



# TWIO

*This Week In Olympia*

WEEK 8—IN THIS ISSUE

March 7, 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>.



On Friday, February 21, the Legislature passed its first self-imposed [cutoff](#) deadline: the house of origin Policy Committee cutoff. The house of origin Fiscal Committee cutoff quickly followed, this past Friday, February 28. Almost 1,800 bills have been introduced this session, with almost 700 of those bills dying at the first cut-off. Another 370 bills died at the second cutoff. As the Legislature passes its half-way point (today is Day 54, with 51 days remaining), about 730 bills remain in play.

This week, legislators have spent most of their time in their respective House or Senate Chambers (or in closed-door Caucus meetings) as they plow through the hundreds of bills adopted by Committees and currently reside in the House or Senate Rules Committee or on the House or Senate Floor Calendar, awaiting action. Next week's House of Origin cutoff (March 12, 5:00 p.m.) will mark the end of the journey for another batch of bills. On March 13, Legislative Committees resume action, taking up bills from the opposite house.

The [Economic & Revenue Forecast Council](#) is scheduled to release its first quarter revenue update on [March 18](#). This Forecast will be used by legislative budget-writers to fine-tune their budget proposals (which they are currently crafting behind-the-scenes). Previously, there were questions about whether budget-writers would be ready to release proposals the week following the Forecast release (the typical timeline); however, recent reports are that they are scheduled to unveil proposals as early as March 24 (the Monday following the Forecast—right on time). What is unclear at this point, is if we will see a House or Senate release, or perhaps a simultaneous release. Traditionally, the House and Senate alternate as the body to release the first legislative budget proposals, although this tradition has largely been jettisoned in recent years. Regardless, at least by tradition, the Senate is on tap to release the first budget proposals this biennium.

## Department of Education

As we have noted before, this newsletter usually steers clear from addressing federal issues; however, there continues to be conversations regarding the elimination of the US Department of Education and what that means to K–12 education in the state. Some of the questions do not yet have answers, but we thought it would be beneficial to provide an update.

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***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.*

Earlier this week, Linda McMahon was [confirmed](#) as the new Secretary of Education. Almost immediately, she sent an email to US Department of Education employees titled “[Our Department’s Final Mission](#),” signaling her assignment to assist President Trump in closing down the Department. The President, in appointing McMahon to the post, stated clearly that he wants her to “put herself out of a job.”

There has been a lot of confusion when, how, or even if President Trump could eliminate the Department. It is becoming increasingly clear that the President does NOT have the authority to unilaterally close the Department; it would take an act of Congress, along with 60 votes in the Senate. A [bill has been introduced](#) in the House to abolish the Department; however, even if it was able to pass the House, it would have a tough time in the Senate, as Republicans only hold 53 seats.

Nevertheless, there is a draft Executive Order floating around Washington, D.C. which would begin the process of potentially closing, or at least limiting, the Department of Education. It had been reported the Executive Order would be signed yesterday; however, Karoline Leavitt, White House Press Secretary, announced this was not accurate (calling it “[fake news](#)”)—and it has not yet been released. When issued, the Order is expected to direct the new Education Secretary to “take all necessary steps” to facilitate the closure of the Department “to the maximum extent appropriate and permitted by law.”

In her confirmation hearing, McMahon acknowledged that Trump cannot close the Department on his own; however, she suggested that many—or at least some—of the agency’s functions could move to other government agencies. Moving agency functions, however, also requires Congressional action. For example, federal law requires the Office for Civil Rights, an Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the higher education federal aid office to be housed in the Department of Education.

Assuming Congress does not act to close the Department, other actions have already begun, including making deep cuts to staff, programs, and grants. In the short term, there is expected to be a “very significant” reduction in force, in addition to staff that have already been let go.

Additionally, the Department will have its hands full addressing President Trump’s other education-related Executive Orders, including, as the Secretary noted in her initial staff email: “combatting Critical Race Theory, DEI, gender ideology, discrimination in admissions, promoting school choice for every child, and restoring patriotic education and civics.”

