

WSPTA 2025 Legislative Session Scorecard¹

Color Key: **Green** – much progress; **Light Green** – moderate progress; **Yellow** – little progress and more to do; **Red** – no progress

All bills that failed to pass in the 2025 session can be considered in the 2026 session

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget ²	What it does	Status
Top 5 Priorities (in order of voting in October 2024)			
Closing the Funding Gaps to ensure the financial stability of all school districts, by prioritizing K-12 education in the state's operating budget, and by closing existing gaps in basic education funding for MSOC (Materials, Supplies and Operating Costs), special education services, and student transportation, so that state funding reflects and keeps pace with actual costs.	ESSB 5192 \$78.89 million Represents an increase of \$45.99 (inflation adjustment) and \$35.27 (policy increase) for a total of \$81.26 per K-12 student.	Materials, Supplies & Operating Costs (MSOC): Increases general K-12 and grades 9-12 MSOC allocation. The MSOC allocation amounts are increased from \$1,533.02 to \$1,614.28 per student for general MSOC allocations and from \$204.03 to \$214.84 per student for additional 9-12 grade allocations. Inflationary adjustments will be made using the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) for the previous calendar year at the beginning of the school year. Beginning in the 2026-27 school year, each school district must annually report all MSOC expenditures, disaggregated by the categories listed, to OSPI.	Passed (Chapter 334, Laws of 2025)
	E2SSB 5263 \$331 million	Special Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removes the 16% cap on enrollment; Increases the excess cost multiplier for K-12 students from 1.12 to 1.16 and from 1.09 to 1.16; 	Passed (Chapter 368, Laws of 2025)

¹ Document prepared by Marie Sullivan, legconsultant@wastatepta.org for informational purposes only.

² All budget numbers are 2025-27 biennial amounts unless otherwise specified. May not include all policy level changes; objective is to provide major investments.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreases the safety net threshold to 1.8 for school districts that have fewer than 1,000 FTE students or districts with at least 60% of students eligible for free or reduced price meals or 60% of students participating in the Transitional Bilingual Instruction program, and reduced the safety net for all other school districts to 2 times the average per-pupil expenditure; Requires safety net payments to be distributed on a quarterly basis, beginning in the 2026-27 school year, for districts that have fewer than 1,000 students or if the high-cost student receives special education services from an authorized entity located outside of the state and meets other criteria; Increases the Early Support for Infants and Toddlers (ESIT) to align with Pre-K students, from 1.15-1.2; Allows OSPI to reserve up to 0.006 of the excess cost allocations for statewide special education services; Directs OSPI to develop an online, statewide system for Individualized Education Programs (IEPs); Creates a grant program for up to 20 pilot schools to support school-wide Centers of Excellence for inclusionary practices, with selected schools receiving an amount equal to an excess cost multiplier of 1.5; Requires OSPI to develop an allocation and cost accounting methodology to account for school district expenditures beyond those provided through the special education funding formula. This method must shift 25% of the district's base allocation for students in 	

