

WSPTA 2023 Legislative Session Scorecard¹

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget ²	What it does	Status
Top 5 Priorities (in order of voting in October 2022)			
<p>Addressing the Student Mental Health Crisis:</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>NOTE: In the 2022 legislative session, the Legislature passed 2SHB 1664, which increased the ratios of physical, social, and emotional support staff, starting with the 2022-23 school year. Significant ratio increases will begin with the 2023-24 and 2024-25 school year, and the 2023 Legislature supports the increases through the 2023-25 operating budget.</i></p> <p><i>During the 2023-24 school year, school districts must use one state-funded professional development day on cultural competency, diversity, equity, and inclusion.</i></p> <p><i>During the 2024-25 school year, school districts must use one state-funded professional development day on social and emotional learning.</i></p>	<p>SHB 1069</p> <p>2SHB 1724</p> <p>SSB 5189</p> <p>2SSB 5555</p>	<p>Establishes the Mental Health Counseling Compact, which allows a professional counselor residing in the counselor’s home state to practice professional counseling in a remote state.</p> <p>Reduces requirements for licensure or certification for certain behavioral health professionals and directs the Department of Health (DOH) to establish a stipend program for behavioral health associated to defray expenses related to supervision and unpaid internships.</p> <p>DOH must develop rules for the certification of Behavioral Health Support Specialists (BHSS) by January 1, 2025. A BHSS is defined as a person certified to deliver brief, evidence-based behavioral health interventions under the supervision of a Washington State credentialed provider with the ability to assess, diagnose, and treat mental and behavioral health conditions as part of their scope of practice.</p> <p>Establishes a new profession of certified peer specialist and certified peer specialist trainee to be certified by DOH and specifies training and</p>	<p>Passed</p> <p>Work still needs to be done on larger elements of position statement</p>

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

² All budget numbers are 2023-25 biennial amounts unless otherwise specified. May not include all policy level changes; objective is to provide major investments.

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		educational pathways and requirements to earn a certificate to engage in the practice of peer support services.	
	\$4.17 million for SB 5582	2SSB 5582 directs the State Board of Community & Technical Colleges to develop a plan to train more nurses over the next four years, and support programs that create new capacity, expand training opportunities for rural and underserved students, and expand partnerships.	
	\$750,000	To Labor & Industries to implement the high school certified nursing assistant pilot program, the licensed practical nurse apprenticeship program, and a career and technical education grant program in health sciences, as provided in Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5582	
	\$1.28 million	To OSPI for coordination of social worker associates that agree to work in schools and supervisors working with local mental health agencies and schools. (ESD 121, ESD 101)	

Addressing Critical Gaps in Education Funding that helps resolve critical education funding gaps and inequities with predictable, progressive, and sustainable revenue sources:

- *Resources for students needing additional academic/physical/emotional support.*
- *Services for students with disabilities.*
- *Categorical funding to support highly mobile students.*
- *Student transportation.*
- *Unfunded mandates to school districts.*
- *School construction.*

ESHB 1436	Increases the cap on student enrollment from 13.5 percent to 15 percent; increased multiplier rate for students; improved access to the safety net for high-cost students.	Passed 2023-25 implements 2SHB 1664 (2022), increasing ratios for counselors, nurses, psychologists, and social workers.
\$101.7M cap increase	Also requires a study on disproportionality and a Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee/State Auditor performance audit.	
\$240.1M to increase multiplier	Didn't pass: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SHB 1044 would have created a new program for small school districts with demonstrated funding challenges.</i> 	
\$5.5M to lower safety net threshold		