In her email, she also noted the agency will “work hard to carry out the President’s directives” and “focus on a positive vision for what American education can be.” In this vein, she declared the agency’s “convictions”:

1. Parents are the primary decision makers in their children’s education;
2. Taxpayer-funded education should refocus on meaningful learning in math, reading, science, and history—not divisive DEI programs and gender ideology; and
3. Postsecondary education should be a path to a well-paying career aligned with workforce needs.

So, we will continue to watch this closely as new news is unveiled and the Department of Education and/or President Trump continue to act. Other than the continuing government-wide effort to freeze, reduce, or eliminate federal funding

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(see [TWIO, Week 3](#)), K–12 funding from the federal government appears mostly secure—at this point. While it is likely federal K–12 funding will be negatively impacted as the Administration continues to scrutinize all government functions, it appears some programs would be difficult to reduce (and likely impossible to eliminate). Included are: the Individual with Disabilities Education Act, which helps cover the cost of education for students with disabilities (\$15.5 Billion), and the Title I program (\$18.4 Billion), which provides supplemental funding to high-poverty K–12 schools. And remember, even if the Department IS eliminated, there are some K–12 programs that are already housed at other agencies. For example, the National School Lunch Program (\$17.2 Billion) is run by the US Department of Agriculture, and Head Start (\$15.7 Billion), for early childhood education, is run by the US Department of Health and Human Services (of course, these programs outside of the Department of Education are among the 2,600 programs being reviewed for possible reduction or elimination).

We encourage you to keep your eyes open about federal activities; however, do not panic—and do not get swept up by the increasing rhetoric that will continue to swirl around.

## **Big Three Update**

Last week, we provided a status report on our Big Three priorities; however, much of the action on the bills occurred AFTER the Week 7 TWIO was released, so we will hop in the wayback machine, review last week’s action, and provide an update of this week’s activities.

First, a reminder that our Big Three priorities—Special Education, Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC), and Pupil Transportation—have been trimmed to Two. We had three bills on each side of the Rotunda; however, the Pupil Transportation bills have been lost. [SB 5187](#) was adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and later was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee; however, it never made it onto an executive action list and died at the February 28 Fiscal Committee cutoff. On the House side, the companion bill, [HB 1579](#), was introduced late and was never heard or otherwise acted upon. (By the way, a late introduction complicates the calendar; however, that is just a convenient excuse. It was clear members in the House were not interested in or motivated to address the Pupil Transportation issue this session.)

While Pupil Transportation is a constitutionally required basic education program that continues to be underfunded and is in need of a serious overhaul, this issue is the least impactful subject compared to our other two priorities. The underfunding is not as great, and the number of districts that are negatively impacted is much lower. We want to fix this issue; however, if we were forced to sacrifice one of our Big Three priorities, Pupil Transportation would have been a unanimous decision. We will continue to highlight Pupil Transportation as an underfunded basic education item—and we will be back next year—we are, however, shifting our energies to the two remaining priorities.

The four remaining bills are [SB 5192](#) (MSOC), [HB 1338](#) (MSOC), [SB 5263](#) (Special Education), and [HB 1357](#) (Special Education). We are going to review the MSOC bills first. Just a note about strategy: Special Education has been a major priority for several years and we continue to press for a final (or at least a positive) solution; however, between Special Education and MSOC, Special Education is getting the most love and attention. MSOC, unfortunately

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continues to be in dispute, with many legislators (who still don't get it) believing MSOC is either not a problem or they view it as a “slush fund” that school districts will spend on things outside the MSOC “box”—most specifically on salaries at the bargaining table.

