee.

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

[HB 1140](#): Establishing empowerED scholarships using educational savings accounts.

This bill will establish a Scholarship Program (Program) to provide parents meeting certain requirements with money for qualifying expenses related to the education of their public school-aged children for use in private and/or charter schools.

This bill had a public hearing February 6 before House Education Committee. This bill is controversial and is likely to not move any further.

[SHB 1213/SB 5539](#): Expanding protections for workers in the state paid family and medical leave program.

This substitute House bill: Extends employment protection rights in the Paid Family and Medical Leave (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 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. • Expands access to grants for small employers to offset the costs of employees' use of leave.

It has been moved to House Appropriations Committee. The Senate bill is scheduled for public hearing February 18 before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

Costs to state/employers from fiscal note are indeterminate.

[HB 1334](#): Modifying the annual regular property tax revenue growth limit. This bill changes the 101 percent revenue growth limit for state and local property taxes to 100 percent plus population change and inflation, with a capped limit of 103 percent.

Should counties/cities be allowed to increase their taxes from .02 percent to .03 percent, this could affect M & O levy success/asks. This bill had a public hearing February 11 before House Finance.

[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.

This morning, the bill was adopted by the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee. Again, no fiscal note is available at this time.

[SSB 5291](#): Implementing the recommendations of the long-term services and supports trust commission.

The substitute bill: Prohibits 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 and employees holding a nonimmigrant visa for temporary work. • Allows an exempt employee who previously attested to having long-term care insurance to rescind the exemption prior to July 1, 2028. • Allows for a limited pilot program in 2026 to assess the Program's processes and system capacities. • Creates standards and requirements for supplemental long-term care insurance policies designed for coverage after Program benefits are exhausted.

SB 5291 has been passed to Senate Rules.

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 is scheduled for the Executive Session February 18 before Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

SB 5378: Expanding access to grants within the paid family and medical leave insurance program for small school districts.

This bill makes certain small school districts eligible for paid family and medical leave grants. The following employers may apply to ESD for a grant: employers with 51 to 150 employees; employers with 50 or fewer employees who are assessed all premiums; or • employers classified as school districts of the second class, those having less than 2000 pupils.

The bill had a public hearing February 3 before House Labor & Commerce Committee.

SB 5422/HB 1622: Allowing bargaining over matters related to the use of artificial intelligence. This bill requires most state and local government public employers to bargain with employees' unions over the use of artificial technology that affects the wages, hours, or terms and conditions of employment.

The Senate bill is scheduled for public hearing February 17 and Executive Session February 21 before Senate Labor & Commerce. The House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee has scheduled Executive Session February 18.

These are interesting bills. Should a district use AI in any fashion that replaces an employee? Unions often file grievances when they feel their work is taken away from a member and absorbed by someone not in union. It is akin to HB 1739 regulating the use of self-service checkout stations.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Tuesdays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Wednesdays

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

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

Thursdays

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

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Useful Links

Washington State Government

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

State Legislature

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

Senate

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

House of Representatives

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

Legislative Committees

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

Legislative Schedules

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

Office of the Governor

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

OSPI

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

TVW

<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 13, 2025

First Day of Session.

February 21, 2025

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

February 28, 2025

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

March 12, 2025

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

April 2, 2025

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

April 8, 2025

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

April 16, 2025*

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

April 27, 2025

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1011	School safety capital grants	H Cap Budget	Jacobsen
HB 1020	Academic reengagement	H Education	Shavers
HB 1021	Military families/education	H Education	Shavers
HB 1028	Child exposure to violence	S Human Services	Goodman
HB 1031	School facility temperatures	H Education	Reeves
HB 1032	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
HB 1042	County treasurer costs	H Finance	Wylie
HB 1051	IEP team meetings/recording	H Education	Walsh
HB 1055	Transparency ombuds study	H Approps	Abbarno
HB 1079 (SSB 5193)	Remote testing	H Education	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1085 (SB 5272)	School safety/penalties	H CSDPS	Schmidt
SHB 1116	Election day	H Rules R	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 Approps	Leavitt
HB 1140	K-12 scholarship program	H Education	Couture
HB 1151 (SB 5210)	Ninth grade success grants	H Approps	Steele
HB 1167	Maritime careers task force	H 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
SHB 1213 (SB 5539)	Paid family & medical leave	H Approps	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 (SSB 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 (SSB 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
SHB 1296	Public education system	H Rules R	Stonier
HB 1298 (SB 5158)	Student athlete insurance	H 2nd Reading	Berg
SHB 1303 (SB 5380)	Environmental justice	H ENVIDPS	Mena
SHB 1308 (SB 5345)	Access to personnel records	H Rules R	Reed
HB 1310 (SB 5307)	Special education funding	H Approps	Pollet
HB 1312 (SB 5114)	Retirement benefits/death	H Approps	Fitzgibbon
HB 1314 (SB 5297)	Early learning facilities	H Rules R	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 Approps	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
SHB 1434 (SSB 5106)	Eid al-Fitr & Eid al-Adha	H Rules R	Salahuddin
HB 1446	George Washington's birthday	H State Govt & T	Abell
HB 1448	Local elections	H Exec Action	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 (SB 5737)	National board bonuses	H Approps	Gregerson
HB 1479	Office of native ed. grants	H Education	Lekanoff
SHB 1483 (SB 5423)	Digital electronics/repair	H TEDVDPS	Gregerson
HB 1489	Childhood ed./impl. dates	H Exec Action	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
SHB 1543 (SB 5514)	Clean buildings standard	H Rules R	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 PEWDP	Entenman
HB 1557 (SB 5308)	Guaranteed admissions prg.	H Postsec Ed & W	Reed
SHB 1565	Dual enrollment scholarship	H PEWDPS	Paul

