

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget ¹	What it does	Status
	<p data-bbox="968 168 1094 196">ESHB 2256</p> <p data-bbox="968 313 1104 341">\$1.2 million</p>	<p data-bbox="1157 168 1780 272">Modifies the membership and requirements for the Children and Youth Behavioral Health Work Group and extends the group through 12/30/29.</p> <p data-bbox="1157 313 1780 483">Funding is provided to expand the existing Student Assistance Professional program through the ESDs. Funding also supports intervention specialists in schools to serve students at risk or, or who have initiated, substance abuse.</p> <p data-bbox="1157 524 1346 552"><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul data-bbox="1220 565 1780 768" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1220 565 1780 662">• <i>HB 2239 would have created a grant program to support social and emotional learning in schools. (Timmons)</i> <li data-bbox="1220 670 1780 768">• <i>HB 2280/SB 6216 would have established a statewide network for student mental and behavioral health. (Rule, Nobles)</i> 	<p data-bbox="1787 168 1982 272">Passed (Chapter 372, Laws of 2024)</p>

<p data-bbox="79 815 961 919">Addressing Critical Gaps in Education Funding that helps resolve critical education funding gaps and inequities with predictable, progressive, and sustainable revenue sources:</p> <ul data-bbox="138 927 961 1174" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="138 927 961 992">• <i>Resources for students needing additional academic/physical/emotional support.</i> <li data-bbox="138 1000 961 1027">• <i>Services for students with disabilities.</i> <li data-bbox="138 1036 961 1063">• <i>Categorical funding to support highly mobile students.</i> <li data-bbox="138 1071 961 1099">• <i>Student transportation.</i> <li data-bbox="138 1107 961 1135">• <i>Unfunded mandates to school districts.</i> <li data-bbox="138 1143 961 1174">• <i>School construction.</i> 	<p data-bbox="968 815 1083 842">SHB 2180</p> <p data-bbox="968 888 1073 915">\$19.63M</p> <p data-bbox="968 961 1094 989">ESHB 2494</p> <p data-bbox="968 1034 1073 1062">\$43.61M</p> <p data-bbox="968 1209 1094 1237">2SSB 5882</p> <p data-bbox="968 1282 1073 1310">\$71.78M</p>	<p data-bbox="1157 815 1780 880">Lifts the total enrollment cap for special education funding from 15% to 16%.</p> <p data-bbox="1157 961 1780 1164">Increases the Materials, Supplies & Operating Costs per student amount by \$21, beginning in the 2023-24 school year. The funding increases must be used to cover expenses in these three categories: utilities & insurance, professional development, and security and central office.</p> <p data-bbox="1157 1209 1780 1445">Changes the term “teaching assistance” to “paraeducators” in the prototypical school model, and increases the staffing ratios for paraeducators, office supports, and noninstructional aides, beginning in the 2023-24 school year. OSPI must adopt rules that require school districts to use the additional funding to</p>	<p data-bbox="1787 815 1982 919">Passed (Chapter 229, Laws of 2024)</p> <p data-bbox="1787 961 1982 1065">Passed (Chapter 262, Laws of 2024)</p> <p data-bbox="1787 1209 1982 1313">Passed (Chapter 191, Laws of 2024)</p> <p data-bbox="1787 1352 1982 1456">Some movement but could</p>
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		support increased staffing, prevent layoffs, or increase salaries for the three categories in the 2024-25 school year.	have been more financially robust Passed (Chapter 375, Laws of 2024)
	ESSB 5949 \$79.21M	The 2024 supplemental capital budget increases the per square foot cost allocation from \$271.61 to \$375 in FY25, and to adjust according to the inflation rate used by OFM's C-100 form in future years. (2024 supplemental capital budget)	
	SSB 5804 \$345,000 through Dept of Health to support this unfunded mandate	Funding is provided for the purchase and distribution of naloxone administered by nasal inhalation to high school students through contracts between ESDs and school districts. <i>Failed to pass:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 2212 would have increased the prototypical school funding model for school principals, asst principals, and other certificated building-level administrators, beginning in the 2024-25 school year. (Rule)</i> • <i>HB 2458 would have required the Experience Factor to be recalculated annually, based on current staffing-level data. (Rule)</i> • <i>SB 5873 would have required OSPI to update the transportation funding formula. (Wellman)</i> • <i>SB 6031 would have allowed school district boards of directors to determine the type of vehicle appropriate for student transportation and would have</i> 	Passed (Chapter 214, Laws of 2024)

