



# TWIO

*This Week In Olympia*

WEEK 9—IN THIS ISSUE

March 14, 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>.



For the last two weeks (including some rare weekend work), legislators have spent most of their time (and substantial time, especially in the House) in their respective House and Senate Chambers (and in closed-door Caucus meetings), debating and voting on priority legislation. Both houses adopted a significant number of bills; however, both houses left a large number of bills on the table, in the House or Senate Rules Committee or on the respective Floor Calendar—meaning another large batch of bills died after Wednesday’s House of Origin **cutoff** deadline. (Just over 500 bills still remain, including many that have had no activity, but are considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) and will “come alive” as Budget proposals are rolled out.)

Starting yesterday, legislative committees resumed action, this time hearing bills from the opposite house (House bills in the Senate; Senate bills in the House). Committees will continue hearing and adopting opposite house bills until the opposite house Policy Committee cutoff arrives on April 2, followed by the opposite house Fiscal Committee cutoff on April 8. At this point, the action will shift back to the respective House and Senate Chambers, where they will move bills from the opposite house. The opposite house Floor cutoff is set for April 16. After April 16, most of the action will be on reconciling differences in bills. Remember, for a bill to pass the full Legislature and make it to the governor’s desk for action, both houses have to adopt the legislation in the same form. Amendments adopted by the opposite house must be approved by the original house. (We will talk about the details of the reconciliation process when we get closer to mid-April.)

Much of the focus in those last few weeks of the Regular Session, scheduled to end April 27, will be on reconciling the differences between three House and Senate Budget proposals (2025–27 Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets). Although the real back-room negotiations on Budgets will not go into full swing until the waning days of the Session, the focus will begin to largely shift to Budgets starting next week, with the release of the **Economic & Revenue Forecast Council’s** updated revenue projection on **March 18**.

## Budget Update

There has been a tremendous amount of speculation about how much revenue the Legislature really has to work with and really how large the budget shortfall

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is going to be. Governor Inslee talked about a \$16 Billion shortfall before he left office; Governor Ferguson has talked about a \$15 Billion shortfall; and House Democrats recently described a shortfall of \$12 Billion (all four-year figures). Early in the session, the nonpartisan staff of the House Office of Program Research (OPR) pegged the four-year shortfall at \$6.7 Billion (although they recently reduced that projection to \$6.6 Billion).

The reason for the wide range of projections is what is included in the shortfall. The Inslee, Ferguson, and House D’s projections include an assumption of funding the recently agreed upon Collective Bargaining Agreements with state employees. That alone is a four-year cost of over \$4.0 Billion. Those three figures also include selected Policy Level items that have not yet been adopted. OPR’s shortfall figure is a “clean” projection that includes the current Base Budget (2023–25 enacted budget, plus carry forward adjustments), projected Maintenance Level expenses, and projected revenue. Including a “wish list” of new or expanded programs will inflate the shortfall, but that is not how budgets are supposed to work. Bottom line, there is a significant shortfall; however, it is probably not as large as has been described since November. Next week’s revenue update will give us a clearer picture.

As we have noted before, the release of the revenue update will trigger the release of legislative budget proposals. In the 2025–26 Biennial Session, the Senate is scheduled to be the body to release the first Budgets; however, alternating which body is first out of the gate is simply a tradition—and a tradition that has mostly been ignored in recent years. Regardless, we understand that Majority party budget-writers in both houses have proposals that are all but complete and will use the updated revenue forecast to “tweak” the plans. Typically, proposals are released early in the week following the revenue update and we understand that a proposal—or perhaps multiple proposals—will be unveiled as early as March 24.

### **Republican Budget Proposal**

The Majority party budget-writers in each house (in this case, Democratic members in both the House and Senate) take the lead in introducing the initial legislative Budget proposals. Occasionally, Majority members will invite Ranking Minority Members of the House Appropriations or Senate Ways & Means Committees (or perhaps Minority Leaders) to assist with behind-the-scenes Budget development; however, that is a rare circumstance and there is no indication Democratic Budget-writers in either house have provided an invitation to the Republicans this year. (Capital Budget-writers in both parties, however, often work together and many times will release a joint Capital Budget proposal, sponsored by both the Democratic and Republican leads.) Nevertheless, any legislator can draft a Budget proposal at any time.