This line of thinking continues to be maddening (and, honestly, ignorant). School districts have operating costs that are outpacing state funding, and they are being forced to use levy dollars to backfill the gap legislators have provided. So, let me provide a hypothetical example. For this example, let's set aside curriculum, technology, and other costs and focus in on Insurance and Utilities. (We have argued ALL of the MSOC categories need to be amply funded, but for this scenario we will focus on Insurance and Utilities.) In this hypothetical example, a district has an Insurance bill of \$500,000 and Utilities costs (with a bill in hand) of \$500,000. The state provides this district with \$750,000 in MSOC funding. The district has to pay \$1.0 million for Insurance and Utilities combined, but only has MSOC funds of \$750,000, leaving a gap of \$250,000. If MSOC funding cannot cover your bills, how can anyone believe MSOC would—or more specifically COULD—be used for anything other than paying for those outstanding bills? And as you well know, this simple example does not come close to the reality of the underfunding districts are experiencing. For the 2024–25 School Year, the gap between school district operating costs and state funding for MSOC is over \$600 million (see [Data Dashboard](#)). Again, Special Education is getting a significant amount of attention—from legislators and advocates. To ensure MSOC does not get lost in the shuffle, especially as budgets begin to be released, Big Three Coalition members at this point are spending a larger amount time and energy on propping up MSOC.

So, back to the bills.

The Senate version of MSOC, [SB 5192](#), was adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, with no amendments. As introduced, the bill:

- Provided for an increase in per student allocations for MSOC. The bill, however, does not increase allocations for each of the current MSOC categories. Instead, the eight K–12 categories are collapsed, as well as the five grades 9–12 categories, and the funding is provided as a lump sum. The per pupil funding proposed (K–12: \$1723.42; 9–12: \$229.37) is an increase of approximately 10 percent beyond current funding. Language specifies that the increased funding (\$156.67, K–12; \$20.85, 9–12) is “intended to address growing material, supply, and operating costs and may not be expended for any other purpose.”
- Established a new accountability system. Although the individual MSOC funding categories are eliminated, the same categories must be used in a new accountability system. Annually, districts would have to report to OSPI all expenditures for materials, supplies, and operating costs, disaggregated by each of the categories previously outlined in law.
- Defined the annual inflationary factor as the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD).
- Implemented a major change in the calculation of enrollment for allocations. The bill clarifies that a school district's full-time equivalent student enrollment is the average of the district's prior three school years' total annual average full-time equivalent enrollment. The thought is that this would provide for more stability, without allocations going up or down, potentially dramatically, each year depending on enrollment.

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Although no amendments were adopted in the Policy Committee, the Senate Ways & Means Committee modified the bill. The adopted [Proposed Substitute](#) makes three main changes:

- Funding per full-time equivalent student for MSOC is reduced from the proposed \$1,723.42 to \$1656.50 (Language specifies that the increased funding (~~\$156.67~~–~~\$88.22~~, K–12) is “intended to address growing material, supply, and operating costs and may not be expended for any other purpose.”)
- The additional funding per full-time equivalent student for MSOC for grades 9–12 is reduced from the proposed \$229.37 to \$220.40 (Language specifies that the increased funding (~~\$20.85~~–~~\$16.37~~, 9–12) is “intended to address growing material, supply, and operating costs and may not be expended for any other purpose.”)
- 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 development for certificated and classified staff that is not state mandated;
  9. Facilities maintenance; and
  10. Security and central office administration

Yesterday, the full Senate adopted SB 5192—but not before it was further amended. The [Senate Floor amendment](#) makes four changes:

- Increased funding that is specifically “intended to address growing material, supply, and operating costs and may not be expended for any other purpose” is reduced from \$88.22 to \$77.49, per student, K–12
- Increased funding that is specifically “intended to address growing material, supply, and operating costs and may not be expended for any other purpose” is reduced from 16.37 to \$14.94, per student, 9–12
- The MSOC categories that must be used to report how funds were spent are again modified to (new) (~~deleted~~):
  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;