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		<i>added 10-passenger vans to the depreciation schedule. (Braun)</i>	
Preventing and Reducing Gun Violence and Suicide	SHB 1903	Adds requirements related to lost or stolen firearms, including making it a civil infraction and \$1,000 penalty for failure to report the loss or theft of a firearm to local law enforcement within 24 hours. The bill includes “good cause” exemptions, such as illness or hospitalizations.	Passed (Chapter 286, Laws of 2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Addressing the disproportionate impact on BIPOC and LGBTQ+ youth.</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Funding community-based prevention and intervention programs. (2023)</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Promoting safe storage of medication and firearms. (2023)</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prohibiting the sale or transfer of military-style assault weapons. (2023)</i> 	ESHB 2021	Authorizes local governments and law enforcement agencies, including the Washington State Patrol, to dispose of forfeited firearms or firearms bought through the “buy back” program to be destroyed if they are no longer of any value to a court case or museum.	Passed (Chapter 287, Laws of 2024)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expanding existing law to prohibit firearms where families and youth congregate in public places, such as parks, zoos, and libraries. (2024)</i> 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Restoring local government authority to enhance state firearm regulations to protect children and youth.</i> 			
	ESHB 2118	Establishes additional requirements for licensed firearm dealer businesses, including requiring them to have security systems (alarms, cameras, and good storage practices), along with insurance.	Passed (Chapter 288, Laws of 2024)
	2SSB 5444	Prohibits firearms in sensitive places like zoos, aquariums, libraries, and transit facilities.	Passed (Chapter 285, Laws of 2024)
	ESSB 5985	Makes changes related to firearms background check programs.	Passed (Chapter 289, Laws of 2024)
		<p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1902/SB 6004 would have prohibited a dealer from transferring a firearm to a purchaser or transferee unless the person had a valid permit to purchase firearms. (Berry, Liias)</i> 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 2054 would have prohibited firearms dealers from delivering more than one firearm to a purchaser or transferee within any 30-day period, subject to various exceptions. (Farivar)</i> • <i>HB 2238 would have imposed a new 11% sales and use tax on the sale or transfer of ammunition. (Thai)</i> • <i>SB 5963 would have required individuals who own a firearm to keep and maintain a residential dwelling insurance policy that covers losses or damages resulting from the accidental or unintentional discharge of the firearm. (Kuderer)</i> 	

<p>Addressing Funding, Inclusion, and Supports in Special Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fully funding special education services with no caps on funding enrollment.</i> • <i>Developing solutions to address a statewide special education staffing shortage.</i> • <i>Promoting full inclusion in general education classrooms.</i> • <i>Promoting high leverage teaching practices.</i> • <i>Assessing needs for and providing assistive technology and multi-tiered systems of support.</i> • <i>Simplifying the safety net reimbursement process to school districts.</i> • <i>Banning student isolation in schools.</i> 	<p>HB 2180</p> <p>SB 5852</p>	<p>Enrollment cap lift from 15% to 16%.</p> <p>Limits the Safety Net Award Committee decisions when determining award eligibility and amounts to relevant documentation that illustrates adherence to award criteria and not on the content of the IEPs. Also requires that safety net awards may only be adjusted for errors in safety net applications or IEPs that materially affect the demonstration of need. Requires OSPI to survey districts with 3,000 or fewer students, and then by December 1, 2025 OSPI must use the feedback to implement a simplified, standardized safety net application for all school districts that reduces barriers to safety net funding.</p> <p>Funding is provided for cohorts of special education teacher residents who will complete a year-long program that combines professional training and coursework with in-the-classroom</p>	<p>Passed (Chapter 229, Laws of 2024)</p> <p>Passed (Chapter 127, Laws of 2024)</p> <p>Some movement to improve the pipeline.</p>
	<p>\$3.5M</p>		

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		<p>co-teaching experience alongside a mentor teacher.</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1479 would have created new procedures, definitions, and reporting for the use of isolation and restraint in schools. (Callan)</i> • <i>HB 1923 would have phased out the cap and offered immediate new funding in three categories of students. (Couture)</i> • <i>HB 2174 would have allowed school districts that exceed 15% of total student enrollment for special education funding to receive additional dollars under certain conditions. (OSPI request, Pollet)</i> • <i>HB 2175 would have eliminated the cap. (Caldier)</i> • <i>SB 5966 would have addressed the practice of isolation and restraint. (Wilson)</i> • <i>SB 6048 would have provided an additional \$1.05 million to the Education Ombuds to fund at least one special education ombuds in each ESD region. (Braun)</i> 	

<p>Building and Maintaining Safer School Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fund school safety changes, including emergency signs, improving indoor air quality and other environmental hazards, seismic upgrades, and an earthquake early warning system in all schools.</i> • <i>Require safety plans to include persons with disabilities and all people in school buildings, and to conduct annual emergency reunification training.</i> 	\$45M	<p>Indoor Air Quality grants. Of this amount, \$29.5M is not eligible for distribution until January 1, 2025, following the I-2117 decision (repealing the Climate Commitment Act). Also breaks the funding down between districts with equal or less than 3,000 students and those with 3,001 or more students.</p>	<p>Funding for indoor air quality grants.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increase the transparency of the condition of school facilities to allow public review</i> 	SB 5647	Requires safe school plans to include how substitute teachers and other temporary employees will receive necessary information about safe school plans, including school safety policies and procedures, and the three basic functional drill responses (shelter-in-place, lockdown and evacuation).	Passed (Chapter 21, Laws of 2024)

