

WSPTA 2026 Legislative Session Scorecard¹

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

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 6260 No new investments Cuts \$132.8 million from the 2025-27 biennium ³ .	This is the policy bill that instituted cuts to Transition to Kindergarten; extended bus depreciation payments from 8 years to 10 years for Class A (small) buses and 13 years to 15 years for Class C and Class D (big) buses; cut the amount of federal and state grants for zero emission buses from bus depreciation payments for three years; reduced Running Start from 1.4 student FTE to 1.3 student FTE; changed the Local Effort Assistance reduction based on 33% to 25% of total student enrollment of online students; and removed the inflationary adjustment for National Board Bonuses, beginning in the 2026-27 school year. <i>Failed to pass:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HB 2147/SB 5918 would have added \$100 per student or \$100,000 per district, whichever is greater, to MSOC. (Gregerson/Wellman, OSPI request) 	Passed (Chapter 267, Laws of 2026)

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

² All budget numbers are for the 2026 supplemental budget unless otherwise specified. May not include all policy level changes; objective is to provide high level of information regarding investments and cuts.

³ According to OSPI webinar presented March 31, 2026.

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SB 5858 would have restored the Transportation Safety Net funding for special passengers (Wellman).</i> • <i>SB 6310 would have removed utilities and insurance from the MSOC allocation and required the Legislature to fully fund the two costs. (Salomon)</i> 	
<p>Addressing the Student Mental Health Crisis <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>E3SHB 1634</p> <p>2SHB 2429</p>	<p>Directs OSPI and ESDs to develop a technical assistance and training framework to assist public schools supporting student behavioral health.</p> <p>Extends the Children and Youth Behavioral Work Group two years to December 30, 2031, and requires the Governor to establish a leadership council to address children and youth health and wellness issues and coordinate efforts to implement Washington Thriving Strategic Plan.</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SB 6232 would have created the State Board of Licensed Mental Health Counselors. (Bateman)</i> 	<p>Passed (Chapter 129, Laws of 2026)</p> <p>Passed (Chapter 93, Laws of 2026)</p>
<p>Addressing Funding, Inclusion, and Support in Special Education</p> <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>ESHB 1795</p>	<p>Prohibits mechanical, chemical and physical restraint, and the physical restraint of a student that is life threatening. The bill also specifies that isolation cannot be used as a planned behavior intervention in IEPs or federal 504 plans and allows restraint only under specified circumstances. It also prohibits the construction, repurpose, or establishment of any new room or other enclosed area for the primary purpose of student isolation.</p>	<p>Passed (Chapter 169, Laws of 2026)</p>

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
	ESHB 2557	Requires a school district to provide the student’s parent or guardian with a copy of the special education evaluation report no later than the 35 th school day following receipt of consent to evaluate the student, unless an exception applies or the parent or guardian provides a written waiver.	Passed (Chapter 34, Laws of 2026)
<p>Preventing and Reducing Gun Violence and Suicide</p> <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> 	ESHB 2320	<p>Prohibits the manufacturing of certain firearms and firearm components through use of a three-dimensional printer or computer numerical control milling machine, subject to exceptions. It also prohibits the sale or transfer of certain digital firearm manufacturing code, subject to exceptions.</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 1152 would have established safe storage requirements for vehicles and residences. (Doglio)</i> • <i>SB 5098 would have restricted the possession of weapons on the premises of state or local public buildings, parks or playground facilities where children are likely to be present, and county fairs and county fair facilities. (Valdez)</i> 	Passed (Chapter 203, Laws of 2026)
<p>Expanding School Construction Funding Options</p> <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> 	HB 1796	Authorizes school districts to contract indebtedness and issue bonds without a vote of the people, subject to the current indebtedness limit of 0.375 percent, for the purpose of erecting buildings and providing the necessary furniture, apparatus, or equipment.	Passed (Chapter 170, Laws of 2026)