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	\$10M professional development \$26M for special passengers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1473 would have created a “wealth tax” derived from the ownership of stocks, bonds, and other financial intangible property.</i> • <i>E2SSB 5174 would have codified reimbursement of special passengers; as introduced, the bill would have addressed the flawed STARS transportation funding formula.</i> • <i>SB 5770 would have allowed the state and local property tax to increase beyond the 1% cap on property tax growth.</i> 	Significant funding increase for Special Education
Preventing and Reducing Gun Violence and Suicide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Addressing the disproportionate impact on BIPOC and LGBTQ+ youth.</i> • <i>Funding community-based prevention and intervention programs.</i> • <i>Promoting safe storage of medication and firearms.</i> • <i>Prohibiting the sale or transfer of military-style assault weapons</i> 	E2SHB 1143 HB 1230 SHB 1240 SSB 5561 \$2.79 million	<p>Requires a 10-day waiting period before a firearm may be purchased or transferred.</p> <p>Requires school districts to post a link on district and school websites to Department of Health information regarding safe storage or medications and firearms.</p> <p>Bans assault weapons except in certain circumstances.</p> <p>Expands the Law Enforcement Community Engagement Project to all rural and urban counties and extends the grant program by five years, through January 1, 2029.</p> <p>To Attorney General’s Office to enforce SB 5078 firearms industry duties on firearm industry members to establish, implement and enforce reasonable controls regarding the manufacture, sale, distribution, import, use, and marketing of its products and prohibits firearm industry members from creating or maintaining a public nuisance.</p>	Passed

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<p>Addressing Funding, Inclusion, and Supports in Special Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully funding special education services with no caps on funding enrollment. • Developing solutions to address a statewide special education staffing shortage. • Promoting full inclusion in general education classrooms. • Promoting high leverage teaching practices. • Assessing needs for and providing assistive technology and multi-tiered systems of support. • Simplifying the safety net reimbursement process to school districts. • Banning student isolation in schools. 	<p>ESHB 1436</p> <p>\$1 million</p> <p>\$1.3 million</p> <p>\$5 million</p> <p>\$5.5 million</p>	<p><i>See above for bill description.</i></p> <p>To the Professional Educator Standards Board to support teacher residencies in special education;</p> <p>To Western Washington University to establish and administer a teacher residency program focused on special education instruction, beginning in the 2024-25 school year.</p> <p>To OSPI for inclusionary practices professional development</p> <p>Lower safety net threshold</p> <p><i>Didn't pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1109 would have provided school districts with funding to do early identification and evaluation of students for special education services in the months of July, August, and September.</i> • <i>HB 1305 would have required districts to make initial student evaluations for special education and to develop IEPs, including requiring the evaluation to take place within 60 calendar days, with a few exceptions.</i> • <i>HB 1479 would have created new procedures, definitions, and reporting for the use of isolation and restraint in schools. As passed the House, would have allowed isolation rooms for students in grades 3-12 through December 31, 2025.</i> 	<p>Passed</p> <p>Work still needs to be done on larger elements of position statement</p>

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<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> <i>Increase the transparency of the condition of school facilities to allow public review</i> 	<p>\$40 million</p> <p>\$600,000 (one-time)</p>	<p>2023-25 capital budget includes seismic safety grants and \$100 million in reappropriation.</p> <p>To Department of Natural Resources to continue the work of assessing seismic risk and safety of public school buildings.</p> <p><i>Didn't pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HB 1747/SB 5680 would have directed OSPI to contract with a third party to develop a seismic risk assessment that includes seismic safety surveys of public facilities that are subject to high seismic risk as a consequence of high earthquake hazard and soils that amplify that hazard. Would have had specific focus on public school facilities located west of the crest of the Cascade mountains that were not surveyed in either phase 1 of the School Seismic Safety Project completed in June 2019, or phase 2 of the project completed in June 2021.</i> <i>SB 5647 would have required school safety policies and procedures to be shared with temporary employees.</i> 	<p>Work still needs to be done on larger elements of position statement</p>

Also Supported Priorities (listed alphabetically)