HB 1578	Long-term care prg. repeal	H EL & Human Svc	Dufault
HB 1579 (SB 5187)	Student transportation	H Approps	Nance
HB 1580	CTE/alt. learning exp. prgs.	H Approps	Nance
HB 1582 (SB 5655)	Child care centers/buildings	H EL & Human Svc	Caldier
HB 1584	In-person voting	H State Govt & T	Marshall
HB 1590	Self-resiliency skills	H Education	Timmons
HB 1593	Social equity land trust	H Ag&Nr	Reeves
HB 1594	School costs/CCA	H Approps	Caldier
HB 1609 (SB 5537)	Natural resources board/OSPI	H 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 (SB 5693)	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
SHB 1750	Voting rights act claims	H SGOVDPS	Hill
HB 1759	Day of the 12s	H Exec Action	Mena
HB 1767	School enrollment/funding	H Finance	Zahn
HB 1778	State sales tax revenues	H Approps	Dufault
HB 1790	Defined benefit accrual	H Approps	Kloba
HB 1795 (SB 5654)	Student restraint, isolation	H Education	Callan
HB 1796 (SSB 5095)	School construction debt	H Cap Budget	Callan
HB 1803	Safety of youth sports	H EL & Human Svc	Rule
HB 1810	Seismic hazard risk, reduce	H Approps	Donaghy
HB 1817 (SB 5386)	Schools/sexual assault	H Education	Scott
HB 1827	Basic education/juv. justice	H Education	Callan
HB 1830 (SB 5730)	Dev. disabilities/rec checks	H Education	Richards
HB 1832	Student performance	H Education	Keaton
HB 1833	AI grant program	H Approps	Keaton
HB 1853	Green community schoolyards	H Education	Abbarno

HB 1855 (SSB 5123)	Discrimination in schools	H Education	Zahn
HB 1863	Schools/cardiac emergencies	H Education	Rule
HB 1868	Athletic trainers in schools	H Approps	Schmick
HB 1877	Public education system	H State Govt & T	Dufault
HB 1878 (SB 5695)	Young driver safety	H Transportation	Donaghy
HB 1894 (SB 5570)	Tribes/K-12 instruction	H Education	Lekanoff
HB 1910	Teacher-librarian funding	H Approps	Rule
HB 1921 (SB 5726)	Transportation revenue	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1925 (SB 5567)	Natural resources careers	H Education	Rule
HB 1936	Schools/postretirement	H Approps	Chase
HB 1943 (SB 5641)	Blood donation/school instr.	H Education	Obras
HB 1959	Office of equity repeal	H State Govt & T	Dufault
HB 1963 (SB 5637)	Media literacy & civic ed.	H Education	Salahuddin
HJR 4201	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
SB 5003	School security grants	S EL/K-12	Torres
ESSB 5004	School emergency response	S Passed 3rd	Torres
SB 5007	Chronically absent students	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5008	Public school tools	S EL/K-12	Braun
SSB 5009	Student transp. vehicles	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5012	Interscholastic athletics	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SSB 5025	Educational interpreters	S 2nd RdConsCal	Lovick
SB 5026	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	King
SSB 5030	Vital records access	S Ways & Means	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
SSB 5095 (HB 1796)	School construction debt	S Ways & Means	Dhingra
SB 5097	Girls' athletic activities	S EL/K-12	Warnick
SB 5102	Public risk pool records	S Rules 2	Hasegawa
SSB 5106 (SHB 1434)	Eid al-Fitr & Eid al-Adha	S Rules 2	Trudeau
SB 5113 (HB 1292)	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	S Ways & Means	Boehnke
SB 5114 (HB 1312)	Retirement benefits/death	S Ways & Means	Boehnke
SB 5120	Learning assistance program	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SSB 5123 (HB 1855)	Discrimination in schools	S Ways & Means	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
SSB 5142	Eminent domain purchase back	S 2nd Reading	Hasegawa