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4. Insurance;
  5. Curriculum and textbooks not included under the technology category;
  6. Library materials not included under the technology category;
  7. Other supplies not included under other categories;
  8. Nontechnology-related contracted instructional professional development for certificated and classified staff ~~that is state mandated, but not funded under the program of basic education;~~
  9. ~~Nontechnology-related contracted instructional professional development for certificated and classified staff that is not state mandated;~~
  10. Facilities maintenance materials, supplies, and operating costs not funded by transfers from other funds;
  11. Security and central office administration;
  12. Dues and fees; and
  13. Property and equipment not funded by transfers from other funds.
- In addition to the above categories, OSPI is allowed to require additional categories as determined necessary to meet other state and federal reporting requirements.

An additional [Floor amendment](#) was proposed, which would have clarified that all funding for Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (rather than simply the increased funding) may only be expended on the disaggregated categories reported to OSPI. Sponsored by Republicans, they argued that this amendment would change a “Good” bill into a “Great” bill because it provided additional accountability. I understand the philosophy, but again, if MSOC is underfunded, there is not any funding available to spend it beyond the MSOC “box.”

Even though the Republican amendment was defeated, most of them voted for the amended SB 5192. It was adopted with a strong vote of 47-2 and heads to the House for action. Like the House version (HB 1338), this bill will likely be referred directly to the House Appropriations Committee.

Last week, we provided a pretty thorough rundown of the Proposed Striking Amendment to [HB 1338](#) in the House Appropriations Committee; however, they had not acted until after we had completed *TWIO*.

You will recall, HB 1338, is our preferred bill for MSOC, as it addressed each of our MSOC requests. It would have: provided a significant increase in per student allocations; defined a specified annual inflation factor; required a regular rebase; and enhanced the MSOC Small School factor.

HB 1338 was added to the House Appropriations Committee executive action list, scheduled for Thursday, February 27. The night before the meeting, amendments were put on the table. There were seven amendments ready for action (one was withdrawn and was not discussed). The most impactful amendment was a full [striking amendment](#) that would gut 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 approximately a 3 percent increase (an increase of approximately \$19.6 million in School Year 2025–26 and

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\$20.0 million in School Year 2026–27). This equates to approximately \$5.55 per student;

- Eliminate the specifically defined inflation factor (that is, IPD), 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);
- 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 (Thank you to each of you that took a few minutes to reach out to your individual legislators and/or Committee members). 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, was rescheduled for Friday.

Before the Committee addressed the striking amendment, they debated and voted on four additional amendments, presented by Republicans. Each amendment was rejected, but we will review the proposals (remember these amendments would have changed the original bill):

- [\*\*MACK 367\*\*](#): Would have specifically required allocations for MSOC for K–12 and grades 9–12 to be expended only for MSOC purposes. Additionally, would have increased the proposed funding of the Small School factor and CTE/Skills Center programs.
- [\*\*MACK 363\*\*](#): Like the previous amendment, would have specifically required allocations for MSOC for K–12 and grades 9–12 to be expended only for MSOC purposes; however, it also specified that school districts must refund the state for misspent amounts used for other purposes.
- [\*\*MACK 364\*\*](#): Like the previous amendments, would have specifically required allocations for MSOC for K–12 and grades 9–12 to be expended only for MSOC purposes; however, it also specified that school districts are required to remit unspent MSOC amounts to the state.
- [\*\*MACK 362\*\*](#): Would have added a reporting requirement. Specifically, school districts would have been required to report MSOC expenditures quarterly by MSOC category to OSPI. Further OSPI would have been required to publish the information online.

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It should be noted, an additional amendment was introduced and adopted. [MACK 365](#) was introduced by Representative Timm Ormsby (D-Spokane), Chair of the House Appropriations Committee. His amendment added a “null and void” clause to the bill. Very simply, this amendment voids the bill if funding is not provided in the final Budget. This is standard operating procedure in the House.