<p>Creating a Diverse and Effective Educator Workforce</p>	<p>2SHB 1009</p> <p>SHB 1015</p>	<p>Allows qualified military spouses to perform professional services in Washington state in various professions when they have licenses, certificates, registrations, or permits in another state.</p> <p>Directs the Paraeducator Board to adopt one or more paraeducator assessments and set a passing</p>	<p>Work still needs to be done on larger elements of position statement</p>
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		<p>score for each assessment to meet minimum employment requirements.</p> <p><i>Didn't pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SB 5180 would have allowed Washington to adopt the interstate teacher mobility compact.</i> • <i>HB 1565 would have created a teacher residency pilot program and would have directed OSPI to research the viability of an online portal for hiring educators. However, funding was provided for some residency cohorts.</i> 	
Expanding School Construction Funding Options		<p><i>Didn't pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1353 would have modified school bond elections to simple majority. HJR 4203 was the constitutional amendment.</i> • <i>SHB 1044 would have created a new program for small school districts with demonstrated funding challenges.</i> • <i>HB 1843 would have modified school district elections to 55% majority vote. HJR 4207 would have amended the Constitution to allow 55% of voters voting to authorize school district bonds.</i> • <i>SB 5344 would have established a public school revolving fund. SJR 8203, the constitutional amendment, also didn't pass; bill would have asked voters in the November 2023 election to create this new public school revolving fund.</i> 	Work still needs to be done on larger elements of position statement
Harnessing the Benefits of Mastery-based Learning	\$2.9 million	To State Board of Education (SBE) to continue MBL demonstration projects.	Funded

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	\$3.0 million	To SBE to expand the number of MBL demonstration sites and include professional development.	
	\$669,000	To SBE to evaluate MBL (third party evaluation).	
	\$199,000	To SBE to develop a MBL resource suite.	
Improving Equitable Identification and Access for Highly Capable Students	SSB 5072	Requires school districts to offer universal screening of all students for possible placement in highly capable programs, on or before 2 nd grade and again on or before 6 th grade.	Passed
Increasing Education Equity by Closing the Digital Divide		<p><i>Didn't pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HB 1392 would have created the "fair servicing and repair of digital electronic equipment" act.</i> 	Work still needs to be done on issue
Increasing Support for Equitable Family Engagement	HB 1210	<p>Starting July 1, 2024, requires school board of directors' meetings to retain for one year an audio recording of any board meeting in which final action is taken or public comment is offered, and to provide the audio recording upon a public disclosure request.</p> <p><i>Didn't pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HB 1741 would have increased prototypical school formulas to support student health, well-being, and education outcomes, including would have funded a family engagement coordinator at not just elementary school, but middle and high school. Also would have adjusted principal, assistant principal and building-level leader ratios; added continuous improvement coaches; paid \$25 per student for classroom supplies; funded 12 substitute days per classroom teacher unit at a daily rate</i> 	Work still needs to be done on larger elements of position statement

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of \$189.82; and increased salary allocations for professional development.

Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change

- [E2SHB 1170](#) Directs the Department of Ecology to update the state’s integrated climate response strategy.
- [E2SHB 1181](#) Adds climate change and resiliency as an element to the Growth Management Act.
- \$69 million To Department of Commerce (COMM) for EV charging stations (school districts eligible) (operating)
- \$37 million To COMM battery storage, solar projects (school districts eligible) (operating)
- \$5.5 million To Department of Health for Climate Plus Grants for Small School Districts to update HVAC systems.
- \$20 million To COMM for energy assessments (school districts eligible) (capital)
- \$5 million To COMM Energy assessments solely for school districts with 1,000 or fewer students (capital)

Passed
Funding from Climate Commitment Act auctions and state general fund supporting efforts

Supporting a Meaningful High School Diploma

- [HB 1308](#) Establishes a performance-based graduation pathway option, requiring the performance-based pathway to meet English Language Arts and math learning standards.
- [2SHB 1316](#) Increases Running Start students to be funded up to a combined maximum enrollment of 1.4 FTE and would direct OSPI to adopt rules to fund student enrollment in Running Start courses during the summer academic term up to a