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		<p>special education to the special education program. (review bill for detail)</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HB 1579/SB 5187 would have directed OSPI to update the STARS funding formula and provided a stipend for homeless student transportation. (Nance/Wellman)</i> 	
<p>Addressing the Student Mental Health Crisis</p> <p><i>Ensure all students have access to the behavioral and mental health resources and preventative measures they need to thrive, including funding for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Reduced ratios of students to mental health professionals</i> <i>Programs and incentives to recruit, train, and retain mental health professionals</i> <i>Resources to assist families</i> <i>Training and support for educators and administrators</i> 		<p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HB 1259 would have changed supervision requirements for behavioral health professionals in K-12 schools. (Shavers)</i> <i>HB 1547/SB 5126 would have established a statewide network for student mental and behavioral health. (OSPI request) (Santos/Nobles)</i> <i>HB 1634 would have helped coordinate comprehensive behavioral health support for students. (Thai)</i> <i>HB 1663 would have increased the prototypical formula to .060 for school social workers and added workforce development and ESD collaboration with community organizations to create more access. (Rule)</i> <i>HB 1805 would have created a local sales and use tax to fund services for children and families to enhance well-being. (Tharinger)</i> <i>HB 2038/SB 5799 would have created the Youth Behavioral Health account and funded it through a business & occupations tax on the operations of social media platforms. (Callan/C. Wilson)</i> 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>SB 5369 would have supported advanced training and expansion of social workers in K-12 schools. (Orwall)</i> <i>SSB 5666 would have created a school-based mental health psychology internship program. (Slatter)</i> 	
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Addressing Funding, Inclusion, and Support in Special Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Fully fund special education services including eliminating the cap</i> <i>Simplify the safety net reimbursement process</i> <i>Address the statewide special education staffing shortage</i> <i>Implement inclusionary practices while continuing specially designed instruction and accommodations when beneficial</i> <i>Address disproportional identification, referrals, and discipline</i> <i>Provide training in best practices for student and classroom support</i> <i>Ban isolation and reduce restraint of all students</i> 	<p>E22SB 5263</p> <p>\$4 million</p> <p>SSB 5253</p>	<p>NOTE: See above on Closing the Funding Gaps for special education policy changes and two-year funding.</p> <p>Funding to continue six demonstration sites on isolation and restraint and add up to 16 pilot sites.</p> <p>Expands special education services to students up to age 22.</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HB 1051 would have allowed for the recording of IEP meetings. (Walsh)</i> <i>HB 1795/SB 5654 would have made changes to the state's isolation and restraint laws. (Callan/C. Wilson)</i> 	<p>Passed</p> <p>Passed (Chapter 256, Laws of 2025)</p>
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Preventing and Reducing Gun Violence and Suicide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Fund school-based mental health services</i> <i>Require permits for firearm purchases</i> <i>Incentivize safe storage of firearms and medications</i> <i>Restrict bulk weapons purchases</i> <i>Prohibit firearms in sensitive places including parks and public buildings</i> <i>Fund community-based prevention and intervention programs</i> 	<p>E2SHB 1163</p>	<p>Requires permits and training for the purchase, transfer and possession of firearms.</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>SHB 1132 would have limited bulk purchases and transfers of firearms and ammunition. (Farivar)</i> <i>HB 1152 would have established secure storage requirements for firearms in vehicles and residences. (Doglio)</i> 	<p>Passed (Chapter 370, Laws of 2025)</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>E2SSB 5098 would have restricted the possession of weapons on the premises of sensitive locations, such as state or local public buildings, parks and playgrounds, and at county fairs and fair facilities. (Valdez)</i> 	
Expanding School Construction Funding Options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Increase overall state funding and funding options for school construction projects and improvements</i> <i>Provide equitable funding options so all school districts across the state can complete capital projects and improvements</i> <i>Lower the 60 percent super-majority to pass bonds to no more than 55 percent with a strong preference for a simple majority of 50 percent</i> 	\$429.5M	<p>School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP)</p> <p>NOTE: The Legislature has a study under way to reform school construction, considering how to make the School Construction Assistance Program work for more districts and how to make funding programs available and equitable to districts that fail bonds or cannot raise sufficient funds for construction, modernization or renovation. This effort is informally called "SCAPR." The report is due in advance of the 2026 legislative session.</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HB 1032/HHJR 4201 would have lowered the threshold to pass bonds to simple majority. (Stonier)</i> <i>HB 1538 would have created a small district capital financial assistance grant program. (McEntire)</i> <i>HB 1796/2SSB 5095 would have allowed school districts to contract indebtedness for school construction. (Callan/Dhingra)</i> <i>SB 5003 would have established a school security & preparedness infrastructure grant program. However, \$6 million in funding was provided. (Torres)</i> <i>2SSB 5186/SSJR 8200 would have originally lowered the threshold to 55%, and then with a deal around impact fees,</i> 	

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*changed the threshold to simple majority.
(Krishnadasan, A. Cortes)*