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		<p>Failed to pass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HB 2470/SB 5901 would have exempted schools located on military bases from being counted in a district's inventory for the purposes of SCAP match. (Leavitt/Christian) SB 5857 would have limited the amount of state funding that could be used to pay for architectural and engineering fees. (Schoesler) SB 5943 would have allowed school districts to use their impact fees for other purposes if the district was in binding conditions. Also would have allowed districts to use expiring impact fees for building modernization. (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>Failed to pass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HB 2365 would have revised the Digital Equity Plan. (Gregerson) HB 2432/6222 would have allowed school districts to surplus technology to students and families. (Callan/Wellman) 	
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<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>E2SHB 2251</p> <p>ESSB 6260</p>	<p>Rearranges, renames and consolidates the various Climate Commitment Act accounts.</p> <p>Extends bus depreciation payments – and therefore the life expectancy of diesel buses on the roads – and penalizes school districts that successfully secured state and federal grants to purchase zero emission vehicles (ZEV). OSPI estimates that most affected school districts will</p>	<p>Passed (Chapter 219, Laws of 2026)</p> <p>Passed (Chapter 267, Laws of 2026)</p>
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WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
		<p>get no bus depreciation payments for their ZEVs for the next three years.</p> <p><i>Failed to pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HB 2170/SB 5999 would have authorized the state Department of Natural Resources to “sell” ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration on state lands for the benefit of trustees.</i> 	

<p>Restoring Funding for Education and Wrap-around Support <i>Support a state budget that maintains key programs previously funded by the Federal Government that support the whole child, including healthcare coverage, food insecurity assistance and other vital programs that support our state’s children, youth and families until such time as Federal funds are restored.</i></p>	<p>Some start-up funds but nothing backfilled</p>	<p>The proposed cuts to SNAP and Medicaid, along with new requirements from H.R. 1, did not appear to be funded yet; the main impact will be in the 2027-29 biennium, according to legislators.</p>	<p>TBD</p>
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Passed Legislation and/or Budget related to Resolutions (in resolution numeric order)

<p>Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Digital Technologies; Use and Safety (Res. 2.22)</p>	<p>ESHB 2225</p>	<p>Requires operators of artificial intelligence (AI) companion chatbots to issue certain notifications and implement precautions for minors and to implement protocols for detecting and addressing expressions of self-harm.</p>	<p>Passed (Chapter 168, Laws of 2026)</p>
	<p>SSB 5346</p>	<p>Requires OSPI to report to the Legislature on policies and procedures adopted by public schools for limiting student use of mobile devices during instructional hours</p>	<p>Passed (Chapter 225, Laws of 2026)</p>

<p>Improving Outcomes for Children and Youth in Highly Mobile Populations (Res. 2.27)</p>	<p>ESHB 2534</p>	<p>Makes changes to school district requirements for enrolling children of military families, transferring their education records, and providing them with services and accommodations.</p>	<p>Passed (Chapter 32, Laws of 2026)</p>
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WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
	SHB 2594	Establishes state requirements for ensuring that homeless children and youths have equal access to the same free, appropriate public education as is provided to other children and youths. Also provides that actions by OSPI and school districts that meet requirements of the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act also satisfy equivalent requirements established in the bill.	Passed (Chapter 201, Laws of 2026)
Allergies and Asthma (Res. 11.22)	SHB 2360	Authorizes public and private schools to maintain and administer school-supplied albuterol in accordance with specified requirements. Also provides a uniform procedure for administration of school-supplied albuterol, requires parental notification after administration of albuterol, includes employee opt-out provisions, and establishes liability protections.	Passed (Chapter 197, Laws of 2026)
Equitable Access and Improved Outcomes for Students with Disabilities (Res. 18.40)	2SSB 5969	Requires the statewide online system for individualized education programs (IEPs) to integrate a student's transition plan with the universal online high school and beyond plan (HSBP) platform and that the HSBP's of students with IEPs be integrated with the statewide online system for IEPs.	Passed (Chapter 147, Laws of 2026)
Improving Literacy and Educational Outcomes (Res. 18.42)	ESHB 1295	Among other elements, requires that updated or newly adopted literacy curricula for kindergarten through fourth graders meet certain specified criteria, beginning in 2027, and that school districts implement these criteria consistent with the curriculum developer's guidance and school district policies.	Passed (Chapter 190, Laws of 2026)