Also Supported Priorities (listed alphabetically) – All bills may be found [here](#)

<p>Creating a Diverse and Effective Educator Workforce</p> <p><i>Ensure that every child has outstanding paraeducators, educators and administrators by preparing all educators to support inclusionary practices, expanding programs that grow, recruit and retain an effective and diverse workforce, and providing equitable access to preparation or certificate programs.</i></p>	ESHB 1277	Directs the Paraeducator Board to update rules and publish guidance related to the Fundamental Course of Study (FCS) and requires school districts to provide two of the four days in person by specific deadlines unless the school district is granted an exemption by the Paraeducator Board.	Passed (Chapter 173, Laws of 2024)
	SB 5180	Adopts the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact, which is designed to help increase the mobility of a teaching certificate. For active military members and eligible military spouses who hold a license that is not unencumbered, the receiving state shall grant an equivalent license regardless of the other state’s participation in the Compact, except when the receiving state does not have an equivalent license.	Passed (Chapter 317, Laws of 2024)
	\$5 million	For inclusionary practices, particularly in schools with higher incidents of isolation and restraint. <i>Failed to pass:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1565 would have created a Joint Legislative Task Force on the Educator Workforce (revised this session to be 3SHB 1565). (Ortiz-Self)</i> 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SB 6012 would have required the Professional Educator Standards Board to develop a list of changes to the educational system in statute and rule during the last 10 years that might require pedagogical changes in teacher preparation programs. Also, would have directed PESB to convene a work group to consider a learning gap analysis and work group, with a summary of findings by March 1, 2025. Funding through budget proviso was provided instead. (Wellman)</i> 	

Expanding School Construction Funding Options	ESSB 5949	2024 Supplemental Capital Budget	Passed (Chapter 375, Laws of 2024)
<p><i>Increase state funding and funding options for school construction projects and improvements so that school districts can provide equitable, safe, and effective learning environments to their students regardless of ZIP code. We also encourage the Legislature to lower the 60 percent threshold to pass school bonds.</i></p>	\$79.21 million	<p>Increases per square foot cost allocation from \$271.61 to \$375 in FY25, and to adjust according to the inflation rate used by OFM’s C-100 form in future years.</p>	
	\$293.65 million	<p>2023-25 School Construction Assistance Program (reduced from \$588.172 million, due to lack of passage of bonds).</p>	
	\$86 million	<p>Funding for Small District Modernization Grants (LEAP OSPI-1-2024), not to exceed \$6 million per grant, to school districts that were awarded a planning grant during the 2023-25 fiscal biennium pursuant to LEAP capital document No. OSPI-1-2023. Small districts awarded a planning grant pursuant to this list that do not receive a modernization grant in the 2023-2025 fiscal biennium are eligible for the maximum state funding level of \$12,000,000 established under subsection (5)(a) of this section. OSPI shall report the status and award amounts of all grants</p>	

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		<p>awarded pursuant to this section to the governor and appropriate fiscal committees of the legislature no later than October 15, 2024. Small districts awarded a planning grant in the 2023-25 fiscal biennium are eligible for the maximum state funding level of \$12 million. OSPI shall report on the status and award amounts of all grants by October 15, 2024.</p>	
	<p>\$8.21 million</p>	<p>Emergency, urgent and ADA compliance grant programs increased: \$6 million for Emergency Repair; \$1.1 million for Urgent Repair; and \$1 million for ADA compliance.</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1044 would have created a new capital financial assistance program for small school districts that couldn't pass bonds or had low debt limits. (McEntire)</i> • <i>HB 1843 would have asked voters to reduce the threshold to pass bonds to 55%. The constitutional amendment was HJR 4207. (Harris)</i> • <i>HB 2017 would have created a school construction program for districts with more than 1,001 students that had a history of failing school bonds. (McClintock)</i> • <i>HB 2092 would have created a school construction assistance program for early learning and before/after school care programs. (Callan)</i> • <i>HB 2411/SB 5969 would have expanded the specific purposes for which a school district could contract indebtedness</i> 	