Earlier this week, we had a surprise entry into the 2025–27 Operating Budget game. Senate Republicans, led by Senators Chris Gildon (R-Puyallup) and Nikki Torres (R-Pasco), introduced what they termed a [Save Washington Budget](#) (or The Third Way Budget). In a Tuesday [press conference](#), Gildon emphasized “The Senate Republican approach is serious, smart and makes government work better.” The Budget proposal balances without new taxes, new fees, or major cuts. The full budget bill is introduced as a [Proposed Substitute](#) to SB 5167, as introduced by Governor Inslee. All documents, including the bill text, statewide summary, and an agency detail are available on [Washington State Fiscal Information](#), the Legislature’s budget site. (Just a note, either [SB 5167](#) or [HB 1198](#) will be the vehicle for a final Budget; Senate or House Budget proposals will be introduced as Proposed Substitutes.)

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The definition of “cuts” or “reductions” is always debated when Budgets are discussed. Although the plan does not include major cuts, the proposal would not fund the new state employee Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA), which would save \$4.0 Billion over the next four years. Instead, the plan would provide state employees a \$5,000 bonus (a cost of \$420 million). In addition to the significant savings, Republicans argue providing a bonus is a more equitable approach, as employees that earn under \$80,000 come out ahead after two years, compared to the negotiated pay raises, which favor those with higher salaries.

In building their Budget, Republicans looked at:

- **Revenue Growth:** a projected increase in revenue in 2025–27 of over \$5.0 Billion (a 7.6 percent increase over the current biennium);
- **Caseloads:** entitlement caseloads have mostly flatlined or decreased; and
- **Projected Shortfall:** as discussed above, projections from Inslee, Ferguson, and House Democrats range from \$12-16 Billion, while nonpartisan staff project a \$6.6 Billion shortfall

The Budget is called the “Third Way” because it compares the Republican approach to Governor Inslee’s “new taxes” proposal from December (his Book II Budget) and Governor Inslee’s “no new revenue” proposal (his Book I Budget), which Republicans called a “Slash and Burn” proposal (which they also argued was not a serious proposal). The focus of the Republican’s Third Way proposal includes “priorities all Washingtonians can support”:

1. **Fully fund our K–12 school system**, with a focus on achieving positive, objective measurable outcomes.
2. **Prioritize services and supports for our most vulnerable residents**, including children, seniors, and those in crisis.
3. **Make government work better:** efficiencies and reforms to get a better bang for taxpayer dollars.

The proposal would provide significant savings by implementing: six percent across-the-board reductions in the Legislative Branch; three percent across-the-board reductions in the Executive Branch (most state agencies); 1.5 percent reductions in Higher Education; and ten percent reductions in state middle management. Like Governor Ferguson, this plan would exempt K–12 education from reductions (however, interestingly enough, like Governor Inslee, this plan uses magic math and includes a net reduction of \$102.6 million in the Policy Level). Public Safety and Social Service Agencies would also be exempt.

In addition to not funding the state employee CBAs, this plan would also repurpose the surplus from state pension plans closed to enrollment since 1977 (\$2.5 Billion) and would eliminate—rather than delay—the entitlement of the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) (it is unclear how much erasing the entitlement would save; however, the delay proposed by Inslee would save over \$700 million over the next four years).

For K–12 Education, the plan would provide a \$2.0 Billion increase beyond the current 2023–25 level of spending. Remember, however, that a significant amount of this increase is for REQUIRED Maintenance Level increases, including compensation adjustments. (This is “real” money, but Republican or Democrat, legislators should not be boasting about providing investments that are required.) The plan would also provide increased funding for basic education, although basic education is CONSTITUTIONALLY REQUIRED, yet the enhancement is fairly

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minor. The plan specifically calls out increases in funding for Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOC) and Special Education. This is positive; however, the two programs combined are increased by \$120.0 million (\$60.0 million for each). It is frustrating that the Third Way includes “fully fund our K–12 school system” as a priority, but it provides such a meager enhancement. Well, \$120.0 million only misses the mark by about \$1.1 Billion.

