



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

WEEK 7—IN THIS ISSUE

February 28, 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>.



Last Friday, the Legislature passed its first self-imposed **cutoff** deadline: the house of origin Policy Committee cutoff. Bills failing to be adopted by their original house Policy Committee by this date are technically dead. Through the first 40 days of this session, legislators had introduced nearly 1,800 bills; as Friday's deadline passed, almost 700 of those bills fell off the table. This afternoon, the house of origin Fiscal Committee cutoff arrives; legislation with budgetary impacts will die if they fail to be adopted by their original house Fiscal Committee. Entering today, just over 1,100 bills continued to live; however, by the close of business today, this number of active bills will again be reduced.

Budget Update Redux

Last week, we mentioned the Legislature is slow-rolling the discussion of budget fixes—in particular, revenue proposals. Well, action in Olympia changes day-to-day (and sometimes hour-to-hour) and this week budget committees started hearing, en masse, revenue proposals. A few of the major proposed taxes discussed well before the session began, such as the Wealth Tax, B&O Tax Surcharges, and Employer Payroll Taxes, continue to remain under wraps; however, a laundry list of other taxes (and fees) were acted upon this week. Included in the mix were bills: tripling the growth rate of the State Property Tax without voter approval; authorizing additional County Property Tax levies; increasing the State Property Tax for rental properties and businesses; authorizing Local Option Taxes; increasing Advanced Computing Surcharges; increasing tax rates under the Estate Tax; authorizing Local Sales Tax increases without voter approval; increasing fees of Day- and Annual-Park Passes; increasing Hunting and Fishing Licensing fees; doubling the Cellphone Tax; imposing a new Sales Tax on Housing Rentals; adding a Beverage Container Tax; modifying the Local Real Estate Excise Tax; authorizing Local Public Utility Taxes; and modifying the Capital Gains Tax.

It is unclear which of these taxes and fees will ultimately be adopted; however, legislators are setting the stage to push the revenue question. The House Democrats, in particular, are shifting a lot of their focus to revenue. Earlier this week, they **announced** the launching of a new website, **WA Budget Cuts**. This website, clearly making the case for new revenue, describes what the Operating Budget could look like without new revenue. They note a no-new-revenue budget would force “catastrophic cuts to services that save lives.” In short, they state the required cuts would be “DEVASTATING.”

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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Based on Governor Inslee’s no-new-revenue budget, the House Democrats highlight six key impacts:

- **Healthcare:** \$3.5 Billion in reductions
- **Human Services & Early Learning:** \$1.3 Billion in reductions
- **Higher Education:** \$1.1 Billion in reductions
- **Long-Term Care & Developmental Disabilities:** \$1.5 Billion in reductions
- **Behavioral Health:** \$365 Million in reductions
- **Corrections:** \$376 Million in reductions

Let’s step back a bit. These “devastating” cuts are included in Gov. Inslee’s no-new-revenue budget; however, you might recall the [2025–27 Budget Proposal](#) he released in December included \$4.4 Billion in new revenue (\$12.9 Billion over four years). What gives?

By law, the governor is required to release Budget proposals for the Legislature’s consideration in December. Because Jay Inslee was the governor in December and Bob Ferguson was still governor-elect, it was Inslee’s duty to release a Budget. The law is also clear that the governor must release a proposal with no new revenue, known as a “Current Law” Budget. In legislative vernacular, this proposal is also referred to as the “Book I” Budget.

When a governor wants to release a budget with new revenue, there are multiple strategies. For example, during the Great Recession, then-Governor Gary Locke held a press conference to unveil his no-new-revenue Budget (“Book I”). The proposal included massive cuts across all areas of state government. After quickly explaining his Budget proposal, he said, “This is not the kind of budget I want, and it’s not what the people of this state want.” He then immediately unveiled his preferred “New Law” Budget proposal (or “Book II”), which included revenue increases and less cuts.

Locke’s strategy was clear: release an ugly budget side-by-side with a more palatable budget due to increased revenue in order to highlight the need for additional resources. To put it simply, this was a scare tactic to drive the revenue conversation.

Another strategy is the one employed by Gov. Inslee. That is: publicly release a Budget proposal with a recommended tax package (a “New Law” Budget). But, what about the requirement to release a no-new-revenue Budget? Oh, that is the other part of the strategy: release a revenue-enhanced Budget and bury the required “Book I,” no-new-revenue Budget. To be sure, Gov. Inslee DID prepare a “Current Law” Budget; however, it was buried deep in the Office of Financial Management (OFM) website. And, if you are clever enough to find the [Current Law proposal](#), it is certainly difficult to decipher.

The House Democrats, as part of their frightening display of “devastating” budget cuts, include a summary of Governor Inslee’s no-new-revenue (Current Law or CL) proposal [side-by-side](#) with a summary of his revenue-enhanced (New Law or NL) proposal. This is interesting information, if you want to do a deep dive; however, I want to point out one specific detail. You will recall that Inslee’s New Law proposal, with revenue-enhancements, included a Policy Level net reduction of over \$200 million in K–12 Education. Disappointing to be sure; however, not to the level of cuts elsewhere. Before you get too sympathetic, take a look at the Current Law, no-new-revenue proposal for K–12 Education (pages 26–27). With no new revenue, Inslee proposed a Policy Level reduction of \$132

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million. Let me say it more simply: Inslee proposed a \$132 million reduction in K–12 Education funding; however, his proposal with over \$4.0 Billion in new revenue, his proposed K–12 Education reduction was even greater. It is even more dumbfounding if you look at the four-year outlook. With no additional revenue, Inslee proposed a \$263 million reduction in K–12, but, after adding almost \$13.0 Billion in new revenue, he proposed a K–12 reduction of \$502 million.