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		<p><i>without a vote of district voters. (Callan, Dhingra)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SB 5344 would have created a new school construction revolving loan fund. (Schoesler)</i> • <i>SB 5789 would have authorized the reimbursement of sales tax on SCAP-matched school construction projects. (Mullet)</i> • <i>SB 5823 would have asked voters to reduce the threshold to pass bonds to 50% plus 1. (Hunt)</i> • <i>SB 5978 would have authorized OSPI to act as a guarantor for a county when the county provides a loan to a school district. (Robinson)</i> 	
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<p>Harnessing the Benefits of Mastery-based Learning</p> <p><i>Harness the benefits of mastery-based learning to ensure all students experience learning through a positive progression of demonstrated mastery that increases learning outcomes through inclusivity, communicated performance indicators, and timely feedback and supports to reach learning goals.</i></p>		<p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SB 6264 would have defined “competency-based education” and directed OSPI to adopt rules authorizing full-time enrollment funding for students in qualifying competency-based education programs. (Wellman)</i> 	<p>Introduced but didn’t pass Opp Chamber Committee.</p>
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<p>Improving Equitable Identification and Access for Highly Capable Students</p> <p><i>Require school districts to offer universal screening at least twice before six grade so that under-represented and under-served student populations have access to high-quality Highly Capable (HiCap) services. Encourage the Legislature to require OSPI to publish HiCap demographic data by district and ask that all educators receive relevant professional development in the academic, social and emotional needs of HiCap students.</i></p>		<p>Not addressed this session</p>	
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<p>Increasing Education Equity by Closing the Digital Divide</p> <p><i>Ensure equitable digital inclusion and access for all students, families, and staff through adequate funding and the implementation of a statewide digital equity plan, including adoption of best practices and strategies for use of technology to improve student education and behavioral outcomes.</i></p>		<p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1933/SB 6276 would have established the Right to Repair Act. (Multiple years this has been introduced and failed to advance.) (Gregerson, Stanford)</i> • <i>HB 2313 would have expanded the purpose and duties of the Washington state Office of Equity to include digital equity. (Gregerson)</i> • <i>HB 2327 would have created a new revenue stream to fund digital equity programs. (Gregerson)</i> • <i>HB 2360 would have created the Washington digital empowerment and workforce inclusion act to support verifiable levels of digital literacy, and IT and IT-enabled careers. (Slatter)</i> 	<p>Several bills introduced but nothing advanced this session.</p>
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<p>Increasing Support for Equitable Family Engagement</p> <p><i>Require adoption and implementation of the Washington State Family Engagement Framework, including funding and technical assistance for school district implementation. Encourage the Legislature to provide funding to expand the ratio of Family Engagement Coordinators in middle and high schools and offer professional development in effective family engagement to all district staff. Reduce barriers for parents and caregivers to participate in engagement opportunities.</i></p>		<p>Not addressed this session</p>	
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<p>Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change</p> <p><i>Build a socially, economically, and environmentally resilient world for children and youth by promoting sustainability and greenhouse gas emission reduction through funding, planning and implementation resources to schools and communities. We encourage the Legislature to declare climate change is a public health crisis to raise awareness about</i></p>	<p>E2SHB 1368</p> <p>\$19.715 million (transportation budget)</p>	<p>Creates a grant program for school districts to purchase zero emission vehicles to replace diesel buses and for charging infrastructure. Grants are prioritized in the law and will be administered by the Ecology Department (\$15 million is available immediately; \$4 million effective January 1, 2025).</p>	<p>Passed (Chapter 345, Laws of 2024)</p> <p>Funding from Climate</p>
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<i>the health impacts of climate change and to strengthen our public health and health care infrastructure.</i>	\$45 million (capital budget)	<p>Indoor air quality grants. Of this amount, \$29.5M is not eligible for distribution until January 1, 2025, following the I-2117 decision (repealing the Climate Commitment Act).</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1935 would have established a voluntary Washington State Green Schools Program at OSPI to create and expand resource conservation practices in public schools and added a grant program. (Bergquist)</i> • <i>HB 2198 would have directed OSPI to appoint an advisory committee to develop recommendations for indoor temperature standards. (Reeves)</i> • <i>HB 2297 would have required new school construction to install solar energy systems on new school buildings. (Orwall)</i> • <i>SB 6016 would have created a green energy community fund to support school districts or non-profit organizations through a contribution program by clean energy project developers. (Shewmake)</i> 	Commitment Act auctions and state general fund supporting efforts