Understand that the Senate Republican Budget proposal will very likely not receive any action from the Senate Ways & Means Committee; however, in some areas it may impact conversations or spark some ideas the Majority party had not considered. Even so, the immediate reaction from the Senate Democrats was, let’s just say, “dismissive.”

Senator June Robinson (D-Everett), Chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee (and key budget-writer for the Senate Democrats), [issued a statement](#) acknowledging her appreciation for “the work my Republican colleagues have put into crafting their proposal and their willingness to engage in this important discussion.” But then went on to denounce the proposal, saying it “relies on unsustainable choices.” Her major line of attack was the lack of funding of the state employee CBAs, saying “Nurses and other health care providers, public safety workers, park rangers and many others provide the essential services our communities rely on every day. If we want to attract and retain a strong workforce, we need to respect and support the people doing the work, now more than ever.” The CBAs are a major priority for former Governor Inslee, Governor Ferguson, and the Democratic Majority in both houses. It seems clear the Legislature intends on cutting a \$4.0 Billion check right off the top, before any other decisions are made.

(This is just a side note about the CBAs. The CBAs agreed upon by state employees are tentative until the Office of Financial Management (OFM) determines them to be “financially feasible.” In December, [OFM certified](#) the CBAs provisions are “feasible financially for the state,” although they remain tentative until the Legislature takes action to fund them. My curiosity: In the face of a \$6.0-12.0 Billion shortfall, how can a \$4.0 Billion expenditure be declared “feasible financially”? Think about that for a minute or two.)

Again, it is doubtful the Republican plan will be acted upon; however, when the Democrat’s Budget proposal is set to be moved out of the Senate Ways & Means Committee, it is likely the plan will be introduced as a striking amendment. Of course, it will not pass; however, this will provide the Republicans another public opportunity to argue they have a “better way.”

## **Big Three Update**

As we have noted before, [SB 5187](#) and [HB 1579](#), companion bills addressing Pupil Transportation, are both technically dead. HB 1579 was never heard or acted upon while SB 5187 passed the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, and was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee, but was never scheduled for executive action. This is disappointing; however, it was not completely unexpected. There continue to be discussions about perhaps providing some funding in the Budget for homeless students, or even all “special passengers” (homeless students, foster students, and special education students), although we are not holding out hope. Although Pupil Transportation reform has been on the table for the last few years, early on it just seemed like there was even less interest in the issue than before.

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We still had four bills on the table and moving, two in the House and two in the Senate. In the House, [HB 1338](#) (MSOC) was alive—even though it was dramatically amended and limped into the House Rules Committee. [HB 1357](#) (Special Education), after it replaced our preferred bill, [HB 1310](#), was still alive as well.

In the House Appropriations Committee, HB 1338 started as a solidly crafted bill that would have provided a significant level of support to school districts. Not only did it include a hefty increase in per pupil allocations (an increase of about 20 percent), it included a required IPD inflationary factor, a regular rebase, and additional funding for small schools. After it was gutted in the Appropriations Committee, HB 1338 turned from a bill that would have provided almost \$700 million (almost \$1.5 Billion over four years) to assist school districts with rising operating costs to a joke. In Olympia, often people will say, “Well, that’s better than nothing.” It would be hard to say that about this bill, because it WAS almost nothing. The amended bill would provide \$50 million in 2025-27 and increase to \$64 million in 2027-29. To put this in context, when we received a whopping increase of \$21 per student last year (when we were asking for \$300-400 per student), the total state cost was \$43.6 million. Thanks for nothing.

You will recall, with the dreadful striking amendment on the table in the Appropriations Committee, there was significant tension in the Democratic Caucus—and they struggled to even pass the bill. After adopting the amendment and moving the bill to the House Rules Committee, the tension continued. Ultimately, the bill never even made it to the House Floor Calendar and the bill died an unceremonious death.

We had a pretty solid Special Education bill in HB 1310. It would have provided significant increases in the excess cost multipliers, would have reduced the Safety Net threshold, and would have eliminated the 16.0 funding cap. Similar to MSOC, it seemed like most Committee members had little interest in fulfilling their constitutional obligation and instead focused on doing the bare minimum. In that vein, HB 1310 was just too much, and they set this bill down and advanced HB 1357.