This is interesting (albeit frustrating) information, but there is a point to sharing this, even if you do not delve into the details. Many legislators are clamoring for new revenue to shore up our state’s budget—and many legislators are expecting educators to weigh in—even though, regardless of the size of a tax package, there is not an indication K–12 Education would receive a sizeable benefit (especially from the House Democrats who currently are focusing on other priorities). So, there is a caution to not get swept up in the revenue conversation; that is the job of legislators, not educators.

Our message has been and will continue to be very clear: we are asking the Legislature to fulfill its constitutional obligation to amply fund basic education, specifically Special Education, Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs, and Pupil Transportation. As was argued to the Supreme Court in the *McCleary* funding case—and is still true today—the Legislature has more than enough revenue to amply fund the Paramount Duty. If legislators need additional revenue to fund other priorities, so be it. K–12 Education, however, should not be used as a tool to force a revenue discussion.

Governor Ferguson Reduction Plan

In the [Opening Day Special Edition](#) of *TWIO* (January 13, 2025), we discussed Governor-elect Ferguson’s [Budget Priorities](#) and his plan to fully scrub the budget and find \$4.4 Billion (over four years) in savings in the Operating Budget. A major part of his plan was to direct an across-the-board six percent reduction in most state agencies (notably, he specified “this proposal assumes no additional savings from reductions to K–12 Education”). Later in [TWIO, Week 3](#) (January 31, 2025), we noted the governor’s [directive](#) to state agencies to identify spending reductions of at least six percent from the appropriations in Governor Inslee’s 2025–27 Operating Budget proposal. Agency savings options were due to OFM by February 6.

In the last three weeks, OFM staff reviewed agency submittals, approving some of them, while also sending some back with suggestions for further or revised savings. OFM staff have studied the final savings options and yesterday morning, Governor Ferguson held a [press conference](#) and released his recommendations of Budget savings and efficiencies.

Gov. Ferguson’s [plan](#) would save \$4.0 Billion. As stated in the press conference and in his [press release](#), Ferguson’s proposals would:

- Maintain all K–12 education investments and adopt all of Governor Jay Inslee’s proposed investments. Ferguson’s proposal increases the percentage of the budget devoted to K–12, while Inslee’s proposal would further reduce K–12’s share of the budget.
- Maintain all public safety investments from the current biennium, and adopt virtually all new investments from the Inslee budget.
- Maintain all investments to address homelessness and housing assistance from the current biennium, and adopt virtually all new investments from the Inslee budget. That totals more than \$1.2 billion per biennium.

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- Honor and maintain the Collective Bargaining Agreements negotiated with Washington’s hardworking public servants.
- Maintain all current cash benefit assistance programs that benefit Washingtonians, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
- Maintain Medicaid eligibility for all Washingtonians. Put another way, if you are a Washingtonian on Medicaid, you will not lose your state coverage.

Ferguson also outlined four key principles that his savings proposals are built on:

1. Good government efficiencies and reductions to ensure state agencies are running as lean as possible and right-sizing government. Many of these are reductions that should be made even if there was not a budget shortfall.
2. Given the budget situation, Ferguson very carefully examined proposed or adopted spending not yet implemented.
3. Reconsider recent spending. For example, investments made two years ago for the current biennium. If the Legislature knew two years ago that the state would be facing a \$15 billion shortfall, legislators likely would not have made all of these investments.
4. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Washington received significant one-time funding from the federal government for various programs. Those one-time dollars are gone. In some circumstances, the state has backfilled those one-time dollars with ongoing general fund resources. Ferguson and his team took a close look at whether the state could take on those obligations for those federal dollars that were meant as a one-time investment during COVID.

The plan released by Ferguson yesterday would save just under \$4.0 Billion (\$3,926,404,000) if implemented. Ferguson noted that his proposed savings are in addition to reductions Governor Inslee proposed in his December Budget Proposal. That would add another \$3.0 Billion, for a combined total of \$7.0 Billion.

As he committed to in his original “Budget Principles,” [Ferguson’s plan](#) makes no reductions to K–12 Education, except for a reduction made to all state agencies (which does not directly impact services to districts or students): his plan reduces additional funding provided for one-time support to help offset identified central service costs increases (this is a total of \$698,000 at OSPI).

There are unanswered questions about Ferguson’s proposal to “maintain all K–12 education investments.” As noted above, his proposal has no direct reductions to K–12; however, he clarified that his \$4.0 Billion savings is “in addition to Governor Inslee’s proposal, which reduced the shortfall by an additional \$3.0 Billion.” Remember, Governor Inslee’s proposal reduced K–12 by about \$220 Million (which includes a “pause” on providing National Board bonuses, saving \$151 Million). Does Ferguson’s plan include ALL of Inslee’s proposed savings—excepting his education reductions; or does his plan include EVERY reduction proposed by Inslee—including K–12 reductions? It is unclear. In the grand scheme of things, \$220 Million out of \$3.0 Billion in savings is not earthshaking; however, Ferguson’s plan principles would be a bit suspect if they can be flexible.