<p>Multi and Heritage Language Education for All</p> <p><i>Advance and fully fund opportunities for all K-12 students, including students with disabilities, to access the myriad benefits of being multilingual and multiliterate; expand dual, immersion, and heritage/tribal language education programs, including American Sign Language; and increase the number of multilingual educators working in all schools state-wide.</i></p>	<p>3SHB 1228</p>	<p>Lays the groundwork for expanding and establishing dual language programs in every school district by 2040, with the goal of sustaining a bi-literate workforce statewide. A grant program was established in the 2023 session, and this bill directs the Legislature to annually fund 10 new dual language education programs, with an average award of about \$40,000. Also directs OSPI and its Office of Native Education to establish and expand tribal language programs.</p>	<p>Passed (Chapter 202, Laws of 2024)</p>
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		The bill also requires school districts to award the Seal of Biliteracy to any student who demonstrates proficiency in another language other than English and requires a notation on the student's transcript.	
<p>Supporting a Meaningful High School Diploma</p> <p><i>Prepare students for college or career by adopting graduation requirements that support a meaningful diploma, offer opportunities to students to attain credits through evidence of content mastery and dual credit courses options, and provide innovative and student-centered class offerings using culturally responsive curricula and teaching practices. Encourage the Legislature to provide equitable access to, and family engagement about, relevant graduation pathways, High School and Beyond Plans, and college and career counseling.</i></p>	<p>HB 1146</p> <p>HB 2110</p> <p>E2SSB 5670</p> <p>\$4.6 million</p>	<p>Requires school districts to notify students and their parents about opportunities to earn high school and college credit, and any financial assistance, prior to students selecting their courses.</p> <p>Reorganizes the various high school graduation statutes without modifying the requirements or the related school district and state agency duties and authorizations.</p> <p>Authorizes “Rising 11th grade students,” defined as students who have completed their 10th grade year and not yet begun their 11th grade year, may enroll for up to 10 quarter credits, or the semester equivalent, during the summer academic term.</p> <p>Funding is provided to create a universal High School & Beyond Plan online platform.</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HB 2326/SB 6239 would have required the state to pay for AP, IB, and Cambridge exam fees. (Hunt, Doglio)</i> 	<p>Passed (Chapter 44, Laws of 2024)</p> <p>Passed (Chapter 66, Laws of 2024)</p> <p>Passed (Chapter 159, Laws of 2024)</p>

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Passed Legislation and/or Budget related to Resolutions (in resolution numeric order)

Safe Travel Routes and Parking Lots (Res. 2.1)	\$31.55 million	From the Motor Vehicle Account	Increases in all funding levels
	\$21.15 million	From the Multimodal Transportation Account	
	\$45.4 million	From the Climate Active Transportation Account	

Child Sex Trafficking (Res. 2.17)	2SSB 6006	Removes the statute of limitations for various crimes, including trafficking if a victim was under the age of 18; commercial sexual abuse of a minor; promoting commercial sexual abuse or travel for commercial sexual abuse of a minor; and permitting commercial sexual abuse of a minor. The civil statute of limitations to recover damages for injury is modified to include trafficking or commercial sexual abuse of a minor. The crimes of trafficking in the first and second degree are modified and new definitions are established for coercion, kidnapping, maintain, and sexual motivation.	Passed (Chapter 298, Laws of 2024)
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LGBTQ+ Inclusion (Res. 2.19)	ESHB 2331	Establishes new requirements for school districts and boards of directors regarding instructional and supplemental materials, including the removal of and prohibition against materials on the basis that they include the contributions of people from a protected class.	Passed (Chapter 316, Laws of 2024)
	ESB 5462	Requires the Washington State School Directors Association (WSSDA) to update policies and procedures for instructional materials covering such groups as Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, people of different religions and immigrants, and school board to adopt the new	Passed (Chapter 157, Laws of 2024)

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		policies by October 1, 2025. Also requires the inclusion of histories, contributions, and perspectives of gay and queer people in age-appropriate school curricula after a review of learning standards by OSPI and the state LGBTQ Commission. Directs OSPI to update learning standards to comply with the law.	
Gun Violence Prevention & Safety – Students and School Staff (Res. 2.23)	ESSB 5891	Creates a gross misdemeanor crime for school bus trespass. The crime is committed if the person knowingly and maliciously enters or remains unlawfully in a school bus, does any other act that creates a substantial risk of harm to passengers of the driver and causes a substantial interruption or impairment to services rendered by the school bus. Named after Richard Lenhart, a school bus driver in the Pasco School District who was stabbed to death with students on board the bus.	Passed (Chapter 302, Laws of 2024)
Allergies and Asthma (Res. 11.22)	HB 1608	Requires the Department of Health to issue a statewide standing medical order to prescribe epinephrine and epinephrine autoinjectors to any school districts and schools for use by school nurse or other designated trained school personnel for any student or individual experiencing anaphylaxis on school property, a school bus, a field trip, or a designated school activity. School districts may maintain a supply but are not required to stock the medications.	Passed (Chapter 81, Laws of 2024)
Paid Sick and Family Leave (Res. 11.24)	ESSB 5793	Expands the use of sick leave to apply when an employee’s child’s school or place of care is closed after the declaration of an emergency by a local or state government or agency, or by the federal government. In addition, the definition of family	Passed (Chapter 356, Laws of 2024)