It is likely there was a conversation about the need to scale back the excess cost multipliers in HB 1357; however, you really have to question, how much smaller can they get? As introduced—and adopted by the Appropriations Committee—the multiplier for special education students that spend more than 80 percent of their day in a general education setting (Tier 1) increases from 1.12 to 1.18; and the multiplier for special education students that spend less than 80 percent of their day in a general education setting (Tier 2) increases from 1.06 to 1.09. These almost token increases would cost \$153 million in 2025–27 and \$180 million in 2027–29. Fortunately, our underfunded need is only about a billion dollars. You know, “A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.” We have a long way to go; it seems like taking a single step in the Special Education funding journey is just not enough.

After being adopted by the House Appropriations Committee, HB 1357 was forwarded to the House Rules Committee. After waiting over a week, the bill finally advanced to the House Floor Calendar; however, it never felt like there was any serious consideration about acting on the bill. It died on the Calendar without being acted upon.

In the Senate, [SB 5192](#) (MSOC), after being adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and the Senate Ways & Means Committee, the

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bill advanced to the Senate Floor fairly quickly. As we discussed last week ([TWIO Week 8](#)), the Senate adopted a [Floor amendment](#) that slightly adjusted the per student allocations (after being reduced in the Senate Ways & Means Committee), and made adjustments to the reporting requirements. The amendments were more than simply technical changes; however, the bill was not drastically altered.

Senate Republicans introduced an amendment to try and provide additional accountability—legislators still believe MSOC is a “slush fund” and districts are going to bargain away any additional funding. We continue to argue that MSOC is one of the most accountable programs we have (and if this bill passes in this form, more reporting and accountability will be added). Additionally, legislators just do not get that districts do not have the ability to bargain away MSOC funds—even if they wanted to do so—because districts do not have enough operating funds to run their school district. The amendment was defeated.

Republicans were disappointed their amendment did not pass; however, they voiced strong support for the bill, and it passed the full Senate with a strong, bipartisan vote of 47-2 (with 2 Republicans voting “No”).

The bill has already been scheduled for a public hearing in the **House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday, March 19, 4:00 p.m.** We strongly encourage you to sign in as “Pro” on this bill—and if you have a story to tell, consider signing in to testify (remember, you can testify remotely). Although additional bills will likely be added to the schedule, currently SB 5192 is the only bill scheduled. While this is not a perfect bill and we will continue to press legislators to enhance the funding in the current version of the bill, we need to continue to show legislators—especially those in the House—how important this bill is to us.

**Please sign in “PRO” on SB 5192 (MSOC), Wednesday, March 19, BEFORE 3:00 p.m.**

- Click this link: [SB 5192 position](#)
- Note your position in the first box: “Pro”
- Fill in your contact information
- Click on the CAPTCHA box (“not a robot”)
- Click the green “Submit Registration” button”

Finally, [SB 5263](#) (Special Education) continues to move. The bill includes a significant increase in the multiplier (remember Tier 1 and Tier 2 are merged in this bill). The multiplier, increasing from 1.12/1.06 to 1.32, is not as high as originally proposed (1.5289); however, it is still a substantial increase. Additionally, the Safety Net threshold is lowered, and the 16.0 percent enrollment cap would be removed.

As the bill moved to the Senate Floor, an amendment was introduced to strip out the enrollment cap elimination. After a short discussion about the need to keep some control on costs (with the argument that the enrollment cap helps to ensure costs do not inflate beyond the state’s ability to fund), the amendment was withdrawn.

A second amendment was introduced and adopted to require OSPI to collaborate with ESDs or WSIPC in the development and implementation of a statewide, online IEP system.

Even though SB 5263, as currently in place, would provide \$915 million for Special Education in 2025–27 and another \$1.1 Billion in 2027–29, the bill was adopted with no dissenting votes.

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Senator Jamie Pedersen (D-Seattle), prime sponsor of the bill and the Senate Majority Leader, argued on the Floor for the bill, using many of the arguments we have been advancing. Pedersen spoke about the state’s current financial situation and noted that funding this bill will force difficult choices to be made; however, “the constitution is very clear that funding basic education is our paramount duty.”