Passed
Significant progress on dual credit programs

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		<p>maximum of 10 college credits per student per summer academic term.</p> <p>SHB 1658 Authorizes high school students aged 16 and over to earn up to two elective credits through paid work experience if specified requirements are met.</p> <p>2SSB 5048 \$24 million for College in the High School fees Establishes a no-fee College in the High School course program for all students in grades 9-12 at public high schools.</p> <p>E2SSB 5243 Makes changes to the High School and Beyond Plan and directs OSPI to evaluate a single online platform for the plans.</p> <p><i>Didn't pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>HB 1146 would have required school districts to provide information about dual credit programs and any financial assistance available to reduce dual credit and exam costs for students and their parents/legal guardians.</i> 	

Passed Legislation and/or Budget related to Resolutions

Substance Use Disorder Education and Prevention (Res. 1.8)	ESSB 5365	Increases the maximum monetary penalty that can be imposed against cigarette, tobacco, and vapor product retailers for violations to persons under the age of 21. Also changes the sanctions and fines for persons under 18 for purchasing or possessing any of the above to up to four hours of community service and referral to a smoking cessation program at no cost.	Passed
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Water Safety and Instruction (Res. 2.16)	HB 1750	Designates May 15 as Water Safety Day and encourages individuals who work with children to provide training, educational materials, and other resources to the children and their families around water safety on Water Safety Day.	Passed
Child Sex Trafficking (Res. 2.17)	ESB 5355	Beginning no later than the 2025-26 school year, requires school districts to offer instruction in sex trafficking awareness and prevention. The instruction may be offered in Grade 7, but each student must be offered the instruction at least once before completing Grade 12.	Passed
LGBTQ+ Inclusion (Res. 2.19)	SHB 1207	<p>Requires OSPI to develop model student handbook language that includes information about policies and complaint procedures related to discrimination, including sexual harassment, and addressing transgender students, and information about policies and complaint procedures related to harassment, intimidation, and bullying (HIB). Requires school districts to provide the handbook to students and parents/legal guardians.</p> <p><i>Didn't pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SB 5441 would have promoted the adoption of school district curricula that is diverse, equitable, and inclusive.</i> • <i>SB 5462 would have required the development of inclusive learning standards and instructional materials in public schools.</i> 	Passed

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Gun Violence Prevention & Safety – Students and School Staff (Res. 2.23)	SHB 1562	Makes changes to the crime of Unlawful Possession of a Firearm, including by adding additional crimes that prohibit a person from possessing a firearm.	Passed
	HB 1599	Allows the Washington State Patrol Firearms Background Check Program to access files and records of Involuntary Treatment Act court proceedings for purposes of conducting firearms-related background checks.	
	SSB 5006	Allows any person to file a voluntary waiver of firearms rights with the clerk of the court in any county in Washington State. When a person files a voluntary waiver of firearm rights, the person may name another person who would be notified if the person attempts to purchase a firearm while the voluntary waiver is in effect. Encourages mental health professions and substance use disorder professions to talk to their patients about the voluntary waiver of firearm rights.	
	SSB 5078	Holds firearm industry members accountable if they knowingly offer for sale, manufacture, distribution, importing, or marketing of firearms or related products to an individual who is legally prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm. Allows the Attorney General to seek action against a firearms industry member.	
Improving Outcomes for Children and Youth in Highly Mobile Populations (Res. 2.27)	SHB 1346	Establishes the Purple Star designation to recognize school districts that demonstrate educational and social-emotional support to students of military service members.	Passed

