

**SUMMARY OF NEW DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES
2024 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

This document includes a summary of 2023 and 2024 legislation that has direct impacts on school districts, such as new requirements or funding opportunities. For a complete summary of 2024 legislative changes, including *all* new bills and budget provisos, see the [LINK TO THE END OF SESSION SUMMARY](#).

UPCOMING NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

New Requirements for the 2024-25 School Year	Bill/Reference	Resources and Additional Information
<p>Effective March 19, 2024, OSPI, in collaboration with other state agencies, must develop age-appropriate substance use prevention and awareness materials for school and classroom use.</p> <p>School districts, public schools, educational service districts, and community -based organizations that provide extended learning opportunities are strongly encouraged to incorporate age-appropriate materials developed by OSPI in classrooms and in family and community communications.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HB 1956</p> <p>Addressing fentanyl & other substance use prevention education</p>	
<p>Effective June 6, 2024, Prior to course scheduling or registration for the next school term, each public school that serves students in any of grades 9–12 must provide all students and their parents or legal guardians with information about each available dual credit program and information about available financial aid to reduce dual credit course and exam costs.</p> <p>The information must be provided via email and other communication methods, and, to the extent feasible, must be translated into the primary language of each parent or legal guardian.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HB 1146</p> <p>Dual credit program notice</p>	
<p>Effective June 6, 2024, school districts are authorized to maintain a supply of epinephrine and autoinjectors (rather than only autoinjectors).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ESHB 1608</p> <p>Expanding access to anaphylaxis</p>	

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New Requirements for the 2024-25 School Year	Bill/Reference	Resources and Additional Information
<p>Effective June 6, 2024, a school district board of directors may not refuse to approve, or prohibit the use of, any textbook, instructional material, supplemental instructional material, or other curriculum for student instruction on the basis that it relates to or includes the study of the role and contributions of any individual or group who is part of a protected class as established in RCW 28A.642.010 and 28A.640.010, unless the material violates the provisions of chapter RCW 28A.642 or 28A.640.</p> <p>School districts must include on their instructional materials committees one or more parents of enrolled students, with the parent members equaling less than one-half of the total membership of the committee. Instructional materials committees that are unable to recruit at least one parent of an enrolled student to serve on the committee must, while they are without a parent member, report quarterly to the school district board of directors and the public on their efforts to recruit one or more parents to serve on the committee.</p> <p>School districts shall develop and implement comprehensive outreach programs to parents of enrolled students in the district for the purpose of recruiting a diverse pool of parent members for instructional materials committees that reflects the demographics and learning needs in the district to the greatest extent possible.</p> <p>Recommendation of instructional materials must include recommendations for culturally and experientially representative instructional materials including materials on the study of the role and contributions of individuals or groups that are part of a protected class under RCW 28A.642.010 8 and 28A.640.010. Approval or disapproval of these materials shall continue to be by the local school district's board of directors.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HB 2331</p> <p>Public school materials</p>	

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<p>Effective June 6, 2024, school districts are required to use the \$21 per pupil state prototypical school funding formula increase amounts for materials, supplies, and operating costs only.</p>	<p>HB 2494 School operating costs</p>	
<p>Effective June 6, 2024, safe school plans must include how substitute teachers and other temporary employees receive necessary information about safe school plans, including school safety policies and procedure and the three basic functional drill responses.</p>	<p>HB 5647 School safety/temporary employees</p>	
<p>Effective June 6, 2024, school districts must provide information about Running Start enrollment opportunities during the summer academic term in addition to current requirements on providing information on Running Start.</p>	<p>HB 5670 Running start/rising juniors</p>	<p>Running Start Technical Guide, OSPI</p>
<p>Effective June 6, 2024, all school districts, charter schools, and state-tribal compact schools must obtain and maintain at least one set of opioid overdose reversal medication in each school and adopt an opioid-related overdose policy.</p>	<p>SB 5804 Opioid overdose medication in schools</p>	<p>Opioids related information, Department of Health Data on opioids, Department of Health</p>
<p>Effective June 6, 2024, school districts have the burden of proof, including the burden of persuasion and production, when it is a party to a due process hearing regarding the identification, evaluation, reevaluation, classification, educational placement, disciplinary action, or provision of a free appropriate public education for a student with a disability.</p>	<p>SB 5883 Special education hearings</p>	
<p>Effective June 6, 2024, school districts and educational institutions must post signage warning of the consequences of school bus trespass. A person commits the crime of</p>	<p>SB 5891 School bus trespass</p>	