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
Increasing Access and Affordability of Post-Secondary Education (Res. 18.43)	SSB 5841	Adds requirements for the state's electronic platform for high school and beyond plans (HSBPs), including the capability to import certain financial aid application data and to provide specific student notifications. Also adds scholarship and financial aid requirements to provisions governing HSBPs. Requires that certain information provided to a student for HSBP purposes be reviewed by the student and staff after the student's completion of an applicable financial aid application.	Passed (Chapter 122, Laws of 2026)
	SB 5963	Directs the Office of Student Financial Assistance, within the Washington Student Achievement Council, to deposit all funds received for the Passport to Careers Program (PTC) into the State Financial Aid Account. Establishes that an individual eligible for the PTC qualifies as income-eligible under the Washington College Grant.	Passed (Chapter 44, Laws of 2026)
High-Quality Preschool to Third Grade Early Learning (Res. 18.45)	ESB 5872	Creates the PreK Promise Account to receive any gifts, grants, or donations made exclusively to support the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) program.	Passed (Chapter 51, Laws of 2026)
K-12 Education Funding (Res. 18.46)	SB 6065	Authorizes a school district under binding conditions or enhanced oversight by OSPI to make interfund loans from its transportation vehicle fund (TVF), and those under enhanced oversight to transfer money from the TVF to another school fund, subject to approval by the SPI.	Passed (Chapter 182, Laws of 2026)
	ESSB 6162	Consolidates the state property tax levy into a single levy at a rate of \$2.07355 per \$1,000 of assessed value.	Passed (Chapter 163, Laws of 2026)

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
	ESSB 6346	<p>Repeals the sales tax exemption imposed by SB 5814 in 2025 to school districts, schools and Educational Service Districts. Also repeals the tax on “live presentations” for non-profit organizations and excludes before and after care and other taxes on services that would affect children and youth. Effective July 1, 2026.</p> <p>Other elements of the “tax on millionaire’s”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States one of the purposes of the new tax is to increase funding for K-12 education. • Imposes a 9.90% tax on individuals on the earned income exceeding \$1 million beginning in calendar year 2028. • Dedicates 7% of revenues to city and county public defense services. • Expands eligibility for the Working Families Tax Credit to include persons who are at least 18 years of age and who meet other eligibility requirements for the preference. • Increases the business and occupation (B&O) tax credit for small businesses, including increasing the B&O tax return filing threshold to \$250,000. • Provides a sales and use tax exemption for grooming and hygiene products. 	<p>Passed (Chapter 238, Laws of 2026)</p>

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ends a B&O surcharge on businesses with gross income more than \$250 million a year earlier. • Exempts the individual income tax from a statutory prohibition on state and local income taxes. 	

Rights and Services for Immigrant Families, Children and Youth (Res. 18.51)	HB 2105	Requires an employer to notify its workers within 72 hours of receiving a federal Notice of Inspection of Employment Eligibility Verification Forms I-9 (Forms I-9).	Passed (Chapter 240, Laws of 2026)
	HB 2632	Replaces certain references to the term "alien" with the term "noncitizen." Requires all state and local statutes and other official documents enacted after July 1, 2026, to use the term "noncitizen" or other context-appropriate term, instead of the term "alien," when referring to an individual who is not a citizen or national of the United States, unless use of the term "alien" is required to comply with federal law or funding requirements.	Passed (Chapter 36, Laws of 2026)
	SSB 5855	Prohibits law enforcement officers from wearing facial coverings while interacting with the public in the performance of their duties, with specified exceptions. Also establishes a civil cause of action for persons who are detained by law enforcement officers violating the prohibition on facial coverings, while exempting from liability officers who, at the time of detention, were reasonably identifiable as required.	Passed (Chapter 115, Laws of 2026)

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
	ESSB 6002	Prohibits the use of automated license plate reader (ALPR) systems by all state and local government agencies except those explicitly authorized to use ALPR systems for specified purposes.	Passed (Chapter 239, Laws of 2026)

Maintenance Level (specified) and/or New Funding of Possible Interest – 2026 supplemental operating budget through OSPI unless otherwise noted