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		<p>member is modified to also include any individual who regularly resides in the employee’s home or where the relationship creates an expectation the employee care for the person and that person depends on the employee for care.</p>	
<p>Mitigating Environmental Hazards and Contaminants in Schools (Res. 11.25)</p>	<p>\$750,000, DOH</p>	<p>Funding is provided solely to review and update the rules for school environmental health and safety. The State Board of Health and DOH shall conduct the review in collaboration with a multi-disciplinary technical advisory committee. The proposed new rules shall establish the minimum statewide health and safety standards for schools, and must consider the size of school districts, regional cost differences, the age of the schools, the feasibility of implementing the proposed rules by section or subject area, and any other variables that may affect the implementation of the rules. The advisory group must have broad representation, and OSPI must develop a fiscal analysis of the proposed rules. A report is due June 30, 2025.</p>	<p>Funding for Technical Advisory Committee</p>
<p>School Nutrition, Breakfast and Lunch Policies (Res. 11.29)</p>	<p>\$12.23 million state and \$12.23 million federal</p>	<p>Solely for the implementation of the summer electronic benefit transfer program for the summer break months following the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 school years. The program implementation must align with the federal summer electronic benefit program requirements defined in the consolidated appropriations act, 2023 (136 Stat. 4459). The department may use a third-party entity to administer the program.</p>	<p>Funding</p>
<p>Substance Use Disorder Education and Prevention (Res. 11.32)</p>	<p>E2SHB 1956</p>	<p>Directs the Department of Health to develop, implement, and maintain a statewide drug overdose prevention and awareness campaign</p>	<p>Passed (Chapter 201, Laws of 2024)</p>

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		that meets certain requirements. Also requires OSPI to make available substance use prevention and awareness materials for school and classroom uses and directs OSPI to update the state health learning standards for middle and high school students to reference opioids.	
	SB 5804	Requires all school districts and all schools to have at least one set of opioid overdose reversal medication doses. School districts must also adopt an opioid overdose reversal medication in each first aid kit maintained on school property and in any coach or sports first aid kits. The sum of \$345,000 through the Department of Health (DOH) is provided to support medication doses in high schools.	Passed (Chapter 214, Laws of 2024)
	ESB 5906	Directs DOH to develop, implement, and maintain a drug overdose prevention campaign, including information on dangers and harms related to drug use.	Passed (Chapter 216, Laws of 2024)
Supporting K-12 Career and Technical Education (Res. 18.41)	ESHB 2236	Directs OSPI to develop an Allied Health Professions Career and Technical Education Program, and requires that the curriculum and other instructional materials for the Allied Health Program must be available for option use in school districts and skill centers beginning in the 2027-28 school year. Establishes a temporary statewide CTE Task Force, with a report and recommendations due November 15, 2025.	Passed (Chapter 234, Laws of 2024)
Increasing Access and Affordability of Post-Secondary Education (Res. 18.43)	2SHB 2214	Allows Basic Food Program or Food Assistance Program recipients in the 10 th , 11 th , and 12 th grades to automatically qualify as income-eligible	Passed (Chapter 116, Laws of 2024)

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		for the Washington College Grant (formerly the State Need Grant).	
	SB 5904	A student is eligible to receive an award under the Washington College Grant, College Bound Scholarship, Passport to College, or Passport to Apprenticeships for six years or up to 150% of the published length of the student's program, or the credit or clock-hour equivalent. The requirement that a student use a passport award before age 26 is eliminated.	Passed (Chapter 323, Laws of 2024)
	SSB 6053	The Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC) must enter into data-sharing agreements with OSPI to facilitate the transfer of high school student directory information. Accordingly, OSPI must make the information collected from school districts available for WSAC. The purpose of the data-sharing agreements for WSAC and institutions of higher education is modified to include postsecondary financial aid opportunities in addition to educational opportunities. Data-sharing agreements entered into for these purposes must provide for the ERDC to share student enrollment and outcome information from institutions of higher education to OSPI. Agreements entered into between WSAC and OSPI must obligate WSAC to maintain the statewide student identifier for each student.	Passed (Chapter 324, Laws of 2024)