There are also additional questions. Again, Ferguson’s plan makes no recommendations to reduce direct education programs or services; however, are programs that indirectly benefit schools also off-limits, or are they fair game? For

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example, the savings plan includes reductions in the Department of Agriculture for Farm to School Grants. Perhaps this is not included as a “K–12 education investment.”

There is one final note about Ferguson’s savings plan. He has suggested \$4.0 Billion in reductions, coupled with Governor Inslee’s \$3.0 Billion in proposed reductions, totaling \$7.0 Billion; however, not all saving options suggested by state agencies are included in the plan. There is an additional \$1.0 Billion in potential budget savings that Ferguson is not recommending. He did indicate, however, that these additional options will be forwarded to the Legislature, with the understanding that “no option can be off the table” as a Budget is developed that eliminates the current shortfall.

Big Three Update

Recently, we have been in a holding pattern, waiting for our Big Three priorities to be added to the executive action list in their respective Fiscal Committees. With the Fiscal Committee cutoff arriving, we were starting to get anxious; however, as the week began, four of our five bills were added to the executive session list. [SB 5187](#), regarding Pupil Transportation, was left behind and, as of this afternoon, will be technically dead (and remember the House companion bill, [HB 1579](#), never received any action and will also officially die this afternoon). Even though a needed overhaul of the STARS funding formula looks like it will be rejected again, it is likely that some funding will be provided in the Budget to address homeless students under the federal McKinney-Vento Act. If so, there is also a possibility funding will be provided for all “special passengers” (special education students, foster care students, and homeless students). This is what has occurred the last two sessions; however, the state was not facing a \$10-\$12 Billion shortfall when this funding was provided in 2023 and 2024.

So, this week [SB 5263](#) (Special Education), [SB 5192](#) (MSOC), [HB 1310](#) (Special Education), and [HB 1338](#) (MSOC) were each moved to the executive action list in their respective Fiscal Committees. Let’s start with the bill that had action that was most noteworthy, HB 1338 (although action on each of these bills is news to tell).

You will recall, HB 1338 regarding Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs, would address each of our MSOC requests. It would have: provided a significant increase in per student allocations; defined a specific annual inflation factor; required a regular rebase; and enhanced the MSOC Small School factor.

HB 1338 was added to the House Appropriations executive action list, scheduled for yesterday. On Wednesday, however, amendments were put on the table. There were six amendments ready for action. The most impactful amendment was a full [striking amendment](#) that, for lack of a better word, gutted the bill, making it a shadow of its former self.

The amendment would:

- Reduce the proposed 20 percent increase in per student allocations (an increase of approximately \$383 million in School Year 2025–26 and \$389 million in School Year 2026–27), to \$5.55 per pupil (approximately a 3 percent increase);
- Eliminate the specifically defined inflation factor, leaving current statutory language that has been determined by the Legislature as “whatever we decide” (which is part of the reason why MSOC is so woefully underfunded);

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- Lower the proposed Small School MSOC from \$16,870.44 to \$14,141.10 (current 2024–25 Small School MSOC is \$13,756.10);
- Eliminate provisions lowering class sizes in Skills Centers, from 19.00 to 16.67 (we did not ask for this; however, we did support it); and
- Change the proposed MSOC funding for Skills Centers and CTE programs (currently these values are in the Budget; the proposed bill and the amendment would embed the numbers in statute. The proposed funding for exploratory CTE courses for students in grades 7–12 and preparatory CTE courses for students in grades 9–12 offered in a high school would be INCREASED from the proposed \$1,799.57 per student to \$1,810.11. The proposed funding for preparatory CTE courses for students in grades 11 and 12 offered through a Skills Center would be DECREASED from the proposed \$2,159.48 per student to \$1,810.11. These funding increases also were not part of our ask; however, we did support)

When we saw this amendment, associations and individual administrators, business managers, and school directors put on a full court press urging Appropriations Committee members to reject the amendment. This caused much tension and consternation in the House Democratic Caucus and when the bill was set to be moved, action was deferred (skipped over). The Committee adjourned before bringing the bill back up and we thought perhaps we had lost the bill. The bill’s executive action, however, has been rescheduled for today. At the time this is being prepared, it has not been acted upon.

It should be noted that seven additional amendments have also been introduced on the bill. One is from Representative Timm Ormsby (D-Spokane), Chair of the House Appropriations Committee. His amendment would add a “null and void” clause to the bill. Very simply, this amendment would make the bill “null and void,” if funding is not provided in the final Budget. This is standard operating procedure in the House and does not indicate there are additional concerns.

The other six amendments (all from one sponsor), would make various changes; however, none are likely to stick, so we will set these aside for now and keep you posted if somehow one or more of them are adopted. If HB 1338 passes the Committee and it is brought up on the House Floor, these same amendments likely will be introduced there, so we will likely have another opportunity to address them.