He continued saying, “It is going to be expensive for us, but the fact that it is expensive doesn’t change that on the ground we’ve got kids with special needs who are in our charge and are relying on us to make sure that they get the education to which they’re entitled.”

Senator John Braun (R-Centralia), co-sponsor of the bill and the Senate Minority Leader, echoed the sentiment, saying he has been disappointed the Legislature did not really “get after this issue.” (Sen. Braun has been one of the few legislators who has consistently been harping about the need to address Special Education.)

He did send a note of caution about the size of the funding, stressing that, “This is a tough year budget-wise; I do have deep concerns about this kind of move.” With Budget negotiations rapidly approaching, he noted, “there is a lot of time to go in the session before we settle on a final budget number, but I hope that we do make real progress in this area.”

Sen. Braun is a true fiscal conservative; however, he knows this is the right thing to do. And you could tell he was torn between the fiscal issue and the constitutional issue because before he expressed his budgetary concerns, he noted that SB 5263 is “really the gold standard.”

The bill now moves to the House and has been referred to the House Appropriations Committee.

If you have not figured it out, K–12 education, in particular Special Education and MSOC, is a top priority for the Senate. As we have seen in the last couple of years, but perhaps even more so this year, members in the House want to support K–12 education; however, they continue to trip over themselves trying to address a myriad of other issues outside of education.

We don’t want to be belligerent or overbearing, but we cannot stress enough how important it is for you to continue to engage—there are 44 more days left, and you still have time to have an impact. Budgets are being finalized right now and if we let up and allow budget-writers to make their decisions without our influence, we are dead in the water. Several key legislators have our backs. They understand our message and have been parroting it back to their colleagues. We need to shore up our champions and continue to carry the water to other legislators who are not as supportive.

We know you may be frustrated, or you may be tired, but you need to find your second wind. Find a way to connect—or hopefully connect again—with your legislators.

**Remember, advocacy does not have to be hard or time consuming. Sit down and draft a quick email to your legislators (and their Legislative Assistants!) urging them to support SB 5192 and SB 5263 and/or urge them to stand up and fight for additional K–12 funding in the Budget.** Remind them that you are a resource for them and encourage them to reach out to you.

And take some time to attend your legislators’ Town Halls (if they have not already occurred—see later in this *TWIO*). If you are not present, you know there will be

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people attending who will be happy to talk about education; however, they may not agree with your position. Don't let them steal your opportunity to influence.

## **Odds & Ends**

As we pass the House of Origin cutoff, now is probably a good time to keep you updated on some of the key bills still moving...or not.

### **Simple Majority for Bonds**

You will recall [SJR 8200](#), a constitutional amendment, and [SB 5186](#), its necessary implementation bill, was introduced, not to authorize a simple majority approval of school district bonds, but a 55 percent approval. The bill was quickly heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee (one of the first bills heard in Committee). Education advocates were working behind-the-scenes in an effort to craft a “deal” that might be able to secure Republican votes. Remember, a constitutional amendment requires support of two-thirds of both the House and Senate to make it to the general election. Democrats have large majorities in both houses, 30 votes in the Senate and 59 votes in the House; however, the required two-thirds vote requires 33 votes in the Senate and 66 votes in the House. Assuming all Democrats supported the amendment, at least three Senate Republicans and at least seven House Republicans needed to support.

Without going into all the details, homebuilders approached us and suggested they could help secure the necessary Republican votes if we traded Simple Majority (50 percent, plus 1—not 55 percent) for the elimination of school district impact fees. WASA looked at the numbers (both bond failures and which school districts collected impact fees) and we agreed we were willing to have a conversation; however, we made it clear we did not want Simple Majority at the expense of school districts that needed impact fees.

SJR 8200/SB 5186 were amended to authorize a Simple Majority vote for bonds—and added new language repealing school district impact fees. The bill passed out of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and shortly after was heard and adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

We continued to negotiate language, and we talked with legislators about providing “bridge” funding or some other assistance to help school districts that would lose impact fees if this bargain were successful.

We were pressed for time with the March 12 house of origin cutoff approaching and eventually we hit two major obstacles. First, we could not find language to satisfy us and the homebuilders. Second, at the beginning of the session, we had a handful Republicans that were “soft No’s.” As we continued to work with them, the Majority, in particular in the House, started rolling out their tax package. Instead of one or two major taxes, they were hearing and moving a multitude of smaller taxes, including local option excise taxes and increases in property taxes.