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High-Quality Preschool to Third Grade Early Learning (Res. 18.45)	SHB 2195	Removes the Early Learning Facilities program grant and loan limits, effected July 1, 2025. Prioritizes grants and loan awards to facilities that are ready for construction. Includes translation services as an eligible administrative cost. Centers co-located with housing developments may receive state funding for up to 90% of the project cost. NOTE: These are awards to non-school district facilities.	Passed (Chapter 230, Laws of 2024)
Additional Funding of Possible Interest – all 2024 supplemental operating budget unless otherwise noted			
Transportation – STARS correction	\$76.89 million, OSPI	Funding is provided to account for OSPI’s increased allocation of transportation funding to school districts	<i>Funding</i>
Community Eligibility Provision	\$45 million, OSPI	Funding is provided for additional reimbursements to school districts participating in the federal Community Eligibility Provision for meals not reimbursed at the federal free meal rate.	<i>Funding</i>
Multilingual and heritage dual language programs	\$3.3 million (ongoing), OSPI	To OSPI to expand dual language K-12 grants ((included in 2023-25 biennium)	<i>Funding</i>
Tribal Since Time Immemorial grants	\$400,000, OSPI	\$200,000 to school districts, and \$200,000 to federally recognized tribes, including federally recognized Indian tribes whose traditional lands and territories included parts of Washington but now reside in Oregon, Idaho, or British Columbia.	<i>Funding</i>
9 th Grade Success Program	\$3 million, OSPI	Funding is provided for grants to school districts for Ninth Grade Success. The program is administered through Stand for Children.	<i>Funding</i>

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget ¹	What it does	Status
District Access to Skill Centers	\$1.4 million, OSPI	Funding is provided for grants to small school districts (less than 2,750 students) with students who attend regional skills centers for career and technical education. <i>Per bill language.</i>	<i>Funding</i>
Contract Bus Driver Benefits	\$425,000, OSPI	Funding is provided to allow contract bus drivers and related staff to opt into health and retirement benefits as proposed in ESHB 1248 (Pupil transportation).	<i>Funding</i>
Teacher Preparation Program Analysis	\$188,000, PESB	Provides funding for the Professional Educator Standards Board (PESB) to convene two work groups to review implementation of new and existing standards in teacher preparation programs and to perform preparation program gap analyses. <i>Work is similar to that proposed in SB 6012.</i>	<i>Funding</i>
School District Technical Assistance – grant programs	\$150,000, OSPI	Funding is provided for OSPI to hire 1.0 FTE to support smaller school districts with applying for state, local or other public or private grant sources. <i>Similar to HB 2448.</i>	<i>Funding</i>
Free & Reduced Price Meals alternative metric study	\$150,000, OSPI	Funding is provided for a study to examine how free and reduced-price school meal data is used as a funding driver for programs and to provide recommendations for an alternative metric or metrics to the legislature.	<i>OSPI Report</i>
Statewide IEP Portal Feasibility study	\$500,000, OSPI	Funding is provided to conduct a feasibility study for an online, statewide Individualized Education Program (IEP) system.	<i>OSPI Report</i>
Seasonal Farmworkers Children study	\$183,000, OSPI	Funding is provided for OSPI to study the factors that impact education outcomes for children of	<i>OSPI Report</i>

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget ¹	What it does	Status
		seasonal farm workers in comparison to migrant students.	
School District Compliance Review	\$1.5 million, OSPI	Funding is provided for OSPI to conduct a one-time compliance review of every school district in Washington between July 2024 and July 2025 related to compliance with state non-discrimination laws, Chapters 28A.640 RCW and 28A.642 RCW, and federal nondiscrimination laws.	<i>OSPI Review</i>
School Environmental Health & Safety rules	\$750,000, DOH	Funding is provided solely to review and update the rules for school environmental health and safety. The State Board of Health and DOH shall conduct the review in collaboration with a multi-disciplinary technical advisory committee. The proposed new rules shall establish the minimum statewide health and safety standards for schools, and must consider the size of school districts, regional cost differences, the age of the schools, the feasibility of implementing the proposed rules by section or subject area, and any other variables that may affect the implementation of the rules. The advisory group must have broad representation, and OSPI must develop a fiscal analysis of the proposed rules. A report is due June 30, 2025.	<i>Funding</i>
Initiative 2081 Technical Assistance to school districts	\$500,000, OSPI	Funding is provided for OSPI to develop guidance and provide technical assistance to school districts on the implementation of Initiative 2081 (Parental rights/schools)	<i>Funding</i>
New School District Requirement:	\$25,000 to OSPI	By November 1, 2024, each district shall report to the superintendent on the district's utilization of funds provided by the legislature under chapter	<i>OSPI Report</i>

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		<p>475, Laws of 2023 (special education increase from 13.5% to 15%) and this act (increase from 15% to 16%), including under subsections (13) and (14) of this section.</p> <p>The report shall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To what extent the district has increased special services, programs, and supports to students with disabilities for the 2023-24 and 2024-25 school years; (ii) How the district has modified staffing ratios during the 2023-24 and 2024-25 school years in special programs to provide more intensive staff support to students enrolled in special education programs; (iii) How the district has used the resources provided under chapter 475, Laws of 2023 and this act to increase employee compensation for both certificated and classified staff during the 2023-24 and 2024-25 school years to improve staff retention and recruitment of new staff; (iv) To what extent the district has increased staff development programs and curriculum that is both timely and relevant to the needs of students with disabilities during the 2023-24 and 2024-25 school years; and (v) To what extent the district has used the resources provided under chapter 475, Laws of 2023 and this act to 	