Sticking with the House, a discussion about HB 1310 (addressing Special Education) is easy to discuss. It was scheduled for executive action in the House Appropriations Committee, then was removed. In its place, [HB 1357](#) was added to the executive session list. HB 1357, as introduced does two things:

1. It provides very minor increases to the tiered multipliers—Tier 1, 1.12 to 1.18; Tier 2, 1.06 to 1.09
2. It creates a Pilot Program, with grants to 25 districts, to support “School-wide Centers of Excellence for Inclusionary Practices”

The bill is scheduled for executive action today; however, it has not yet been acted upon. We anticipate the bill be adopted—although there are three amendments on the table. We expect each of these will be added to the bill. The [first amendment](#) does multiple things:

1. It pulls language from HB 1310 regarding OSPI duties. It allows OSPI to set aside 0.5 percent of special education allocations to fund a review of disproportionate data and provide technical assistance to

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- districts; professional development for Inclusionary Practices; and the implementation of a common template for IEPs. Additional (new) language requires OSPI to annually report to the Legislature about how they have used the set-aside of 0.5 percent allocations.
2. For the Pilot Program, the amendment reduces the number of Pilot schools, from 25 to 20.
 3. Language from HB 1310 regarding the Safety Net threshold is added. It requires awards to be distributed quarterly under certain circumstances. Additionally, awards must be provided on a quarterly basis for all districts with less than 2,000 students.
 4. Subject to appropriations, OSPI is required to: (a) provide grants to support inclusive teaching practices and student behavior management practices for six demonstration sites ready to exhibit adopted best practices and 16 pilot sites committed to adopting best practices; and (b) offer best practices training to the pilot sites. OSPI is also required to provide a final report on the demonstration projects to the Legislature by November 15, 2026.
 5. OSPI is required to change the allocation and cost accounting methodology for special education as follows: (a) the methodology must shift 25 percent of the BEA amount for special education students to the school district's special education program for expenditure, instead of a percentage based on the Least Restrictive Environment; (b) if a school district's special education expenditures exceed state funding provided by excess cost formulas, the special education Safety Net, and redirected general apportionment revenue, the remaining portion of the BEA amount for special education students must be used prior to other funding sources; and (c) language specifies that the methodology does not prohibit other funding and state allocations from being used for special education programs.

This amendment is introduced by HB 1357's sponsor (Representative Monica Stonier, D-Vancouver), so will likely be adopted.

The [second amendment](#) strays from the specific focus on special education. The amendment addresses restraint and isolation and would require OSPI to use information gathered from demonstration projects and the technical assistance they provided, related to reducing restraint and eliminating isolation, to develop a strategy and timeline for prohibiting isolation of students in prekindergarten through grade five. The amendment establishes a goal of implementing the prohibition by July 1, 2032. Additionally, OSPI is required to report to the Legislature about its plan by December 1, 2027.

The title of HB 1357 is “Providing special education funding and support for inclusionary practices,” so there might be a question about whether this second amendment fits under the title.

The [third amendment](#) is the standard “null and void” clause, as described above. This was introduced by the Committee Chair.

Now, let's move over to the Senate. SB 5263 started out as a high-watermark for special education funding but was drastically reduced as it moved out of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. It was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee yesterday, but not before it was further amended.

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The amendment, a new [Proposed Substitute](#), with multiple changes would:

- Reduce the special education excess cost multiplier for 3-5 year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten from the proposed 1.6381 to 1.32 (multiplier is currently 1.2)
- Increase the expenditure threshold for high needs individual special education safety net awards from the proposed 1.5 x avg FTE expenditure to 1.75 (threshold is currently 2.3)
- Direct OSPI to use the greater of the school district's basic education allocation or the state average basic education allocation for purposes of calculating excess cost allocations
- Direct OSPI to engage in specific statewide special education activities:
 - Reviewing districts for disproportionality and providing technical assistance to districts
 - Requiring districts with disproportionate data to complete and submit to OSPI a self-assessment that includes an audit of student evaluations and IEPs
 - Implementing follow-up actions based on the results of the self-assessment
- Develop and maintain a statewide online system for IEPs

SB 5192, the Senate version of MSOC, was also adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee yesterday—and also underwent a transformation before being adopted. Remember this bill, as introduced would merge all of the individual MSOC categories and provide a lump sum per pupil allocation, then require an annual report to OSPI explaining how MSOC funds were used, segregated by the individual categories that are currently in place.

A [Proposed Substitute](#) was passed, which would do three main things:

- The Proposed Substitute reduced the funding per full-time equivalent student for MSOC from the proposed \$1,723.42 to \$1656.50
- The Proposed Substitute reduced the additional funding per full-time equivalent student for MSOC for grades 9–12 from the proposed \$224.88 to \$220.40
- The MSOC categories that must be used to report how funds were spent are changed to:
 1. Technology, including further disaggregation within this category for technology devices, technology support staff, software licensing, and technology or software maintenance and repair;
 2. Election fees associated with school district board of directors elections;
 3. Utilities;
 4. Insurance;
 5. Curriculum and textbooks not included under the technology category;
 6. Library materials not included under the technology category;
 7. Nontechnology-related contracted instructional professional development for certificated and classified staff that is state mandated, but not funded under the program of basic education;
 8. Nontechnology-related contracted instructional professional

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development for certificated and classified staff that is not state mandated;

9. Facilities maintenance; and
10. Security and central office administration

Our Big Three Coalition has been riding a wave of momentum, mainly because we have our respective members have engaged—and have engaged in alignment. What happened to our Big Three bills this week is frustrating; however, this should provide even more motivation to continue engaging. We still have a long way to go, and while this week has been frustrating, we still have momentum and we still have hope—as long as we keep working and continue stay together.