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

<p>Increasing Educational Equity by Closing the Digital Divide <i>Ensure equitable digital inclusion and access for all students, families, and staff by implementation of a statewide digital equity plan, including adoption of best practices and strategies for use of technology to improve student education and behavioral health outcomes.</i></p>	<p>ESHB 1483</p>	<p>Establishes the Right to Repair Act, which requires original manufacturers of digital electronic products to make available to independent repair providers on a fair and reasonable terms, certain parts, tools, and documentation for the diagnosis, maintenance or repair of digital electronic products. Includes exceptions to the law.</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2SHB 1503 would have modified the Digital Equity Plan, made other changes. (Gregerson) HB 1517 would have created a \$2 fee on the sale of technology that costs at least \$250 per product. (Gregerson) 	<p>Passed (Chapter 353, Laws of 2025)</p>
<p>Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change <i>Provide funding, resources, and technical assistance to schools to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas pollution and waste Improve indoor air quality and resilience to climate impacts Meet WA Clean Buildings Performance Standards requirements Access local, state, and federal funding opportunities Educate, enable, and equip students to participate in solutions 	<p>2SHB 1497</p> <p>SHB 1543</p>	<p>Establishes and amends various requirements and programs related to food waste and wasted food, organic materials management, and solid waste collection and disposal.</p> <p>Increases compliance pathways for the clean buildings performance standard and adds some exemption criteria, allows Commerce to make additional changes to the rule. (Commerce request bill).</p>	<p>Passed (Chapter 314, Laws of 20205)</p> <p>Passed (Chapter 264, Laws of 2025)</p>
	<p>Indoor Air Quality grants (see details below under</p>	<p>OSPI 2025-27 capital budget: \$17.5 million</p>	<p>Funding</p>

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	2025-27 capital budget)	<p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1031 would have required OSPI to convene a committee to develop recommendations for indoor temperature stands, including a maximum temperature for school facilities used by students and staff by September 1, 2025. (Reeves)</i> • <i>HB 1134 would have created the Washington State Green Schools Program (voluntary). (Bergquist)</i> • <i>SB 5546 would have required school buildings under construction on or after June 1, 2028 to provide notice to OSPI about the opportunities to install solar panels and created a grant program to support solar panel installation. (Orwall)</i> 	

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

Safe Travel Routes and Parking Lots (Res. 2.1)		Funding for Safe Routes to Schools is preserved.	
Promoting the Safety and Well-Being of Children through Decreased Exposure to Violence (Res. 2.11)	HB 1028	Expands the scope of children's advocacy centers to include addressing the needs of children exposed to violence; modifies child forensic interviews; updates definitions.	Passed (Chapter 75, Laws of 2025)
LGBTQ+ Inclusion (Res. 2.19)	HB 1296	Multifaceted bill that also includes protections to prioritize the protection of students' safety, access to a discrimination-free academic environment, access to the program of basic education, and privacy; modifies the list of protected classes in nondiscrimination provisions that apply to public schools.	Passed (Chapter 369, Laws of 2025)
Dismantling Institutional and Systemic Racism (Res. 2.26)			

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	EHB 1393	Requires school districts, charter schools and state-tribal education compact schools to permit students to wear items or objects of cultural significance at high school commencements and other official graduation ceremonies and events, beginning in the 2025-26 school year.	Passed (Chapter 88, Laws of 2025)
Supporting K-12 Career and Technical Education (Res. 18.41)	2SSB 5358	Allows school districts to offer exploratory CTE courses to 6 th grade students in middle schools as long as there is a related high school pathway.	Passed (Chapter 134, Laws of 2025)
Increasing Access and Affordability of Post-Secondary Education (Res. 18.43)	2SHB 1273	Extends a pilot program to increase career and technical education dual credit participation and credit attainment by covering certain expenses of secondary and postsecondary schools.	Passed (Chapter 104, Laws of 2025)
	HB 1556	The requirement that a student must be 19 years of age or older for governing boards of community and technical colleges to waive all or a portion of high school diploma or certificate course fees is eliminated.	Passed (Chapter 42, Laws of 2025)
	2SHB 1587	Establishes Local Government Partner Promise Scholarship Programs within the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship Program.	Passed (Chapter 254, Laws of 2025)
	SSB 5785	Amends the Washington College Grant and College Bound Scholarship. Also addresses Washington College Grant for Apprenticeships.	Passed (Chapter 395, Laws of 2025)