SB 5150	Juvenile access to attorney	S Human Services	Gildon
SB 5151	Annual state spending growth	S Ways & Means	Gildon
SB 5158 (HB 1298)	Student athlete insurance	H Postsec Ed & Wk	Valdez
SB 5159	Trick-or-treat day	S State Gov/Trib	Shewmake
SB 5160 (HB 1226)	Transportation budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5161 (HB 1227)	Transportation budget	S Transportation	Liias
SSB 5164	Student navigational support	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SB 5166 (HB 1197)	Operating budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5167 (HB 1198)	Operating budget	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5177	Professional dev. resources	S Rules 2	Nobles
SSB 5179	Education complaint process	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5180	Schools/gender inclusive	S EL/K-12	Wilson
ESSB 5181	Parents rights in education	H Education	Wilson
SB 5183 (HB 1203)	Tobacco & nicotine products	S Health & Long-	Nobles
SB 5186	School district elections	S EL/K-12	Krishnadasan
SB 5187 (HB 1579)	Student transportation	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5189	Competency-based education	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SSB 5190	School building energy perf.	S Environment, En	Wellman
SB 5192	School district materials	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SSB 5193 (HB 1079)	Remote testing	S Rules 2	Cortes
SB 5194 (HB 1202)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SB 5195 (HB 1216)	Capital budget	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SB 5210 (HB 1151)	Ninth grade success grants	S Ways & Means	Liias
SB 5216	Green energy/community	S Environment, E	Shewmake
SB 5230	Juvenile attorney exceptions	S Human Services	Wagoner
SB 5235	Public school statutes	S Rules 2	Wellman
SSB 5240	Anaphylaxis med. in schools	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5247	Naselle Youth Camp property	S State Gov/Trib	Wilson
SSB 5253 (HB 1257)	Special education services	S Ways & Means	Cortes
SSB 5263	Special education funding	S Ways & Means	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 (SHB 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
SSB 5327	Learning standards	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5345 (SHB 1308)	Access to personnel records	S Labor & Comm	Saldana
SB 5346 (HB 1122)	Student mobile device use	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5352 (HB 1404)	Free school meals	S EL/K-12	Riccelli
SB 5357 (HB 1467)	Actuarial pension funding	S Ways & Means	Conway
SSB 5358 (HB 1280)	Career & tech. ed./6th grade	S RecComm	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 (HB 1817)	Schools/sexual assault	S EDUDP	Orwall
SB 5392 (HB 1471)	BSA transfers	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SSB 5412	Interfund loans/schools	S EDUDPS	Robinson
SB 5415	CBA financial feasibility	S Ways & Means	Gildon
SB 5418	Charter school contracts	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5423 (SHB 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 (SHB 1213)	Paid family & medical leave	S Labor & Comm	Alvarado
SB 5546	Solar energy systems/schools	S EL/K-12	Orwall
SB 5551	School library info and tech	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5564	Goals of a basic education	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5567 (HB 1925)	Natural resources careers	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5570 (HB 1894)	Tribes/K-12 instruction	S Ways & Means	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
SB 5614	Impact fees	S Housing	Salomon
SB 5637 (HB 1963)	Media literacy & civic ed.	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SB 5641 (HB 1943)	Blood donation/school instr.	S EL/K-12	Harris
SB 5654 (HB 1795)	Student restraint, isolation	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5655 (HB 1582)	Child care centers/buildings	S EL/K-12	Krishnadasan
SB 5666	Mental health internships	S Higher Ed & Wo	Slatter
SB 5670	Fuel tax assistance grants	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5693 (HB 1651)	Teacher residency & apprent.	S EL/K-12	Cortes
SB 5695 (HB 1878)	Young driver safety	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5718	TRS & SERS/plan 2 transfer	S Ways & Means	Lovick
SB 5724	Dual credit programs	S EL/K-12	Krishnadasan
SB 5726 (HB 1921)	Transportation revenue	S Transportation	Ramos
SB 5730 (HB 1830)	Dev. disabilities/rec checks	S EL/K-12	Liias
SB 5737 (HB 1475)	National board bonuses	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5738	Retired employees/work	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5748	Impact fees	S Housing	Wilson
SJR 8200	School district bond voting	S EL/K-12	Cortes