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	2SHB 1559	Establishes “benefits navigators” at each institution of higher education, university campus, and the Tribal College.	
	HB 1622	Makes various changes to provisions governing the state grant programs at OSPI and the Department of Commerce related to students who are experiencing homelessness.	
	HB 1679	Extends the work group through 12/31/2028 and expands the work group to address the needs of students in or exiting juvenile rehabilitation facilities.	
	ESSB 5702	Makes permanent, subject to appropriation, the Students Experiencing Homelessness and Foster Youth program, making it available to all community colleges and public 4-year institutions.	
	\$2.2 million (ongoing)	To OSPI to expand the Treehouse Graduation Success program to up to 50% of middle school student experiencing foster care statewide by June 2025.	
School Nutrition, Breakfast and Lunch Policies (Res. 11.29)	E2SHB 1238	Requires public schools serving grades K-4 to provide breakfast and lunch each school day at no charge to any student who requests the meals.	Passed
	\$25.9 million \$59 million for Community Eligibility Provision (SHB 1878 , Chapter 7, 2022 Laws)	The bill starts the program, beginning in the 2023-24 school year at schools with 40% or more students eligible for free or reduced-price meals, and including schools with 30% or more of their students eligible in the 2024-25 school year.	

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Equitable Access to Recess, Play, Unstructured Time, and Physical Activity	ESSB 5257	Beginning with the 2024-25 school year, public schools must provide a minimum of 30 minutes of daily recess each school day that exceeds 5 hours for all students in grades K-5, and students in grade 6 that attend an elementary school.	Passed
Cultural Access Programs and Expanded Learning Opportunities (Res. 18.39)	HB 1575	Allows counties and cities the option of imposing 0.1 percent cultural access program sales and use tax without voter approval.	Passed
Supporting K-12 Career and Technical Education (Res. 18.41)	2SHB 1013 \$4 million (ongoing)	Establishes the Regional Apprenticeship Preparation Pilot Program with five program sites at ESDs located statewide, three in Western Washington and two in Eastern Washington.	Passed
	SSB 5617	Requires interdistrict cooperative agreements between all participating school districts in a skill center to stipulate that any course equivalencies approved by OSPI, or a host district must be honored by other participating school districts. Also requires school districts to notify parents/guardians of students grades 8-12 about what opportunities exist at the school district to meet credit-based graduation requirements through equivalency courses and courses offered by a skill center.	
Increasing Access and Affordability of Post-Secondary Education (Res. 18.43)	HB 1232 \$1.15 million to support new CBS students.	Requires College Bound Scholarship (CBS)-eligible students seeking direct admission to a public or private four-year institution of higher education to graduate with at least a C grade point average.	Passed
	EHB 1823		

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	\$90 million	Limits participation in the Washington Student Loan Program to eligible advanced degree students, establishes terms for repayment and a maximum borrowing limit of \$20,000 per borrower, and sets the interest rate on loans issued under the program at 2.5%.	
	\$4 million	To the Washington Student Achievement Council to expand the Career and College Pathways Grants to community and regional partnerships that focus on postsecondary enrollment rates and closing equity gaps. (ongoing)	
Additional Funding of Possible Interest			
	\$3.3 million (ongoing)	To OSPI to expand dual language K-12 grants (funding for HB 1228 , which failed to pass)	
	\$5.9 million (ongoing)	To OSPI to implement Language Access in Schools (E2SHB 1153 , Laws of 2022)	
	\$2 million	To OSPI to replace Native American mascots/school names	
	\$762,000	To OSPI to support additional teacher academy cohorts, programmatic support, and professional development related to the Bilingual Educator Initiative.	
	\$9 million (federal)	To OSPI for allocations from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to provide emergency assistance to non-public schools. (Bill reference E2SSB 5315)	

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	\$1.5 million	To OSPI to contract with a nonprofit organization that supports Washington teachers in implementing lessons of the Holocaust for the expansion of comprehensive Holocaust and genocide education.	
	\$29.5 million	To Department of Children, Youth & Families (DCYF) to convert 1,000 part day ECEAP slots to full day slots in both FY24 and FY25, and to add 500 school day slots in each year from FY24-FY27.	
	\$2 million (one-time)	To DCYF to provide up to 50% state match for the Imagination Library program to operate statewide.	
	\$1.8 million (one-time)	To Department of Health to increase access to health care in academic settings by expanding the school-based health center program.	
	\$12 million	To Department of Commerce (COMM) for Firearms Safety/ Violence Prevention grants, including additional funding for grants supporting evidence-based violence prevention and intervention services, and grants to support safe storage programs and suicide prevention outreach and education efforts.	
	\$3.5 million	To COMM for Healthy Youth/Violence Prevention demonstration program in South King County, partnering with community-based organizations to connect youth to service programs and assist local governments, service providers, and nonprofits in accessing and leveraging funds for violence prevention and related services.	
	\$5 million	To OSPI to continue the behavioral health regional services grants funded with ESSER dollars to	