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Ensuring Graduation with a Meaningful High School Diploma (Res. 18.50)	SB 5189	Requires OSPI to adopt rules to authorize funding for students enrolled in competency-based education programs and to create competencies aligned with state learning standards; requires the State Board of Education to develop or identify and recommend a format for a competency-based high school transcript as part of, or as an alternative to, the stand high school transcript.	Passed (Chapter 278, Laws of 2025)
Maintenance Level (specified) and/or New Funding of Possible Interest – all 2025-27 operating budget through OSPI unless otherwise noted			
Transition to Kindergarten – maintenance level	\$190 million	Sufficient for 7,266 slots; prioritized for districts that offered TTK in the 2024-25 school year.	<i>Funding</i>
One-time per student funding for 2024-25 school year - NEW	\$51.75 million	Likely in the June apportionment payment	<i>Funding</i>
Levy Equalization (Local Effort Assistance increase) - NEW	\$31.6 million FY 2026 \$105.4 million FY 2027	Equates to \$202 million for calendar years 2026, 2027	<i>Funding</i>
Community Eligibility Funding (partners with federal meal program) - NEW	\$17.9 million	Supports additional reimbursements to school districts participating in the CEP for meals not reimbursed at federal free meal rates.	<i>Funding</i>
Mastery-based Learning (MBL) school grants – increase	\$2 million	Additional funding to support the existing MBL demonstration site school districts.	<i>Funding</i>
Dual language grants – maintenance level	\$1.5 million	Cut by \$4.65M from dual language programs. Funding supports school districts to begin or expand their programs.	<i>Funding</i>
Ninth Grade Success grants – maintenance level	\$1.5 million	Maintains grants for 9 th Grade Success program	<i>Funding</i>

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IT Academy – public/private partnership with Microsoft	\$1.5 million FY 2026	Cut by \$3 million. Funding continues the Microsoft IT Academy program.	<i>Funding</i>
Homeless students	\$1.2 million FY 2026	Cut by \$5 million. Program supports the Homeless Student Stability Education Program.	<i>Funding</i>
Summer EBT State Match	\$598,000	50% state match is provided to access federal Summer EBT Program administration funding. Supports meals for children that lose access to free and reduced-price meals in the summer.	<i>Funding</i>
Holocaust & Genocide education	\$500,000	Cut by \$1.5 million.	<i>Funding</i>
Science on Wheels and Digital Discovery Workshops	\$500,000	Cut by \$1.5 million. Funding supports the mobile Pacific Science Center offering hands-on learning opportunities for low-income K-5 students.	<i>Funding</i>
Latino Students Community Supports - NEW	\$200,000 FY 2026	Funding is provided for OSPI to contract with a non-profit organization to develop and provide a Latino youth resource and support program for students.	<i>Funding</i>
Muslim and Arab Community Organization – NEW	\$200,000	Funding is provided for the Puget Sound ESD 121 to contract with a Washington-based Muslim educational organization, with expertise in curriculum about Muslim and Arab history, to develop curriculum for teachers in implementing and incorporating lessons on Islamophobia.	<i>Funding</i>
Aviation Academy – NEW	\$179,000	Funding is provided to the Peninsula School District Aviation Academy, which helps prepare students for diverse careers in the aviation industry.	<i>Funding</i>
CTE Careers Work Group – NEW	\$176,000	Funding is provided to implement ESHB 1414 which, among other things, expands and directs	<i>Funding</i>

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		the statewide CTE Task Force to recommend changes to laws and practices affecting the training, certification, and employment of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in or who complete CTE programs, specifically in categories of work where minors have received licenses from a state agency or other regulatory authority but are prohibited from working under L&I rules.	
Department of Commerce: Energy & Innovation – Grants	\$13 million	To assist owners of public buildings in covering the costs of conducting an investment grade energy audit. <i>NOTE: public buildings include school districts.</i>	<i>Funding</i>
Department of Children, Youth & Families – Data Gathering		DCYF must develop a methodology to identify, at the school district level, the geographic locations where early childhood education and assistance program (ECEAP) slots are needed to meet the entitlement specified in RCW 43.216.556 . This methodology must be linked to the Caseload Forecast Council and include estimates of the number of slots needed at each school district and the corresponding facility needs required to meet the entitlement. Must be included in the budget submittal documentation.	<i>Report due</i>
Program and Proviso Cuts in the 2025-27 Operating Budget			
Transition to Kindergarten	(\$74.6 million)	Freezes Transition to Kindergarten enrollment slots at 2024-25 school year levels.	<i>Cut</i>
LEA “savings” due to change from CPI to IPD inflationary rate	(\$6.38 million)	HB 2049 changes the rate of inflation for LEA from Seattle CPI to the Implicit Price Deflator; Seattle CPI as the inflationary factor for levies.	<i>Cut</i>