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<p>school bus trespass if the person knowingly and maliciously enters or remains unlawfully in a school bus, does any other act that creates a substantial risk of harm to passengers or the driver, and causes a substantial interruption or impairment to services rendered by the school bus. School bus means any vehicle owned, leased, or operated by a public school district, a private entity contracted with a school district, or education institution for the purpose of transporting students to and from school or school-related activities.</p> <p>School districts and educational institutions shall implement educational programs and awareness campaigns to educate students, parents, and the community about the importance of maintaining safety and security on school buses. These educational programs shall emphasize the potential consequences of school bus trespassing in accordance with this act.</p>		
<p>Effective June 6, 2024, school districts have the burden of proof, including the burden of persuasion and production, when it is a party to a due process hearing regarding the identification, evaluation, reevaluation, classification, educational placement, disciplinary action, or provision of a free appropriate public education for a student with a disability.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SB 5883 Special education hearings</p>	
<p>Effective July 23, 2024, and once materials are available through the Department of Health, each school district, charter school, and tribal-state compact school that maintains a website must post a prominent link on their homepage, and the homepage for each school within the district, with information from the department of health about substance use trends, overdose symptoms and response, and the secure storage of prescription drugs, over-the-counter medications, and firearms and ammunition.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HB 1230 (2023) Drug Information on School Websites</p>	<p>Department of Health is updating websites and links. Expected update Summer 2024.</p>
<p>Beginning September 1, 2024, school districts that provide pupil transportation services through a contract with a nongovernmental entity must report to OSPI on the following: a</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HB 1248</p>	

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<p>breakdown of the total contract increase to show the required dollar equivalency for health care and retirement benefits; a breakdown from the contractor showing healthcare and pension benefits before and after the implementation of benefits required in the bill; and the amounts received under state transportation formulas before and after the implementation of SEBB to determine funding already being included.</p>	<p>Concerning pupil transportation</p>	
<p>Beginning September 1, 2024, school board members, superintendents, and any other staff at school districts that are required to perform tribal consultation under Title VI of the federal Every Student Succeeds Act (P.L. 114-95, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 et seq., 35 20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) must take and certify completion of the tribal consultation training created under this section.</p> <p>All individuals required to take the tribal consultation training under this section must, at a minimum, renew the certification of completion of the training every three years.</p>	<p>SB 5252 (2023) School District Consultation with Local Tribes</p>	<p>Bulletin 030-22: Affirmation of Consultation with Tribal Representatives, OSPI</p> <p>Tribal consultation, OSPI</p>
<p>Annually, by November 1, each school district that operates a high school must transmit directory information of all enrolled high school students to the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). School districts must also update their Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) notification processes and ensure that any family who has opted-out of sharing directory data is removed from the data pull.</p>	<p>SB 5593 (2023) Student Data Transfer</p>	<p>Bulletin no. 005-24, OSPI</p>
<p>Beginning 2024, school districts may not renew the employment contract of a provisional employee licensed under the Compact for a third year if the employee has not completed both the issues of abuse course described in RCW 28A.410.035 and the equity-based school practices requirements under RCW 28A.410.277.</p>	<p>HB 5180 Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact</p>	

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<p>Beginning in the 2024-25 school year, school districts should include OSPI’s model student handbook language in any student, parent, employee, and volunteer handbook published on the school or district’s website. If a school district neither publishes a handbook nor maintains a website, it must provide the model student handbook language to each student, parent, employee, and volunteer at least annually.</p> <p>Refer to the bill for other requirements that went into effect in the 2023-24 school year.</p>	<p>HB 1207 (2023) Harassment, Intimidation, Bullying, and Discrimination Prevention in Schools</p>	<p>Bulletin no. 058-23: Discipline Language Update: Emergency Expulsion to Emergency Removal, OSPI</p> <p>Model Student Handbook, OSPI</p>
<p>Beginning with the 2024-25 School Year, school districts must use the additional funding to support increased staffing, prevent layoffs, or increase salaries for paraeducators, office support, and noninstructional aides. In addition, districts must provide OSPI with data on how the increased allocations are used.</p>	<p>SB 5882 Prototypical school staffing</p>	
<p>Beginning in the 2024-25 school year, elementary schools that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are not currently providing meals at no charge to all students through the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and, • have a Free or Reduced-Price (F/RP) percentage of 30% or greater <p>must make breakfast and lunch available at no cost for all students. To support this, state per-meal funding will supplement federal meal reimbursement, guaranteeing all meals are reimbursed at the federal Free rate.</p>	<p>HB 1238 (2023) School Meals</p>	<p>Child Nutrition Reference Sheet – HB 1238</p>
<p>Beginning of the 2024-25 school year, school districts must provide a minimum of 30 minutes of daily recess within the school day for all students in grades K-5, and in grade 6 who attend an elementary school.</p>	<p>SB 5257 (2023) Elementary School Recess</p>	<p>Recess and school activity policy, WSSDA</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time spent changing to and from clothes for outdoor play cannot be used to meet the requirements. • Recess must be supervised, and student directed and must aim to be safe, inclusive, and high quality. • Recess must be held outside whenever possible. If recess is held indoors, public schools should use an appropriate space that promotes physical activity. • Daily recess requirements may not be used to meet physical education requirements outlined in RCW 28A.230.040. <p>By the beginning of the 2024-25 school year, school districts must adopt or amend if necessary policies and procedures that, at a minimum, incorporate specific elements described in RCW 28A.210.368.</p> <p>A district may receive a waiver from OSPI for the 2024-25 school year only, if the district demonstrates they are unable to comply with the requirement.</p>		<p>Recess and school activity Procedure, WSSDA</p> <p>School Discipline, Physical Activity, and Recess: Best Practices for School Leaders, OSPI</p>
<p>Beginning no later than the 2025-26 school year, school districts must provide instruction to each student at least once between grades 7 and 12 related to sex trafficking prevention. Instruction may be incorporated into relevant courses, or they may repurpose existing courses. To accomplish this, districts will need to review existing curricula to ensure this subject is included and or select new instructional materials.</p>	<p>SB 5355 (2023) Sex Trafficking Prevention Education</p>	