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		purchase staff safety equipment during the 2023-24 and 2024-25 school years in order to reduce work-related injuries.	
Energy Assessment Grants to School Districts	\$4.95 million (capital), OSPI	Solely for energy assessment grants to school districts for buildings that exceed 220,000 gross square feet pursuant to compliance with the state's energy-related building standards in chapter 19.27A RCW. Assessments funded under this subsection must include professional cost estimates for mitigating the energy use intensity deficiencies identified. OSPI must collect the cost estimate data from school districts receiving a grant under this subsection and report a summary of the collected cost data, as well as a list of specific capital projects for school districts developed.	<i>Funding</i>
Healthy Kids-Healthy Schools	\$1.5 million (capital), OSPI	Funding is increased for this grant program. All districts are eligible.	<i>Funding</i>
School-based Health and Behavioral Health Clinics	\$68.2 million (capital), OSPI	Skill Center projects are named (e.g., Tri-Tech to receive \$45.5 million and Wenatchee Valley Technical to receive \$14.463 million)	<i>Funding</i>
School Construction Assistance Program Revision (SCAPR)	\$1 million (capital), OSPI	School construction assistance study. Interim report due March 15, 2025, and final report due September 30, 2025. Meant to completely revamp SCAP, including use of common designs, ranking projects, and bringing lists to the Legislature for funding each biennium.	<i>Funding</i>
2023-25 Community Solar Resilience Hubs	\$38 million (capital), Commerce	For the purposes of this section "community buildings" means K-12 schools, community colleges, community centers, recreation centers,	<i>Funding</i>

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		libraries, tribal buildings, state and local government buildings, and other publicly owned infrastructure.	
EV Charging Infrastructure	\$105 million (capital), Commerce	<p>Projects that receive funding under this section must be implemented by, or include partners from, one or more of the following: Local governments, federally recognized tribal governments, or public and private electrical utilities that serve retail customers in the state.</p> <p>The department must prioritize funding for projects in the following order: multifamily housing; publicly available charging at any location; schools and school districts; state and local government buildings and office buildings; all other eligible projects.</p>	<i>Funding</i>
Additional bills of interest that failed to pass in 2024 – in numerical order – All bills can be reviewed at the Bill Info page here			
		<i>HB 1714 would have created a grant program for financial literacy education professional development. (Stonier)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1915 would have made financial education a graduation requirement for the class of 2031. (Rude)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2005 would have required school districts to show a weighted grade point average on high school transcripts. (McClintock)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2018 would have required school districts to restrict mobile device use by public school students. (McClintock)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<i>HB 2037/SB 5851 would have required instruction in the Holocaust and genocide in grades 6-12, when the topic aligned with the social studies learning standards, beginning in the 2027-28 school year. (Couture, Braun)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2079 would have increased penalties for interference by, or intimidation by threat of, force or violence at schools and athletic activities. (Schmidt)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2130 would have extended special education services to the age of 22. (Pollet)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2123 would have established a Running Start for the Trades program. (Orwall)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2146/SB 5850 would have created several grant programs to support districts seeking to address chronically absent students. (Rule, Braun)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2148 would have required the state Employment Security Department to conduct a comparable wage analysis as a way of addressing inequities caused by regionalization. (Reeves)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2215/SB 5956 would have increased the maximum per-pupil limit used for enrichment levies for school districts with fewer than 40,000 students by the school district's regionalization factor used for state salary allocations. (Slatter, Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2267 would have allowed students to show one cultural representation at graduation ceremonies. (McEntire)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<i>HB 2282/SB 6275 would have created a work group to begin identifying African American studies curricula for students in grades 7-12. (Morgan, Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2284 would have required schools to begin using evidence-based instructional practices in reading and writing literacy for public elementary students. (Pollet)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2309 would have created the Washington 13 free guarantee program, a free 1st year of community college. (Bergquist)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2374 would have established the Washington Promise Program, to provide up to 90 credits of tuition-free community or technical college to eligible students. (Pollet)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5849 would have required students in the graduating class of 2030 to demonstrate proficiency in the computer science learning standards to graduate from high school. (Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 6018 would have funded an early learning coordinator at each of the nine Educational Service Districts. (Callan)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 6205 would have mandated instruction on the meaning and history of the Pledge of Allegiance in public schools, beginning in the 2025-26 school year. (McCune)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<i>SB 6253 would have increased Learning Assistance Program funding in high-poverty schools from 1.1 to 2.2 hours per week in extra instruction with a class size of 15 LAP students per teacher, distributed to the school that generated the high-poverty LAP funding. (Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>