In final debate, Republican members of the Committee expressed concerns that their accountability amendments were rejected and noted they were required because school districts cannot be trusted (OK, they were not so bold as to say that; however, that was the sentiment). They said that without these “safeguards” school districts would be using the funds for bargaining and for anything else they wanted. There was also discussion that school districts should not get another dime until test scores and student outcomes increase (using the arguments from our pals at the Washington Policy Center and the Conservative Ladies of Washington).

In the end, all of the Republicans voted against the bill. Interestingly enough, five Democratic members voted “No Recommendation”—which, as we have described before, essentially is abstaining from the vote; however, unless they are absent, legislators are required to vote. Voting “No Recommendation,” is counted as a “No” vote. When the vote was tallied, the bill received 15 votes to “Do Pass” and 16 to “Do Not Pass” (including the “No Recommendation” votes). The Democrats who expressed “No Recommendation” were concerned about the abysmal striking amendment that had just passed and were making a statement; however, it does not appear any of them intended to tank the bill. After a quick bit of panic, Representative Gerry Pollet (D-Seattle) spoke up and told the Chair he would like to change his vote to “Do Pass.” With that action, the Chair closed the vote and announced the bill had passed with a vote of 16-15. It has moved on to the House Rules Committee; it has not yet been moved to the House Floor Calendar.

As detrimental as the striking amendment was to HB 1338, we wanted to keep the bill alive, so we could continue to work on it. The hope is that a final outcome will be a significant increase in per student allocations—rather than the measly amount currently in the bill. We knew the Big Three bills would continue to evolve, so amendments were not unexpected. What was surprising was how damaging the amendments were.

Speaking of damaging, let’s move to Special Education. In the House, we have been riding with [HB 1310](#), which was a fairly comprehensive package, including significant increases in the multipliers. (HB 1310 is a companion to [SB 5307](#), which was set down in favor of [SB 5263](#).) As we noted last week, the bill was on the House Appropriations Committee executive action list, but was pulled at the last minute and replaced with [HB 1357](#). 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”

Three amendments were addressed when the bill was brought up; each one was adopted. 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.

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.

The amended bill was adopted by the Committee and has moved to the House Rules Committee. It has not yet been made eligible for final action.

It is disappointing the multipliers in this bill are so paltry. When this bill took the place of HB 1310, there was a hope these multipliers might be increased. When HB 1357 was originally heard, the sponsor, Representative Monica Stonier (D-Vancouver), noted the multipliers included in the bill were simply to “start the conversation” and they could be dialed up or down as the bill progresses. Certainly. It would be nice if the dial was turned up, though.

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Finally, [SB 5263](#), the Senate Special Education bill. As we have noted before, this bill started out as the high-watermark for special education funding, but it was drastically reduced as it moved out of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. Last week, it was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee; however, it was further amended before it passed.

The adopted amendment, a new [Proposed Substitute](#), included multiple changes. It 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

Again, this bill was originally the high-watermark and now it is competing for the best of the worst. Similar to the other bills, we want them to continue to move and we will continue to press legislators to “turn the dials up.”

## **Advocacy Opportunity!**

The level of engagement by our members this session has been fantastic! We know it is sometimes hard to understand if you are making a difference; however, please know that your regular engagement IS having an impact!

Now, you have another opportunity to continue building relationships and directly engaging with your legislators. Over the next two weeks, most legislators will be returning home and hosting TOWN HALL meetings. This is an opportunity to hear from your legislators about their priorities and status on key issues—but more importantly, this is YOUR opportunity to TELL YOUR STORY. We encourage you to take an hour or two to remind legislators about your needs, in particular the significant underfunding of operating costs (Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs—MSOC) and Special Education to support our most vulnerable students.

As we prepare for legislative budget proposals begin to roll out, this a great opportunity to meet with legislators face-to-face and urge them to not leave K–12 education behind. And remember, if you are not present to state your opinion and have an impact, you can be sure *someone* WILL speak up—and they may not have the same information, experience, or position as you. Do not allow this opportunity to pass you by; do not let the legislative vacuum be filled with voices that do not reflect your knowledge, experience, and opinions.