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HB 2050 Alternative Learning Experience LEA reduction	(\$17 million)	HB 2050 reduces LEA for ALE students in districts with 33% of students enrolled in ALE.	Cut
Federal Forest Apportionment reduction	(\$12.42 million)	Reduces the apportionment for any school district that receives federal forest impact aid	Cut
Career-Connected Learning	(\$11.18 million)	Reduces funding for Career-Connected Learning	Cut
Paraeducator Training Reimbursement underspending	(\$9 million)	Fewer districts have sought paraeducator training reimbursement.	Cut
Low-Achieving Schools	(\$28.7 million)	Eliminates funding to implement Required Action District (Chapter 159, Laws of 2013) RADs	Cut
Social Worker in Schools	(\$1.28 million)	Funding has supported social worker associates who work in schools and for supervisors working with mental health agencies and schools.	Cut
Education Reform and Pass-through Grant reduction	(\$138 million)	Grant programs in Ed Reform and Pass Through	Cut
<i>Largest cuts to pass-through grants</i>			
• Outdoor learning	(\$40 million)	Outdoor education experiences for students.	Cut
• Postsecondary support and preparation	(\$25 million)	Various programs to help students pursue pathways after high school	Cut
• STEM – various grants and programs, training	(\$15.2 million)	Grants to support various STEM-related programs.	Cut
• Foster Youth	(\$14 million)	Various supports for students in foster care.	Cut
• Dual credit/covering exam and course fees	(\$9.8 million)	Cut eliminates the subsidy for student costs for dual credit courses and exam fees, such as College in the High School, and AP/IB/Cambridge exam fees.	Cut
• CTE – various grants	(\$6.2 million)	Supported First Robotics and other programs.	Cut
• Core Plus grants	(\$5.2 million)	Various Core Plus programs for maritime, construction, aerospace and manufacturing.	Cut
• Tutoring programs	(\$4 million)	One-on-one tutoring programs are cut.	Cut
• Truancy programs – various	(\$3 million)	Various support for truancy-related, absenteeism	Cut

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• ASB fees	<i>(\$1.7 million)</i>	<i>Funding paid for reduced ASB fees for low-income students.</i>	<i>Cut</i>
• Civics education	<i>(\$1.3 million)</i>	<i>Various civics grant programs</i>	<i>Cut</i>
2025-27 Capital Budget			
Funding distributed through OSPI	\$429.5 million	School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP)	<i>Funding</i>
	\$202.3 million	Small District Modernization and Tribal Education Compact Grants (Applies to school districts with fewer than 1,000 students.) Grants up to \$6M per district. <i>SB 5008 (5) doesn't allow SDMG to be used as match against SCAP this biennium.</i>	
	\$151 million	Seismic safety: four projects, three school districts (Cape Flattery, North Beach – 2, Taholah School relocation – LEAP list)	
	\$13 million	Healthy Kids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$12M playground and nutrition-related equipment – grants may not exceed \$200,000 per biennium \$1M lead in pipes. 	
	\$17.5 million	Indoor Air Quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$7.84M districts exceeding 3,000 students \$9.56M districts with or fewer than 3,000 students 	
	\$31 million	School District Health & Safety grants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$11M emergency repair \$15M urgent repair \$5M ADA compliance 	
	\$6 million	School Safety & Preparedness grants – grants may not exceed \$500,000 per district in a biennium.	

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	\$5.15 million	Agriculture Science in Schools grant to FFA Foundation.	
	\$4 million	Career Launch grants (CTE equipment to expand Career-Connected Learning and Work-Integrated Learning opportunities) – grants may not exceed \$200,000 per district.	
Funding distributed through the Department of Commerce - grants	\$12.1 million	2025-27 Early Learning Facilities grants (competitive, ranked list)	<i>Funding</i>
	\$11 million	2025-27 Energy Retrofits for Public Buildings <i>School districts are eligible recipients.</i>	
	\$23 million	2025-27 Community EV Charging <i>Schools and school districts are eligible for funding.</i>	
	\$20.6 million	2025-27 Solar and Energy Storage grants <i>School districts are eligible recipients.</i>	
2025-27 Transportation Budget			
Funding distributed through the Department of Ecology – grants	\$55.5 million	Grants to transition from diesel school buses and other vehicles transporting students to zero emission vehicles and for the necessary fueling infrastructure needed for support. <i>Note: Ecology must prioritize school districts serving tribes and vulnerable populations in overburdened communities as defined in RCW 70A.02.010.</i>	<i>Funding</i>