Major Issues Update

Simple Majority for Bonds

Early this week, [SJR 8200/SB 5186](#), the Joint Resolution—and its necessary implementing bill—for simple majority approval of school district bonds was heard by the Senate Ways & Means Committee. We appreciate the large number of educators that signed in to support these two bills—even though some of you have concerns about the “trade” of simple majority for school district impact fees. As we discussed last week, our current effort is to keep the legislation alive and continue the conversation. If we get to a point where the deal on the table is not good enough, we can pull the plug and/or kill the bill. If the bill dies, however, it will be difficult—and, honestly, likely impossible—to revive the bill.

We still continue to work with Leadership, other key legislators, and partners to work over the language, especially regarding the “bargain,” to ensure this trade passes muster with our members. Getting simple majority to the ballot would be a huge accomplishment; however, we do not want to get a “win” at the expense of other districts. In addition to working on language, we continue to discuss options to assist districts if this deal gets through the process and is adopted by the voters. We will continue to keep you apprised as developments emerge.

SJR 8200/SB 5186 is scheduled for executive action in the Senate Ways & Means Committee today, but has not moved at the time this was being prepared. You should be aware that there are amendments on both the Joint Resolution and the bill to strip out the impact fee language—and the amendments are sponsored by a Democrat—so we still have hurdles, but we continue to push this issue, again, first priority is to keep the bills alive and continuing the conversation.

Levy Lid/LEA

There are a handful of Levy Lid and/or LEA bills on the table; however, we will focus on the two key bills, SB 5593 and HB 1356.

[SB 5593](#)—This is the bill that would eliminate the current complicated 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. The bill would set 30 percent as the maximum enrichment levy. 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.

SB 5593 was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on February 6. The next week, the bill was scheduled for executive action;

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however, no action was ever taken. The bill is technically dead and likely will not be revived. That said, we continue to believe a levy and LEA solution will be an end-game deal and while this bill will probably stay dead, the policies embedded in the bill may continue to play a part in a final deal.

HB 1356 is the House’s main vehicle for levy lids and Local Effort Assistance. This bill, however, is comprehensive and includes multiple policy issues. HB 1356 was heard in the House Finance Committee on February 11.

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.

Local Effort Assistance. Under current law, the state provides Local Effort Assistance (LEA) funding to school districts that would not generate an enrichment levy of at least \$1,550 per student (this is the “LEA Threshold”) when levying at a rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value.

Beginning in Calendar Year 2026, HB 1356 would increase the state LEA threshold as follows: The state LEA threshold is increased by an inflation enhancement of \$200 above Seattle CPI in Calendar Year 2026; the state LEA threshold is increased further by an inflation enhancement of \$300 above Seattle CPI in Calendar Year 2027.

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

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 since 2011, 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.

State Property Tax. LEA, eliminating the Special Education cap, and expanding support for substitutes is expensive, so HB 1356 includes a revenue source. That is positive; unfortunately, the revenue source is the 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.

K–12 Funding Equity Work Group. HB 1356 also 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

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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.

The House Finance Committee adopted HB 1356 on Tuesday—but not before it was amended. The [striking amendment](#) makes multiple changes to the bill:

- The proposed expansion of LEA to charter schools is removed;
- The start of increased substitute allocations is move from 2028 to 2029;
- The LEA threshold is increased by an additional \$200/student in 2029 and 2030; and
- Provisions that applied only to local taxing districts’ revenue growth limits are removed.

Although the House Finance Committee adopted the bill, it was not referred to the Rules Committee, putting in a position to move the House Floor. Instead, the bill was referred the House Appropriations Committee—and the bill was never scheduled for action and, as of this afternoon, is technically dead.

Two things about this bill, however. As noted above in the conversation of SB 5593, we are convinced levies and LEA will be negotiated at the end of session, potential with an eleventh hour deal being struck. So, the policies in this bill will continue to hang on. Additionally, HB 1356 includes a revenue mechanism, which means it will likely be tagged as “Necessary to Implement the Budget” and, not only will the policies remain, the actual bill may stay alive.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

On Monday, AEA testified PRO on [SSB 5186, Local Funding for School District Facilities](#), in Senate Ways & Means Committee, sharing that in CY 2024, 16 school districts would have passed their bond issues had the threshold been 50 percent. The bill along with SJR 8200 are scheduled for executive session this afternoon, as today is the final day for fiscal bills to move out of their fiscal committee of origin. There are two amendments on the bar, and one is technical and the other is substantive. The latter would maintain the statutory authority for impact fees to be collected for school facilities.

Here’s the current status of AEA priority bills.

One, [HB 1338, School Operating Costs](#), is scheduled for executive session this morning in House Appropriations Committee with several amendments on the bar. They would appear to reduce the allocations in the underlying bill.

Two, [PSSB 5192, School Operating Costs](#), moved out of Senate Ways & Means Committee yesterday. The effect of the amendments reduces the funding per FTE student, reduces the additional funding per FTE student for grades 9–12, and adds categories to the reporting requirement for school districts. It now goes to Senate Rules Committee.

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Three, **[PSSB 5263, Special Education Funding](#)**, moved out of Senate Ways & Means Committee yesterday, with several amendments, the effect reduces the excess cost multiplier for 3–5 year olds, not in kindergarten, does same for 0–2 years olds served by the early support for infants and toddlers programs, and directs OSPI to use the greater of the district’s basic ed allocation or the state average basic ed allocation for calculating excess cost allocations. It also now goes to Senate Rules.