As a general rule, Republicans are anti-tax. Which is why support for the Simple Majority is difficult—Republicans view it as a property tax increase. Our handful of “soft No’s” started to harden their position understanding they would (in their minds) support a property tax increase at the same time Democrats were pushing out a basket of other taxes.

The cutoff has come and gone and SJR 8200/SB 5186 is “technically” dead. We continue to work with key legislators to see if there might be another option, beyond impact fees (it is likely THAT is a dead issue for this year). Right now,



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we do not know what the next possible option may be; however, we are continuing to keep the light on for Simple Majority. If a new deal is struck, it will likely be an “end of session” bargain. We will keep you posted.

### **Levy Lids/LEA**

The heat started rising on the discussion of levies and Local Effort Assistance, although the frenetic activity around the issue has died down a bit. [SB 5593](#), Senator Lisa Wellman’s (D-Mercer Island) effort to move back to the pre-*McCleary* system died in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. [HB 1356](#), Representative Steve Bergquist’s (D-Renton) comprehensive levy and LEA proposal, coupled with Special Education, Substitute costs and an increase in the Property Tax was adopted by the House Finance Committee, but rather than making its way to the full House, it was referred to the House Appropriations Committee, which let it die without being heard. A late arriving bill, [SB 5772](#), specifically addressed LEA. It declared that any school district with ALE enrollment that was greater than 33 percent of the district’s total enrollment, would lose 33 percent of its LEA funding. The bill was quickly heard and adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee. It was later advanced to the Senate Floor Calendar but died before it was acted upon.

Each of these bills are technically dead; however, they may be tagged as NTIB and legislators will continue to attempt to increase the levy lid, so any of these bills may be revived, or the policies embedded in these bills may be tacked onto another bill. We are convinced there WILL BE an increase in the levy lid this session. The outstanding questions are: how will it be calculated; how high will the lid go; and how much LEA will be included?

We continue to remind legislators that IF they believe the levy lid needs to be increased, there HAS to be at least a commensurate increase in LEA. We remind them that there are already inequities in our system and increasing the lid (even with increases in LEA) will exacerbate those inequities.

We will continue to closely watch these bills—and be on the lookout for other bills that may sneak in. We will also carefully review the incoming budget proposals. If there are increases in LEA, that may be a signal of a levy lid increase. Like the bargaining over Simple Majority, a deal on the levy lid/LEA will likely be part of the “end game” in the eleventh hour of the session.

### **Unemployment for Striking Workers**

We have joined with our local government coalition and are also working with some business groups to strongly oppose [SB 5041](#). In simple terms, this bill would allow striking workers (including public employees, such as teachers) to receive Unemployment Insurance. In addition to the fiscal concerns, we have argued that this allowance would encourage teacher strikes and/or would prolong strikes.

Similar legislation last year passed the House but was blocked by moderate Democrats in the Senate. Unfortunately, those moderate Democrats are no longer in the Legislature and the bill passed out of the full Senate last week. And it appears it will be fast-tracked in the House. It has been scheduled for a hearing on March 18 in the House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee—and has already been scheduled for executive action on March 21.

WASA and WSSDA [sent a letter](#) to Senate Ways & Means Committee members, then all Senators expressing our concerns and strong opposition. We will be sending a similar letter to House members. In addition to opposition from us, local governments, and businesses, the press has expressed concerns. The Seattle

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Times wrote a strong [editorial](#), encouraging the Legislature to reject the bill.

### **Retire/Rehire**

In 2022, the Legislature adopted legislation allowing Class 2 school districts to hire retired administrators. Under the provisions of [HB 1699](#) (2022) retirees that retired before January 1, 2022 were allowed to be hired in Class 2 school districts, as either a district superintendent or an in-school administrator, and still receive pension payments. These retirees were allowed to work 1,040 hours in a school year. The bill was introduced and passed to address a critical administrator shortage; however, this retire/rehire allowance for administrators' sunsets on July 1, 2025.