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<p>Effective June 6, 2024, school districts must provide each paraeducator two days of the four-day fundamental course of study in person by specified deadlines, unless the school district is granted an exemption by the Paraeducator Board.</p>	<p>HB 1277 Paraeducator course of study</p>	
<p>Effective June 6, 2024, public schools must post on their website a prominent link to the complaint resolution and referral access point maintained by the Office of the Education Ombuds.</p>	<p>HB 1239 Code of educator ethics</p>	<p>Office of Education Ombuds (OEO) Website</p>
<p>By October 1, 2025, school district boards of directors must amend their policies and procedures to conform with the amended model policy requiring, within available materials, adoption of inclusive curricula and select diverse, equitable, inclusive, age-appropriate instructional materials that include histories, contributions, and perspectives of historically marginalized and underrepresented groups, including but not limited to, people from various racial, ethnic, and religious backgrounds, LGBTQ people, and people with various socioeconomic and immigration backgrounds. This requirement applies to charter schools and state-tribal education compacts.</p>	<p>HB 5462 Inclusive learning standards</p>	<p>WASHINGTON MODEL RESOURCE: Screening for Biased Content in Instructional Materials</p>
<p>Beginning with the 2025-26 School Year, school districts must award the Seal of Biliteracy to all students who meet the criteria under WAC 392-410-350.</p>	<p>HB 1228 Dual and Tribal Language Education</p>	<p>OSPI website: Washington State Seal of Biliteracy</p>

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<p>Beginning with the 2025-26 School Year, pupil transportation contracts entered into, renewed, or extended in the 2024 calendar year, must provide health benefits and pension contributions equivalent to those of school district classified employees.</p> <p>\$435,000 in supplemental funding is available to districts that demonstrate higher costs because of the new contract requirements.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HB 1248</p> <p>Concerning pupil transportation</p>	
<p>Beginning with the 2025-26 school year each school district board of directors shall adopt or revise as necessary policies and procedures governing requested reviews and removals of supplemental instructional materials. Policies and procedures must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Include a summary and citation of this act and its requirements; b) Require requests for review be in writing from a parent and be submitted to the applicable certified teacher or teacher librarian, and school principal; c) Seek to resolve requests for review and potential removal at the building-level through, if requested by the parent, a meeting with the parent, the applicable certificated teacher or teacher-librarian, and school principal; d) Require, if a resolution cannot be agreed upon with the parent and the school principal, and following a review of the supplemental instructional materials by the principal, in consultation with a teacher-librarian of the school district if one is available, the principal to provide a written decision on whether to remove the materials within: (i) 30 days of the meeting with the parent; or (ii) 60 days of receiving the request; and e) Provide a process for appealing decisions of principals, either by the parent or the applicable certificated teacher or teacher-librarian, to the superintendent of the school district or a designee of the superintendent. Appeal requests must be made in writing and decisions by the superintendent or designee under this subsection are not subject to appeal. Final decisions at any point in the process made in accordance with this subsection may not be reconsidered for a minimum of three 	<p style="text-align: center;">HB 2331</p> <p>Public school materials</p>	

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<p>years unless there is a substantive change of circumstances as determined by the superintendent.</p>		
<p>Beginning in the 2026-27 school year, school districts, charter schools, and state-tribal compact schools must have and maintain bleeding control equipment on each school campus for use in the event of a traumatic injury. Schools must inspect and inventory equipment annually and after each use and replace equipment as necessary.</p> <p>Each school must have a minimum of two employees per school who have completed training on using the bleeding control equipment. If a school has more than 1000 students, it must have one trained employee per 500 students. School districts may use in-person or online trainings produced by the United States Department of Homeland Security, the American College of Surgeons, or similar organizations.</p>	<p>HB 5790 Medical equipment in schools</p>	<p>Stop The Bleed - Free Online Training by Department of Defense and American College of Surgeons</p>