Four, **[SB 5187, Providing Predictable Student Transportation](#)**, unfortunately did not move out of Ways & Means Committee yesterday. AEA believes that will be some type of pupil transportation funding in the 2025–27 operating budget.

Five, **[HB 1404, Increasing Student Access to Free Meals in Public Schools](#)**, unfortunately for our students and their families, did not move out of House Appropriations Committee, and the bill is technically dead. However, AEA appreciates a number of child nutrition directors who sent emails to the committee leaders urging them to move the bill by today. As **HB 1404** and **SB 5352** are requested by the Governor, AEA is hopeful some extension of current free meal policy and funding would be included in the 2025–27 operating budget.

Six, **[SSB 5514, Increasing Compliance Pathways for the Clean Buildings Performance Standard with Alternative Metrics and Extensions for Reporting](#)**, moved out of Senate Environment, Energy & Technology Committee, and is now in Senate Rules Committee.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“I love argument, I love debate. I don’t expect anyone to just sit there and agree with me, that’s not their job.”

— Margaret Thatcher

“Debate” (noun); Like wrestling, but with words.

Action now moves to the floor of each chamber as legislators act to move bills out to the opposite house. As always, but more so this year given the budget ‘blues, there is a sense of panic and woe as various groups see their proposals die. But some bills are still alive. Below is a brief summary of selected bills and/or issues still in play. (The usual caveat is that no bill is dead until the last day of session, and any bill deemed ‘necessary to implement the budget’ (NTIB) remains alive until the end.

1. **[SSB 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.

Pension Contribution Rates. Beginning July 1, 2025, the UAAL rates and the supplemental benefit enhancement rate are eliminated at least through June 30, 2029. Beginning July 1, 2029, any UAAL of the Legacy Retirement System will be amortized over a rolling ten-year period and paid through a UAAL rate that is imposed on PERS Plan 1, TRS Plan 1, School Employees’ Retirement System, and the Public Safety Employees’

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Retirement System Plans 2 and 3. At no time would contribution rates be imposed on LEOFF Plan 1 employees or employers

The bill was moved as part of a package pull to the Senate floor calendar. It is likely to be voted on this coming week.

2. [**SB 5113/HB 1292**](#): 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. Both of these bills have had hearings but no further action. An optimist would say that SB 5085 will be the vehicle for addressing the need for a COLA in Plans 1.

3. [**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 movement since early hearings. To repeat, there is sympathy for the need to do this, however, the cost makes either prohibitive.

4. [**SB 5357/HB 1467**](#) had been introduced. That bills reset rates for past benefit enhancements and amortizes the cost over a 15-year period (instead of the current 10-year period).

SB 5357 has been moved to Rules.

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 has passed the Senate 48/1 absent.

6. [**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 has been moved to House Rules Committee.

7. [**HB 1474**](#): Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the public employees' retirement system plan 1 and the teachers' retirement system plan. This bill provides a one-time 3 percent increase to the retirement benefits of retirees in the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1, up to \$110 per month.

This bill is in House Rules Committee. It is a bill that WSSRA and its members view as a fall back option should SSB 5085 (above) not be successful in the House.

8. [**HB1790**](#): 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

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staff while also demonstrating the work of WSSRA to potential members. It is likely dead due to cost.

9. **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.

This is in House Rules Committee awaiting movement to the floor calendar.

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

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

This substitute House bill: Extends employment protection rights and costs 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.

SHB 1213 has been moved to House Rules 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 on February 11 before House Finance Committee. (NTIB)

SSB 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.

It is scheduled for Executive Session February 28. WASA and WSSDA have submitted letters in opposition to this bill.

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

This bill expands access to leave and safety accommodations available to victims

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of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to include victims of hate crimes.
 This bill is in Senate Rules Committee.

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 Committee.

SSB 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 beginning in 2030, in addition to the current requirement to maintain a four-year solvency. • Eliminates the statutory formula used to calculate the rate.

The bill has been moved to Senate Rules Committee.

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

Mondays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Tuesdays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Wednesdays

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

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

Thursdays

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

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

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

Senate Ways & Means
SHR4 & Virtual

Useful Links

Washington State Government

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

State Legislature

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

Senate

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

House of Representatives

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

Legislative Committees

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

Legislative Schedules

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

Office of the Governor

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

OSPI

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

TVW

<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 13, 2025

First Day of Session.