Legislation was introduced to address this coming sunset:

- [HB 1936](#) – extends the sunset of the retire/rehire provisions to July 1, 2027
- [SB 5738](#) – extends the sunset of the retire/rehire provisions to July 1, 2030

At first, it appeared legislation would not be introduced, but after some real legwork, bills were dropped (kudos to Jim Kowalkowski and the REC, Marie Sullivan, and Fred Yancey). Unfortunately, it looked as though dropping a bill was the extent of the effort—until they were heard, then adopted. Both bills were passed by their respective bodies and continue to move. Never count your chickens before they hatch; however, one of these bills has a real chance to pass.

### **Advocacy Opportunity!**

Legislators are continuing with Town Halls in their local districts (or virtually). 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.

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.

Click [HERE](#) for a comprehensive list of all of the Town Hall meetings.

Or look through 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

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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 have allowed school bonds to be passed by a 50 percent majority, removed the 40 percent validation requirement, and eliminated the authority for cities and counties to impose impact fees for school districts did not move out of the Senate by March 12. The bill is technical dead.

Two, [SHB 1338](#), **School Operating Costs**, was amended to reduce the increase in per student allocations from 20 percent to about 3 percent. It reduced the proposed Small School MSOC funding but still provided a monetary increase from the current funding level. It increased MSOC funding for exploratory CTE courses in grades 7–12, and for preparatory CTE classes in grades 9–12, but decreased funding for prep CTE classes in grades 11–12 in Skills Centers. The CTE class size provision was removed, and a null and void clause was added. Unfortunately, this bill did not pass out of the House by March 12, and is also technical dead.

Three, [ESSB 5192](#), **School Operating Costs**, passed the Senate by a vote of 47-2 on March 6. The floor amendment by Sen. Nobles 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 will be heard on March 19 in House Appropriations, and the current fiscal note for 2025–27 is OSPI: \$188.509 million.

Four, [PSSB 5263](#), **Special Education Funding**, passed the Senate on Wednesday, with a floor amendment by Sen. Pedersen, by a vote of 48=0. 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. Sen Pedersen's amendment provides that, when developing and implementing a statewide only system for IEPs, OSPI must collaborate with ESD or WISPC. It further allows OSPI to delegate implementation of the online system to an ESD or a group of ESDs. It's current fiscal note for 2025–27 is: OSPI \$914.703 million, with \$914.341 million going to school districts. In addition, \$51.857 million would go to the Dept. of Children, Youth and Families, for a grand total of \$966.580 million. The bill now goes to the House.

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, most likely for special passengers and homeless students.

Six, [HB 1404](#), **Increasing Student Access to Free Meals in Public Schools**, is also technically dead, as it did not move out of House Appropriations Committee on February 21. However, in **HB 1198, Gov. Inslee's 2025–27 operating budget**, included is \$184 million for reimbursement for school districts operating the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) federal program, and \$32 million to continue the implementation of **HB 1238, free meals for K–4 poverty schools**.

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**Week 9, Mar 10–14, 2025**  
*Continued*

Seven, [SSB 5514](#), **Increasing Compliance Pathways for the Clean Buildings Performance Standard with Alternative Metrics and Extensions for Reporting**, it 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. Unfortunately, it did not move out of the Senate by March 12.

Eight, [SHB 1543](#), the companion bill to **SSB 5514**, did pass the House on February 20 by 98-0, and will be heard in Senate Environmental, Energy & Technology Committee next Wednesday, and contains similar language mentioned above in **SSB 5514**.

## **Pensions/Health Benefits**

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

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

*“If you see a snake, just kill it - don’t appoint a committee on snakes.”*

Ross Perot

*“A committee is a group of people who individually can do nothing, but who, as a group, can meet and decide that nothing can be done.”*

Fred Allen

After this latest deadline, focus shifts to legislators holding town halls and committee hearings.

A brief summary of selected bills and/or issues still in play is below.

There is a real difference between the House and the Senate leadership in how to deal with the surplus funds in LEOFF 1 and the need for a COLA in TRS/PERS Plans 1. The struggle appears to be between SSB 5085 and HB 2034. (See below)

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.

The firefighters argue that this proposal is illegal. The bill will seek approval from the IRS which implies uncertainty as to legality. See HB 2034 below

The bill passed the Senate 28/21 and has been moved to House Appropriations Committee which held a public hearing 3/13/25.