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Most of these meetings are in-person, although some are scheduled as virtual meetings. Many of these meetings also are joint meetings with each legislator from the district (including a few meetings with members from both parties), so you do not necessarily have to attend multiple meetings.

Take a look at the lists of **Town Hall meetings** provided by the four Caucuses—and if you do not see your legislator(s), give them a call, and ask if they will be hosting a Town Hall:

- [Senate Democrats](#)
- [Senate Republicans](#)
- [House Democrats](#)
- [House Republicans](#)

## AEA

By Mitch Denning

Here's the current status of AEA priority bills.

One, [SSB 5186/SJR 8200](#), **Local Funding for School District Facilities**, which would allow school bonds to be passed by a 50 percent majority, remove the 40 percent validation requirement, and eliminate the authority for cities and counties to impose impact fees for school districts is currently in Senate Rules Committee.

Two, [SHB 1338](#), **School Operating Costs**, was amended in House Appropriations Committee last Friday, and is currently in House Rules Committee. The amended bill reduces the increase in per student allocations from 20 percent to about 3 percent. It reduces the proposed Small School MSOC funding but still provides a monetary increase from the current funding level. It increases MSOC funding for exploratory CTE courses in grades 7–12, and for preparatory CTE classes in grades 9–12, but decreases funding for prep CTE classes in grades 11–12 in Skills Centers. The CTE class size provision is removed, and a null and void clause is added.

Three, yesterday, [ESSB 5192](#), **School Operating Costs**, passed the Senate by a vote of 47-2. The floor amendment by Sen. Nobles was approved, 47-2. This amendment does the following. Each school district would receive a minimum funding of \$225.09 per FTE student based on a three-year rolling average. Additional funding is increased from \$21 per K–12 student to \$77.49, and to \$14.94 per 9–12 student. It specifies that beginning in SY 2026–27, school districts must report MSOC expenditures to OSPI by category, and OSPI shall report additional categories to meet other state or federal reporting requirements. The bill now goes to the House.

Four, [PSSB 5263](#), **Special Education Funding**, is currently in Senate Rules Committee. As amended by Senate Ways & Means Committee, 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.

Five, [SB 5187](#), **Providing Predictable Student Transportation**, unfortunately did not move out of Ways & Means Committee on February 21. AEA believes that there will be some type of pupil transportation funding in the 2025–27 Operating Budget.

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Six, [HB 1404](#), **Increasing Student Access to Free Meals in Public Schools**, is now technically dead, as it did not move out of House Appropriations on February 28. As [HB 1404](#) and [SB 5352](#) are both 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.

Seven, [SSB 5514](#), **Increasing Compliance Pathways for the Clean Buildings Performance Standard with Alternative Metrics and Extensions for Reporting**, is currently in Senate Rules Committee. The amended version of the bill adds the following: financial hardships related to capital construction or improvements including a failed bond and/or levy for K–12 buildings would enable a school district to qualify for an exemption under the Standard.

## **Pensions/Health Benefits**

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

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

*“I debate because I am unapologetically opinionated.”*

Anonymous

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

As the floor action deadline approaches, both chambers are debating and passing legislation to forward to the opposite house. Small bills, big bills are all part of the mix. The biggest bill, the budget, remains a secret. And as an aside, there will be at least four projections on state spending; Governor Inslee’s, Gov. Ferguson’s, the House and the Senate. The Governors’ budgets include various cuts and fund shifts. The House and Senate have not indicated their intentions.

A brief summary of selected bills and/or issues still in play is below. (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.) As mentioned below, some NTIB may be revived in order to create an acceptable budget. Stay tuned.

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.

The bill passed the Senate 28/21 and has been moved to House Appropriations Committee.