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Additional bills of interest that failed to pass in 2025 – in numerical order – All bills are eligible to be reconsidered without introduction in 2026
All bills can be reviewed at the Bill Info page [here](#)

		<i>HB 1021 would have changed requirements for students of military families when a parent is transferred within or outside of the state under military orders. (Shavers)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1031 would have directed OSPI to develop rules related to school districts' cancellation of school days due to excessive heat. (Reeves)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1051 would have allowed parents and legal guardians to record IEP meetings (Individualized Education Program). (Walsh)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1122/SB 5346 would have required school districts to adopt a policy to restrict mobile devices, beginning in the 2026-27 school year (McClintock/Liias)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1231 would have created a grant program for districts to explore and implement later starting times. (McEntire)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1285 would have made financial education instruction a graduation requirement, beginning with the graduating class of 2031. (Rude)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1295 would have required the use of evidence-based instructional practices in reading and writing literacy for public elementary school students. (Pollet)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<i>HB 1404/SB 5352 would have required public schools, beginning with the 2026-27 school year, to provide breakfast and lunch each school day to any students who ask for a meal and at no charge. Would have required a state reimbursement up to the federal free meal rate for all meals not reimbursed at the federal free meal rate, plus an additional 5 cents per meal. (Berg/Riccelli)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1450 would have significantly modified the Transition to Kindergarten program. (Santos)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1612 would have required the state to subsidize student fees related to exam registration and administration for students taking AP, IB, or Cambridge courses. (Doglio)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1657 would have created the Washington 13 Free Guarantee for students to attend accredited technical colleges. (Bergquist)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1727 and SB 5551 (not companion bills) would have required certificated teacher librarians at all school districts. (Rule/Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1817/SB 5386 would have required mandatory training for newly hired school employees and every three years thereafter, related to promoting trauma-informed and survivor-centered responses and include bystander intervention training of employee sexual abuse of students. Effective date of August 1, 2027. (Scott)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1834 would have established requirements on businesses providing online services, products or</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<i>features likely to be accessed by minors to adhere to age estimation, collection and use of minors' personal information and location information, profiling, and privacy. (Callan)</i>	
		<i>HB 1853 would have designated school district recreation fields as "green community schoolyards" and developed a shared use model to increase use of existing playgrounds and playfields. (Abbarno)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1894/SB 5570 would have required school districts to incorporate the Tribal sovereignty, culture and history of the closest federally recognized Indian tribe. (Lekanoff/Kauffman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1963/SB 5637 would have promoted student access to information about media literacy and civic education. (Salahuddin/Fortunato)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2007 would have expanded graduation pathways to include competency-based assessments. (Stonier)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5007 would have created three grant programs to support students who are chronically absent. (Braun)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5080 would have created a financial education instruction graduation requirement but made it aligned with the State Board of Education efforts. (Valdez)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5097 would have required the Washington Interscholastic Activities Association (WIAA) to regulate student participation in girls' athletic</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<i>activities. (Warnick) – Also had SB 5012 (Fortunato)</i>	
		<i>SB 5115 would have created a grant program to award eligible students for completion of service hours for approved institutions or organizations. (Valdez)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5120 would have created a three-tiered approach to expanded Learning Assistance Program (LAP) funding. (Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5159 would have established Trick or Treat Day on the weekend prior to the first day of November. (Shewmake)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5164 would have expanded student navigational support programs. (Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5236 would have eliminated several education-related statutes – but nothing significant. (Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5271 would have required all school districts with 2,000 students or more to employ a school nurse. (Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5275 would have required the Office of Student Financial Assistance to deposit funding received for the Passport to Careers Program into the State Financial Aid Account. (Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5282 would have re-established the advisory board for the Missing and Exploited Children Task Force. (Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
		<i>SB 5308 would have established the Washington guaranteed admissions program and required student notification of eligibility. (Hansen)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5327 would have required the SBE to update learning standards for financial education and computer science competencies for graduation purposes. (Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5574 would have required school districts to incorporate instruction on Asian American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander history, beginning in the 2029-30 school year. (Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5724 would have encouraged dual credit programs to support student access. (Krishnadasan)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5735 would have established state standards for labeling imitation firearms (e.g., any BB device, toy gun, replica, or other device that is so substantially similar in coloration and overall appearance to an existing firearm as to lead a reasonable person to perceive that the device is a firearm). (Salomon)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>