MSOC for High School & Beyond Plan	\$1.83 million	Support for the universal, online HSBP platform	<i>Funding</i>
Foster Youth Fiscal Year 2027	\$3.5 million	Restoration of second year funding	<i>Funding</i>
9 th Grade Success Fiscal Year 2027	\$1.5 million	Restoration of second year funding	<i>Funding</i>
Homeless Youth Fiscal Year 2027	\$1.2 million	Restoration of second year funding	<i>Funding</i>
Dual language grants Fiscal Year 2027	\$1.0 million	Restoration of second year funding	<i>Funding</i>
NEW: AP Exam Fees	\$2.0 million	Budget bill says to cover exam fees for “dual credit programs” for low-income students	<i>Funding</i>
NEW: Truancy Support Fiscal Year 2027	\$1.4 million	Supports youth who meet the criteria for truancy outlined in RCW 28A.225, and for costs incurred by districts in the processing of truancy petitions.	<i>Funding</i>
Private bus driver health benefits	\$5.0 million	Authorizes OSPI to spend the funding appropriated in the 2025-27 budget	<i>Funding</i>
School Food Services	\$244 million	Shifts funding from the State General Fund so that payments for the program come from the Education Legacy Trust Account (ELTA)	<i>Funding</i>
State Board of Health Rules	Unfunded mandate	Requires school districts to implement Phase I of the new health and safety rules without funding.	<i>Funding</i>

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<i>Directs the Department of Health to develop models for any required plans and shall, as resources allow, make radon tests available to schools at no costs.</i>			
Program and Proviso Cuts in the 2026 Operating Budget			
Transition to Kindergarten (ESSB 6260)	(\$65.5 million)	Cuts more than 2,000 TTK slots (reduced down from 7,266 level holdover from the 2024-25 school year) for the 2026-27 school year. Keeps the funding “flat” so that slots will be further reduced in the 2027-28 school year	<i>Cut</i>
Bus Depreciation (ESSB 6260)	(\$21.10 million)	Extends bus depreciation payments by two years for Class A (from 8 to 10 years) and Class C and D buses (from 13 to 15 years)	<i>Cut</i>
Federal/State Grant Removed from Bus Depreciation Payments (ESSB 6260)	(\$4.65 million)	In the 2025-26 through 2027-28 school years, for zero-emission school bus purchases, OSPI must adjust a district's reimbursement payments generated by the purchase by reducing the quote for that category of vehicle to 33% of the quote. OSPI estimates most school districts won't get a bus depreciation payment for ZEVs during these school years	<i>Cut</i>
Reneg on LEA Enhancement Promise	(\$25.09 million)	Instead of enhancing per student LEA by an additional \$250 in calendar year 2027, for a total of \$400 per student, the Legislature rolls the enhancement for CY28 to \$300. The enhancement is totally gone in CY29	<i>Cut</i>
Alternative Learning Experience LEA (ESSB 6260)	(\$1.7 million)	Further reduces LEA for ALE students in districts with 25% of students enrolled in ALE	<i>Cut</i>

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
Running Start (ESSB 6260)	(\$7 million)	Reduces the RS rate from 1.4 student FTE to 1.3 student FTE	<i>Cut</i>
National Board Bonus Inflation Freeze	(\$4.41 million)	Freezes inflationary adjustments to the \$5,000+ bonus awarded to National Board Certified Teachers, beginning in the 2026-27 school year	<i>Cut</i>
Programmatic Cuts	(\$2.7 million)	Cuts the Beginning Educator Support (BEST) program and the Leadership Academy	<i>Cut</i>
2025-27 Capital Budget			
Funding distributed through OSPI	\$71.1 million	Small District Modernization and Tribal Education Compact Grants (Applies to school districts with fewer than 1,000 students.) LEAP list	<i>Funding</i>
	\$13.9 million	Seismic safety: two additional projects: Hoquiam and North Beach school districts – LEAP list)	
	\$2.5 million	<p>Healthy Kids – Healthy Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding increased from \$1 million to \$3.5 million for the replacement of lead-contaminated pipes, drinking water fixtures, and the purchase of water filters, including the labor costs of remediation. <p>SCAP Enhancement Pilot Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for three schools to test the debt capacity issue – LEAP list <p>Distressed Schools (additional projects)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for four school projects – LEAP list 	
Funding distributed through the Department of Commerce – grants in the 2025-27 capital budget – no changes	\$12.1 million	2025-27 Early Learning Facilities grants (competitive, ranked list)	<i>Funding</i>