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		support school districts with the least access to behavioral health services. (Based on SB 5710)	
	\$5.6 million	To OSPI to pass through to the Educational Service Districts (ESDs) for student behavioral health and mental health services.	
	\$816,000	To OSPI for a grant program for up to 6 school districts to develop peer-to-peer support programs.	
	\$1 million	To OSPI for ESDs to provide students attending school in rural areas with access to a mental health professional using telemedicine.	
Additional bills of interest that failed to pass in 2023			
		<i>HB 1146 would have required school districts to provide information about dual credit programs and any financial assistance available to reduce dual credit and exam costs for students and their families.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1228 would have created a dual credit and tribal language education program. \$3.3 million was provided in the operating budget.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1244 would have increased the maximum per pupil limit for enrichment levy authority.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1277 would have required the PESB to update rules to improve the consistency and quality of the implementation of the fundamental courses of study for paraeducators.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<i>HB 1353 would have modified school bond elections to simple majority. The constitutional amendment, HJR 4203 would have asked voters in the November 2023 general election to adopt a simple majority for bonds vote.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SHB 1368 would have required school districts to purchase zero emission school buses beginning September 1, 2033; and would have required 70 percent of school bus purchases to be zero emission beginning September 1, 2030.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SHB 1399 would have created a Native American Scholarship program. However, \$1.2 million was provided in the operating budget.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 1714 would have expanded financial literacy education professional development grants.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5019 would have removed classified staff providing student and staff safety from the calculation of a school district's demonstrated ratio of full-time physical, social, and emotional support staff to full-time equivalent students for purposes of funding allocations.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5102 would have required class 1 school districts to hire a certificated teacher librarian for every 1,000 students and would have exempted class 2 districts from being required to offer a school-based library and information technology program overseen by a certificated teacher librarian.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<i>SB 5343 would have provided a 10% point bump under the School Construction Assistance Program for school construction projects that used an approved common school design.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5408 would have created a 9th grade success grant program (Stand for Children operated)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5444 would have prohibited firearms in "sensitive locations," including libraries, zoos or aquariums; parks where signage is posted; a transit station or transit facility, or the premises of a state or local public building, not a residence.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5626 would have expanded media literacy and digital citizenship in K-12 education.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5655 would have created the Washington Achievers Grant program, to provide state matching grants to increase access to federal TRIO programs at colleges and universities.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5656 would have established the school security and preparedness infrastructure grant program. Similar to HB 1064.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5670 would have allowed 10th grade students to participate in Running Start in online settings.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5671 would have created a new experience factor, splitting apart the percentage bump for districts with above statewide average experience and above statewide average education, beginning with the 2023-24 school year.</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<p><i>SSB 5703 would have increased eligibility for the maximum Washington College Grant award up to 70% of median family income and would have entitled WCG students who are receiving the maximum WCG award to a bridge grant, which is an additional annual stipend for expenses beyond tuition and fees.</i></p>	<p><i>Didn't pass</i></p>
		<p><i>SB 5712 would have created the Washington College Promise Program to pay for community college, would have increased the Washington College Grant to 150% of the state median income, and would have included a bridge grant stipend.</i></p>	<p><i>Didn't pass</i></p>
		<p><i>SJM 8007 would have asked the President and members of Congress to pay up to 40% of each state's "excess cost" of educating students with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA, passed in 1975, federal).</i></p>	<p><i>Didn't pass</i></p>

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