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.
3. [ESSB 5357](#) removes revisions related to resetting and reamortizing supplemental pension contribution rates over a new 15-year period. It modifies (chart given) changes to the normal cost rates adopted by the Pension Funding Council. That bills reset rates (mostly reductions) for past benefit enhancements and base rates. It passed the Senate 48/0.

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*Continued*

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

5. **SSB 5738**: SSB 5738 permits individuals retired from the public employees' retirement system, the teachers' retirement system, the school employees' retirement system, and the public safety employees' retirement system additional opportunities to work for up to 1,040 hours per year while in receipt of pension benefits in non-administrative positions. In addition, someone who enters service in a second-class school district 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 school year. This bill will sunset 7/1/2030.

This bill passed the Senate 41/7.

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.

Until January 1, 2027, retirees from the Teachers' Retirement System are permitted to collect retirement benefits for the first 1,040 hours per calendar year when either: (1) are employed in a non-administrative position; or (2) having retired before January 1, 2022, are employed in a second-class school district as a district superintendent or an in-school administrator position.

The bill passed the House 97/0/1 and has been assigned to Senate Ways & Means Committee.

**HB 2034**: Concerning termination and restatement of plan 1 of the law enforcement officers' and firefighters' retirement system. This bill terminates the Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System Plan 1 (LEOFF 1) and creates the Restated Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System (Restated LEOFF) on June

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30, 2029. • Benefits to members are unchanged by the transfer from LEOFF 1 to the Restated LEOFF. • Provides for a transfer of assets from LEOFF 1 to the Restated LEOFF to 120 percent of fully funding the benefits of the new plan. • Enables the small number of active employees of LEOFF 1 to retire in service prior to the transfer. • Provides for immediate vesting of all remaining terminated, nonvested members of LEOFF 1 prior to the transfer. • Deposits remaining assets in the Pension Funding Stabilization Account, from which they may be transferred to the State General Fund.

It is believed that terminating and reinstating LEOFF Plan 1 would be legal. Also, unlike SSB5085 above, the excess dollars would be put into the GF and legislators could then spend it as they see fit rather than dedicating it for COLA's.

The House held a public hearing on the bill on 3/13/25.

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

**E2SHB 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. • • 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.2E

E2SHB 1213 was passed by the House 55/41/2. Costs to state/employers from fiscal note are still indeterminate. However, the fiscal note does state "This legislation would have an indeterminate, but potentially significant, impact on local governments."

**SHB 1308:** Concerning access to personnel records. An employer subject to the PRA must provide a copy of the personnel file when requested by an employee, former employee, or their designee in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the PRA. Passed the House 56/41/1.

**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 2/11 before House Finance Committee. (NTIB)

**2SHB 1524:** Concerning workplace standards and requirements applicable to employers of isolated employees. This bill requires the Department of Labor and Industries to enforce requirements for employers of isolated employees. (Current estimates suggest that as few as 17 percent of covered employers are complying.)

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*Continued*

Requirements include training and furnishing of panic buttons. An example of an eligible employee may be the evening janitorial staff. This bill passed the House 86/10/2.

**2SHB 1788**: Concerning workers' compensation benefits. This bill modifies/increases the percentages of wages an injured worker, particularly those unmarried with children, may receive for workers' compensation benefits. It passed the House 78/18/2.

**ESSB 5041**: An act relating to 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. • Limits the number of weeks a striking worker may receive UI benefits to 12 weeks. • 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. • Requires the Employment Security Department to provide an annual report to the Legislature regarding the prevalence of strikes and the impact on the UI Trust Fund. • Provides a ten-year sunset for the act.

This bill passed Senate 28/21 and was sent to House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee for public hearing March 18 and Executive Session March 21.

**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 for a public hearing on March 21.

**2SSB 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.

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.

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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.

The Senate passed the bill 30/19. It has been referred to House Education Committee.

**ESSB 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. ESSB 5291 passed Senate 38/11 and has been sent to House Early Learning & Human Services 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 passed the Senate 45/4 and has been assigned a public hearing March 18 before House Labor & Workplace Standards 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
<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