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
	\$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 – no changes or additional investments	\$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 that failed to pass in 2026 and were related to saving school districts money or addressing unfunded mandates
All bills can be reviewed at the [Bill Info page here](#)**

		<i>HB 2116 would have increased the threshold to access Local Effort Assistance (LEA) to \$2/\$1,000 assessed value and increased the LEA match. (Bergquist)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2126 would have created an exemption on taxes for fuels used in school buses. (Marshall)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2234 would have required Climate Commitment Act funds to be used to address increased school utility costs. (Walsh)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
		<i>HB 2519 would have required utilities to provide discounted rates to entities that provide a public education. (Bergquist)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2562 and HB 2580 would have increased LEA for school districts. (Reeves)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2636 would have required the Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee (JLARC) to review unfunded mandates for possible repeal or modification. (Rude)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2661 would have established the Legislative Task Force on public records related to school district PRA requests. (Rude)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2700/SB 6239 would have required arbitration for tort claims against the State or any of its subdivisions, including school districts. (Taylor/Dhingra)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5875 would have addressed school district liability for violations of the Washington Law Against Discrimination (WLAD). (Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5920 would have made changes to the Public Records Act for requests made to school districts. (Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 6125 would have created an enrollment stabilization funding for the next two school years. (Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
Additional bills of interest that failed to pass in 2026 – in numerical order – All bills can be reviewed at the Bill Info page here			
		<i>HB 1289 would have required surveys of parents of students who have disenrolled. (McClintock)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2007/SB 5859 would have required school districts to add competency-based assessments offered by private vendor Pearson as a graduation pathway option. (Stonier/Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2099/SB 5907 would have prioritized children of military parents and families for ECEAP. (Leavitt/Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2160/SB 5883 would have required school districts to modify SEBB and offer it to employees with a one-year look back, not the two years, and if the employee had earned 630 hours with any employer, not a single school district. (Bernbaum/Riccelli)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2180 would have addressed background checks of coaches of school and youth club sports. (Ley)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2328/SB 6042 would have required all school districts to update their school mapping system. (Goodman/Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2341/SB 6130 would have moved National Voter Day and made additional requirements. (Simmons/Krishnadasan)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2438 would have created a Early Education degree scholarship. (Bergquist)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<i>HB 2459 would have allowed school districts to site schools outside of the Urban Growth Area. (Callan)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2489 would have prohibited local governments from enforcing laws to keep people from sleeping on public spaces. (Gregerson)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>HB 2549/SB 6118 would have required cardiac emergency response plans in every school. (Rule/Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5177 would have required the experiences of historically marginalized and underrepresented groups when identifying professional development resources on certain topics. (Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5240 would have required changes to the anaphylaxis medication administration in schools. (Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5574 would have required districts to provide instruction on Asian American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander history in public schools. (Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5849 would have required financial education as a graduation credit requirement for the class of 2031. (A. Cortes)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5878 would have required school districts to offer a plant-based meal option if requested. (Lovick)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>

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		<i>SB 5897 would have required every school to have a supply of pulse oximeters. (Boehnke)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5906 would have required school districts to adopt a new policy and procedure to prevent federal immigration enforcement personnel from accessing nonpublic areas of a school without a valid court order, warrant or similar legal document. (Hansen)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5941 would have allowed limited exemptions to State Building Code renewable energy system requirements for schools districts with fewer than 1,000 students. (Short)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5952 would have required OSPI to standardize the process for waiving PE requirements for high school students. (Wellman)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5956 would have prohibited the use of AI in student discipline and surveillance in public schools. (Nobles)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 5985 would have required OSPI to update its health curriculum to include instruction in the difference between menstrual discomfort and endometriosis. (Orwall)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 6049 would have made the Health Youth survey exempt from public disclosure. (C. Wilson)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>
		<i>SB 6089 would have sought private funding to create a plan to coordinate and align the P20 system. (Slatter)</i>	<i>Didn't pass</i>