February 21, 2025

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

February 28, 2025

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

March 12, 2025

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

April 2, 2025

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

April 8, 2025

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

April 16, 2025*

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

April 27, 2025

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

Bill Watch

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

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1011	School safety capital grants	H Cap Budget	Jacobsen
HB 1020	Academic reengagement	H Education	Shavers
HB 1021	Military families/education	H Education	Shavers
HB 1028	Child exposure to violence	S Human Services	Goodman
HB 1031	School facility temperatures	H Education	Reeves
HB 1032	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
HB 1042	County treasurer costs	H Finance	Wylie
HB 1051	IEP team meetings/recording	H Education	Walsh
HB 1055	Transparency ombuds study	H Approps	Abbarno
SHB 1079 (SSB 5193)	Remote testing	H Rules R	Ortiz-Self
SHB 1085 (SB 5272)	School safety/penalties	H Exec Action	Schmidt
SHB 1116	Election day	H Rules R	Mena
HB 1120 (SB 5517)	School staff salary alloc.	H Approps	Shavers
SHB 1121	Work restrictions/age 16, 17	H Rules R	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 Rules R	Shavers
HB 1189	School volunteers/conviction	H Education	Simmons
HB 1197 (SB 5166)	Operating budget, supp.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1198 (SB 5167)	Operating budget	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1202 (SB 5194)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1203 (SB 5183)	Tobacco & nicotine products	H Finance	Reeves
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
SHB 1257 (SSB 5253)	Special education services	H Approps	Pollet
HB 1259	Behavioral health/schools	H Postsec Ed & W	Shavers
HB 1266 (SB 5446)	Commission on boys and men	H State Govt & T	Dye
HB 1267	Special education funding	H Approps	Couture
SHB 1273	Dual credit program access	H Approps	Paul
HB 1280 (SSB 5358)	Career & tech. ed./6th grade	H Approps	Shavers
SHB 1285	Financial education	H Approps	Rude
SHB 1289	Public school survey info.	H Rules R	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 Approps	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
SHB 1339 (SB 5373)	Even-numbered year elections	H Rules R	Gregerson
HB 1352 (SB 5270)	Educator support/nurses	H Education	Bernbaum
SHB 1356	K-12 funding	H Approps	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 Rules R	McEntire
HB 1404 (SB 5352)	Free school meals	H Approps	Berg
SHB 1414	CTE careers work group	H Rules R	Connors

SHB 1434 (SSB 5106)	Eid al-Fitr & Eid al-Adha	H Rules R	Salahuddin
HB 1446	George Washington's birthday	H State Govt & T	Abell
SHB 1448	Local elections	H Exec Action	Gregerson
SHB 1450	Transition to kindergarten	H Approps	Santos
HB 1467 (SB 5357)	Actuarial pension funding	H Approps	Fitzgibbon
HB 1471 (SB 5392)	BSA transfers	H Approps	Ormsby
SHB 1473	Wildfire BSA appropriations	H Rules R	Gregerson
HB 1474	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Rules R	Gregerson
HB 1475 (SB 5737)	National board bonuses	H Approps	Gregerson
HB 1479	Office of native ed. grants	H Education	Lekanoff
SHB 1483 (SB 5423)	Digital electronics/repair	H 2nd Reading	Gregerson
SHB 1489	Childhood ed./impl. dates	H Rules R	Ormsby
SHB 1503	Digital equity	H Approps	Gregerson
HB 1517	Digital equity/revenue	H Finance	Gregerson
HB 1528	Special education IEPs	H Education	Pollet
HB 1538	Capital assistance/schools	H Cap Budget	McEntire
SHB 1543 (SSB 5514)	Clean buildings standard	S Environment, En	Doglio
HB 1547 (SB 5126)	Student mental health net.	H Education	Santos
2SHB 1549 (SB 5476)	Responsible bidder criteria	H Approps	Fosse
HB 1556 (SB 5542)	HS completers/CTC tuition	H Rules R	Entenman
SHB 1557 (SB 5308)	Guaranteed admissions prg.	H Approps	Reed
SHB 1565	Dual enrollment scholarship	H Approps	Paul
HB 1578	Long-term care prg. repeal	H EL & Human Svc	Dufault
HB 1579 (SB 5187)	Student transportation	H Approps	Nance
HB 1580	CTE/alt. learning exp. prgs.	H Approps	Nance
HB 1582 (SSB 5655)	Child care centers/buildings	H Rules R	Caldier
HB 1584	In-person voting	H State Govt & T	Marshall
HB 1590	Self-resiliency skills	H Education	Timmons
HB 1593	Social equity land trust	H Ag&Nr	Reeves
HB 1594	School costs/CCA	H Approps	Caldier
HB 1609 (SB 5537)	Natural resources board/OSPI	H Rules R	Waters
HB 1612	High school/AP, IB, CIE exam	H Approps	Doglio
HB 1618	College in HS/private school	H Education	Low