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 are currently stalled but could be deemed NTIB. To repeat, an optimist would say that SB 5085 will be the vehicle for addressing the need for a COLA in Plans 1.
3. [SSB 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).

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SB 5357 has been moved to Rules. HB 1467 remained in House Appropriations Committee. Either bill may be deemed NTIB.

4. **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: (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 passed the Senate 48/0/1 and has been referred to House Appropriations Committee.

5. **SSB 5738/HB 1988**: 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 it sunsets in 2030. It has been moved to House Rules Committee. Note: HB 1936 passed the House chamber. Which bill will cross the finish line?

6. **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 fallback option should SSB 5085 (above) not be successful in the House. Likely NTIB.

7. **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.

The bill passed the House 97/0/1 and is likely to be assigned to Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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

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

This second 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 180 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. • Requires employers to provide notice to employees estimating the expiration of



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employment protection under the Paid Family and Medical Leave Act (PFMLA) after 14 typical workdays of intermittent leave, rather than 14 typical work weeks of intermittent leave. 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 in the PFML Program.

SSHB 1213 has been moved to House Rules Committee. Costs to state/employers from fiscal note are still 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 substitute 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 in Rules Committee awaiting action. WASA and WSSDA have submitted letters in opposition to this bill. The **SEATTLE TIMES** has also written an editorial in opposition to this bill. Yet, the unions are a powerful political force, so this bill will remain alive.

**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 of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to include victims of hate crime.

This bill passed the Senate 40/8/1 and has been sent to House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee.

**SSB 5179**: Establishing a complaint process to address willful noncompliance with certain state education laws.

This bill directs the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to establish a process to investigate and address complaints alleging willful noncompliance with state laws concerning civil rights; harassment, intimidation, and bullying; certain curriculum requirements; the use of restraint or isolation on a student; and student discipline. • Requires school districts, charter schools, and state-tribal education compact schools to submit compliance action plans if OSPI finds noncompliance with any of these state laws and allows OSPI to impose certain consequences for willful noncompliance. • Directs the Professional Educator Standards Board to adopt rules that make a school district superintendent's willful noncompliance with state law an act of unprofessional conduct. Amends the oath that elected or appointed school directors take to include that they must support Washington State laws.

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The "Con" and "Other" testimony submitted by a few school districts and WSSDA:  
 CON: People can already report concerns to OSPI. This bill creates a snitch line, which will only create division and animosity. OSPI picks and chooses what it will act on in accordance with the agenda of the superintendent. This bill threatens financial penalties, which undermines the autonomy of schools. Diversity is not a one-size-fits-all concept, and school districts have a lot of diversity and should be able to adapt to the unique needs of their community. This bill will cause legal chaos, and people will threaten filing complaints with OSPI.

OTHER: This bill has operational and fiscal concerns. The financial penalties in this bill could further harm students. This bill puts OSPI in an adversarial position with school districts instead of being their partners. The election process provides checks and balances.

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. This program is near and dear to many Democrats, so it is likely to stay alive.

**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 passed the Senate 45/4.

# Legislative Resources

## Committee Meeting Schedule

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

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

### Mondays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means  
SHR4 & Virtual

### Tuesdays

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

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

Senate Ways & Means  
SHR4 & Virtual

### Wednesdays

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

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

### Thursdays

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

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

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

Senate Ways & Means  
SHR4 & Virtual

### Useful Links

#### Washington State Government

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

#### State Legislature

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

#### Senate

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

#### House of Representatives

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

#### Legislative Committees

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

#### Legislative Schedules

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

#### Office of the Governor

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

#### OSPI

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

#### TVW

<http://www.tvw.org>

## Session Cut-off Calendar

### January 13, 2025

First Day of Session.

### February 21, 2025

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

### February 28, 2025

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

### March 12, 2025

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

### April 2, 2025

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

### April 8, 2025

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

### April 16, 2025\*

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

### April 27, 2025

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

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

## Bill Watch

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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