HB 1626 (SB 5378)	PFML grants/school districts	H Labor & Workpl	Timmons
SHB 1634	Behavioral health/schools	H Approps	Thai
HB 1637	School safety	H Education	McClintock
HB 1642	Pension plan choice	H Approps	Bronoske
SHB 1651 (SB 5693)	Teacher residency & apprent.	H Exec Action	Ortiz-Self
HB 1657	Washington 13 free guarantee	H Postsec Ed & W	Bergquist
SHB 1662	Education agencies/OSPI	H Approps	Santos
HB 1663 (SSB 5369)	Youth mental health/schools	H Education	Rule
HB 1676	Charter school contracts	H Education	Rude
HB 1683	School director districts	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1699	Interscholastic sports	H Education	Volz
SHB 1709	Adrenal insufficiency care	H Rules R	Callan
HB 1722	Secondary career education	H Rules R	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 Approps	Hill
HB 1759	Day of the 12s	S State Gov/Trib	Mena
HB 1767	School enrollment/funding	H Finance	Zahn
HB 1778	State sales tax revenues	H Approps	Dufault
HB 1790	Defined benefit accrual	H Approps	Kloba
HB 1795 (SB 5654)	Student restraint, isolation	H Approps	Callan
HB 1796 (SSB 5095)	School construction debt	H Rules R	Callan
HB 1803	Safety of youth sports	H EL & Human Svc	Rule
HB 1810	Seismic hazard risk, reduce	H Approps	Donaghy
SHB 1817 (SB 5386)	Schools/sexual assault	H Rules R	Scott
SHB 1827	Basic education/juv. justice	H Rules R	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 Rules R	Chase
HB 1943 (SB 5641)	Blood donation/school instr.	H Education	Obras
HB 1959	Office of equity repeal	H State Govt & T	Dufault
HB 1963 (SSB 5637)	Media literacy & civic ed.	H Education	Salahuddin
HB 1988 (SB 5738)	Retired employees/work	H Approps	Callan
HB 1997	Property tax cut	H Finance	Mendoza
HB 2001	Sunsetting state entities	H State Govt & Tr	Dufault
HB 2007	Competency-based assessments	H Education	Stonier
HB 2012	Transition to kindergarten	H Approps	Bergquist
HB 2017	School director training	H Education	Walsh
HB 2026	Education funding	H Finance	Dufault
HJR 4201	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4205	School levies	H Finance	Dufault
SB 5003	School security grants	S EL/K-12	Torres
ESSB 5004	School emergency response	H Education	Torres
SB 5007	Chronically absent students	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5008	Public school tools	S EL/K-12	Braun
SSB 5009	Student transp. vehicles	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5012	Interscholastic athletics	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SSB 5025	Educational interpreters	H Education	Lovick
SB 5026	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	King
SSB 5030	Vital records access	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5035	Voter education	S State Gov/Trib	Chapman
SSB 5041	Unemp ins/strikes & lockouts	S Ways & Means	Riccelli

SB 5046	Kimchi day	S State Gov/Trib	Wilson
SB 5073	Motor vehicles sales tax use	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5080	Financial education	S EL/K-12	Valdez
SSB 5085	Closed retirement plans	S 2nd Reading	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 Passed 3rd	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
ESSB 5142	Eminent domain purchase back	S Passed 3rd	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
SSB 5186	School district fac. funding	S Ways & Means	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 (SHB 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 (SHB 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 Rules 2	Lovick
SSB 5292	Family & medical leave rates	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5293 (HB 1387)	Prevailing wage/public works	S Labor & Comm	King
SB 5307 (HB 1310)	Special education funding	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5308 (SHB 1557)	Guaranteed admissions prg.	S Higher Ed & Wo	Hansen
SSB 5327	Learning standards	S 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 Ways & Means	Braun
SSB 5369 (HB 1663)	Youth mental health/schools	S Ways & Means	Orwall
SB 5373 (SHB 1339)	Even-numbered year elections	S State Gov/Trib	Ramos
SB 5378 (HB 1626)	PFML grants/school districts	S Labor & Comm	Stanford

SB 5386 (SHB 1817)	Schools/sexual assault	S Rules 2	Orwall
SB 5392 (HB 1471)	BSA transfers	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SSB 5412	Interfund loans/schools	S Rules 2	Robinson
SB 5415	CBA financial feasibility	S Ways & Means	Gildon
SSB 5418	Charter school contracts	H Education	Wellman
SB 5423 (SHB 1483)	Digital electronics/repair	S Rules 2	Stanford
SB 5446 (HB 1266)	Commission on boys and men	S State Gov/Trib	Lovick
SB 5476 (2SHB 1549)	Responsible bidder criteria	S State Gov/Trib	Hasegawa
SB 5481	Behavioral health/schools	S Health & Long-T	Wilson
SB 5483	History & heritage education	S EL/K-12	McCune
SSB 5503	Public employee bargaining	S Rules 2	Valdez
SSB 5514 (SHB 1543)	Clean buildings standard	S Rules 2	Shewmake
SB 5517 (HB 1120)	School staff salary alloc.	S EL/K-12	Cortes
SB 5537 (HB 1609)	Natural resources board/OSPI	S Ag & Natural R	Chapman
SB 5539 (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 Ways & Means	Nobles
SB 5570 (HB 1894)	Tribes/K-12 instruction	S Ways & Means	Kauffman
SB 5572 (HB 1723)	School construction projects	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5574	History instruction	S EL/K-12	Nobles
SB 5593	School levies & local effort	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5596	Interstate teacher compact	S Rules 2	Wellman
SSB 5614	Impact fees	S Rules 2	Salomon
SSB 5637 (HB 1963)	Media literacy & civic ed.	S Rules 2	Fortunato
SB 5641 (HB 1943)	Blood donation/school instr.	S Rules 2	Harris
SB 5654 (HB 1795)	Student restraint, isolation	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SSB 5655 (HB 1582)	Child care centers/buildings	H EL & Human Svc	Krishnadasan
SB 5666	Mental health internships	S Higher Ed & Wo	Slatter
SB 5670	Fuel tax assistance grants	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5693 (SHB 1651)	Teacher residency & apprent.	S EL/K-12	Cortes
SB 5695 (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 (HB 1988)	Retired employees/work	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5748	Impact fees	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5752	Child care & early dev.	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5762	988 line tax	S Ways & Means	Orwall
SB 5769	Transition to kindergarten	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5772	Student enrollment	S Ways & Means	Hansen
SB 5780	Student transport. vehicles	S Ways & Means	Gildon
SSJR 8200	School district local funds	S Ways & Means	Cortes
SJR 8202	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato