



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

April 2, 2021

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About TWIO

This Week in Olympia (TWIO) is published by WASA in support of our members and members of our partners in WASBO, WSPA, and AEA.

TWIO is emailed each Friday during the Legislative Session and archived on WASA's website at <https://wasa-oly.org/WASA/TWIO>.



Session Countdown

Last Friday, March 26, the Legislature passed another milestone and cut-off deadline. All bills in their opposite house policy committees needed to be adopted by those committees by Friday in order to remain alive. Legislators, then, spent most of their time this week in fiscal committees (House Appropriations, Capital Budget, Finance, and Transportation Committees and Senate Transportation, and Ways & Means Committees) working through lists of bills with financial implications. Today, April 2, is the last day to adopt bills from their opposite house fiscal committees before they are declared dead. Over the next nine days, legislators will return to their respective Chambers (mostly “virtually”), working long days to adopt bills from the opposite house. The Legislature’s final, self-imposed cut-off, before the constitutionally required end of the 2021 Regular Session (that is, April 25) arrives on April 11 (5:00 p.m.). This is the last day for bills to be adopted by the opposite house.

After April 11, legislators have two weeks to: reconcile differences in bills (including the 2021–23 Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets) between the two houses; and adopt necessary budget-related legislation (bills that are “Necessary to Implement the Budget”). As the Legislature moves to the final, “reconciliation” phase of this session, remember, in order for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form by both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor)—this includes each of the biennial budgets. If a bill is amended by the opposite house, it must be sent back to the first house for “concurrence.” If the original house accepts the amendments, they will take final action on the amended bill and send it to the governor for action. Often, however, the original house will reject the amendments and “refuse to concur.” The bill is then considered to be “in dispute.” The original house can send the bill back to the opposite house and request the body “recede” from its amendments. The opposite house, then, has basically three options: (1) The opposite house can drop its amendments, repass the bill as adopted by the original house, and send it directly to the governor; (2) The opposite house can “insist on its position” and, again, send it back to the original house for action; or (3) The opposite house can adopt new amendments and send the new bill back to the original house for action. Some bills can ping-pong back and forth between the houses multiple times in an effort to craft an agreed upon compromise. This can be dangerous for a bill’s survival given the imminent closing of the session. Many of these bills will get lost in the shuffle and die due to a lack of agreement.

At any point in this process, if it appears an agreement cannot be hammered out, either house may request a “Conference Committee” to formally negotiate on a compromise.

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Conference Committees are comprised of two majority party members and one minority party member of the Senate, and two majority party members and one minority party member of the House. To adopt a “Conference Report” on a new, negotiated compromise bill, at least two conferees from each house must agree. After conferees sign the report, the bill cannot be further amended and the Conference Report is voted on “up or down” by the full House and Senate. If both houses accept the Conference Report—by a majority vote—the new bill is adopted and sent to the governor for action.

Conference Committees used to be referred to as “Free Conference Committees” because the members are “free” to make whatever changes they feel are necessary to resolve their differences. Members can make minor adjustments or make wholesale changes to a bill—or they can start from scratch. The only real limitation: the new language must still fit within the title (or “scope”) of the original bill. Historically, disputes over the three budgets—Operating, Capital, and Transportation—were routinely resolved by Conference Committees. In recent years, however, it has become rare to call for formal Conference Committees on the budgets because of a change in the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives (specifically, [Rule 17](#); see page 7) in the early 90’s. All Conference Committee meetings must provide notice of times and locations and those meetings must be open to the public (and on TVW). This rule change was made to open the process and make the Legislature more transparent. Unfortunately, all this has done is to drive the process further underground. Now, budget negotiators will meet informally, behind-the-scenes, to hammer out deals. When a compromise is reached, the new budget is usually sent straight to the House or Senate Floor as a Substitute Bill. Sometimes, just to keep up appearances, a Conference Committee will be established; however, the six members quickly meet to sign an already agreed-to compromise. With this session’s “remote” composition, it will be that much easier for legislators to circumvent their own Rules, which were developed to make the process more transparent.

One of the signals of the imminent closure of the session is the release and movement of budgets. Last week, six legislative budget proposals were introduced (Senate Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets and House Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets)—and all six received initial public hearings in their respective committees and each of the proposals were further acted upon this week, although the Senate Capital Budget was moved out of Committee on Saturday. For a review of the K–12 impacts of each budget, review Monday’s [Special Budget Edition of TWIO](#). For complete details of each budget, review available resources on the [Washington State Fiscal Information](#) website.

Operating Budget Action

Senate Operating Proposal

The Senate’s \$59.2 billion 2021–23 spending package, embodied in [SB 5092](#), was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee last Friday. On Monday, the Committee took executive action on the bill. When the meeting began, SB 5092 was brought forward with 101 amendments being introduced (along with one “omnibus” technical amendment that corrected errors or made minor edits to the budget). After the dust settled, the Committee adopted 81 of the amendments, while defeating ten of them. Another ten amendments were withdrawn by sponsors before being acted upon.

There were multiple Committee amendments to the budget that had direct or indirect K–12 impacts:

- [Amendment 1](#): The first introduced and adopted amendment was a technical amendment which corrected errors in the budget document, but made no policy changes. When drafting a nearly 1,000 page budget, there are bound to be at least a handful of errors. Only one of the corrections in the technical amendment

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packet impacted K–12. The Senate budget, as introduced, includes an updated salary allocation inflationary factor: 2.0 percent IPD for the 2021–22 school year and 1.5 percent IPD for the 2022–23 school year. The House budget includes the same 2.0 percent IPD for the 2021–22 school year, but a 1.6 percent IPD for the 2022–23 school year. This technical amendment makes a correction, changing IPD to match the House: 2.0 percent IPD in 2021–22 and 1.6 percent IPD in 2022–23. This amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.

- **Amendment 22:** This amendment would have removed the funding and reauthorization of the Tax Structure Work Group. While not directly impacting the education budget, WASA has been following the work of the Tax Structure Work Group since it was created in the 2017–19 Operating Budget. The state’s revenue structure impacts K–12 given the significant investment provided to schools through the state General Fund; however, the Work Group has also had specific conversations about school district levies and bonds that directly impact school budgets. It is important that the education community has a voice in these discussions. The amendment failed, which maintains the funding and reauthorization of the Work Group.
- **Amendment 66:** Last year, the 2020 Supplemental Operating Budget provided the Department of Fish and Wildlife with \$300,000 for elk management in the Skagit Valley; however, this was one of many provisions the governor vetoed prior to signing the budget. The funding was to be used to build elk fencing, with priority given to fencing the Concrete School District playfields to exclude elk and conduct other measures for solving conflicts with elk in cooperation with tribes and landowners. The Senate’s 2021–23 Operating Budget provides \$600,000 to the Department of Fish and Wildlife to establish elk fencing in the Skagit river valley; however, it does not have the same specificity as last year’s budget language. Amendment 66 would shift funding to a pilot project to test a specific type of elk fencing and also clarifies where the fencing is to be erected, including property abutting the Concrete School District playfields. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 77:** This amendment moves funding provided in the budget for the Special Education Family Liaison position from OSPI’s operations section (Section 501) to the special education programs section (Section 509) of the budget. Additionally, it provides an additional \$114,000 in federal funds. The amendment was adopted and increases the budget’s total funding by \$114,000.
- **Amendment 78:** This amendment provides funding for the Professional Educator Standards Board to develop standards for two specialty endorsements in computer science (\$63,000); and provides funding to support teachers with costs associated with becoming certified, endorsed, or licensed in computer science (\$250,000). The amendment was adopted and increases the budget’s total funding by \$313,000.
- **Amendment 79:** This amendment clarifies that funding provided for paraeducator training is to be used for grants to reimburse school districts that provide two days of training in the paraeducator certificate program during the 2020–21 and 2021–22 school years. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 80:** This amendment provides a one-time stabilization payment of \$1,500 per pupil to Skills Centers in Fiscal Year 2022. It also removes Skills Centers enrollment from the \$1,500 per pupil stabilization calculation for school districts. The amendment was adopted and increases the budget’s total funding by \$7.3 million.
- **Amendment 81:** The Senate’s budget provides funding for an additional 0.5 FTE counselor for all high-poverty elementary schools, beginning in the 2022–23 school year. This amendment clarifies that “high-poverty elementary schools”

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are those at which more than 50 percent of the students were eligible for free and reduced-price meals in the prior school year. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.

- **Amendment 82:** Funding is provided in the Senate’s budget to support the extension of transition services for students with disabilities who turned 21 during the 2019–20 or 2020–21 school years and did not graduate with a regular diploma. This amendment clarifies that the extension of transition services does not reduce nor supplant any other services the individual would be eligible to receive as determined by the Individualized Education Program team. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 83:** The House’s budget includes funding to increase services provided by the School Nurse Corps at ESDs; the Senate’s budget does not include similar funding. This amendment would have provided \$5.5 million to fund the School Nurse Corps, but it was defeated.
- **Amendment 85:** This amendment provides increased funding for Career and Technical Education student leadership organizations. The amendment was adopted and increases the budget’s total funding by \$1.4 million.
- **Amendment 86:** This amendment shifts funding for the controls programmer apprenticeship program from the Workforce Education and Training Board to OSPI. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 87:** This amendment would have provided funding for an organization to provide one-to-one student mentoring, with a focus on college readiness, workforce development, career exploration, and social emotional learning. The amendment, costing \$750,000, was withdrawn.
- **Amendment 88:** The American Rescue Plan provided \$800 million for states to provide services to children and youth experiencing homelessness. The House budget provided one-time funding of \$12 million of this federal allocation to provide services to homeless children and youth; the Senate’s budget does not provide similar funding. This amendment appropriates \$12 million of federal funds to provide services to children and youth experiencing homelessness. The amendment, increasing total funds by \$12 million, was adopted.
- **Amendment 89:** The Senate budget provides funding for dual language grants. This amendment requires grant recipients to convene an advisory board to improve its dual language program. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 90:** Significant federal funding is provided to OSPI to provide grants to school districts to address student learning recovery and acceleration. This amendment removes language that states grants can only be provided to school districts. The new language is not specific; however, the intention is to make these grants available to ESDs to provide learning recovery and acceleration assistance to school districts. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 91:** Funding was provided in the Senate budget for a summer reengagement program. Proviso language dictated how the programs would be operated. This amendment makes the following changes to the grant program: (1) the requirement that the summer reengagement program be a one week-long program and be limited to school districts is removed; (2) permissive language that the grants may be used to cover expenses for professional development or logistics related to participating in an outdoor school experience is removed; and (3) the requirement that a school district participating in the program shall open facilities in at least one school in the district for structured activities is removed. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.

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- **Amendment 105:** Last summer, when the federal government adopted the CARES Act (which included the first round of ESSER funding), the Legislature was not in session, which allowed the governor and OFM to control and expend the funding under the “unanticipated revenue” process. This amendment creates a new Joint Legislative Unanticipated Revenue Oversight Committee, establishing a process for the Legislature to review and comment on unanticipated receipts requests by the governor during the 2021–23 fiscal biennium. This process ensures the Legislature has a voice in the process if Congress adopts additional stimulus packages. The Biden Administration is just starting to roll out a new \$2.25 trillion infrastructure proposal (the [American Jobs Plan](#)) and Congress has stated a goal of adopting it by July 4, well after the Legislature has left town. While Biden’s infrastructure proposal is not specifically education-related, it is sure to have impacts on K–12. For example, the proposal includes: \$100 billion for new school construction and upgrades to existing buildings; \$45 billion to reduce lead exposure in schools and early-childhood facilities; and an investment of \$100 billion to build high-speed broadband infrastructure “to reach all Americans, particularly those in rural areas and other underserved communities,” as well as lower the cost of internet service. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 109:** The House budget provides \$3.0 million in stabilization funding for ESDs to address COVID-19 impacts; the Senate budget does not include similar funding. This amendment provides specific funding (\$3.3 million) for ESDs for unexpected COVID-19 related expenditures. The funding is appropriated in the 2021 Supplemental Operating Budget for Fiscal Year 2021. The amendment was adopted, increasing the budget’s total expenditures by \$3.3 million.

Ultimately, the amended budget proposal increases spending by \$3.2 million in 2019–21 and by \$81.5 million in 2021–23. If this budget were to be adopted, it would reduce the unrestricted ending balance over four years to \$1.0 million (from a previous total of \$179.0 million). The bill was adopted from the Senate Ways & Means Committee with a party-line vote, with 14 Democratic members supporting and all ten Republican members voting “No.” Conservative Democrat Mark Mullet (D-Issaquah) voted “without recommendation.”

Yesterday, the amended budget was brought before the full Senate for final action. Fourteen amendments were introduced on the Floor. Six of the amendments were adopted, while five were defeated. Another three proposed amendments were withdrawn without action.

There were amendments that had direct or indirect impacts on K–12:

- **Amendment 529:** This amendment would have provided OSPI with \$50,000 to implement SB 5464. The bill, which was introduced after the cut-off, has never been heard or otherwise acted upon. If adopted, [SB 5464](#) would prohibit school districts, charter schools, and state-tribal compact schools from closing for in-person learning for more than ten consecutive scheduled school days, after which the school district must offer the option of in-person learning to all students unless in-person learning is prohibited by an order, proclamation, or directive by the governor, secretary of health, or a local health officer. Senator John Braun (R-Centralia), Senate Minority Leader, argued that adoption of the bill would make in-person learning a statutory right and would hold the education system—from teachers, to WEA, to school boards, to school administrators—accountable to students and parents. Senator Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island), Chair of the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, argued against the amendment, saying that schools are increasingly opening for in-person learning, as they are able—and then reminded the body

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that SB 5464 has not even been heard. As conversation continued about SB 5464 and in-person learning, Senator Christine Rolfes (D-Bainbridge Island), Chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee, commented that the amendment would appropriate money—and was not about SB 5464 (which wasn't even on the table). The amendment, which would have increased the total budget by \$50,000, was defeated.

- **[Amendment 525](#)**: Through this amendment, the Legislature is acknowledging the anticipation of new federal funding (specifically from the Biden Administration's \$2.25 trillion infrastructure proposal) and prohibits the funding from being expended through the unanticipated revenue process or through any federal appropriation authority provided in the Operating or Capital Budgets. Sen. Braun (on behalf of sponsor Senator Lynda Wilson (R-Vancouver) who was having internet connectivity issues) noted the expectation of funding coming through the passage of the American Jobs Plan this summer and stated the importance of ensuring the Legislature, as the voice of the public, was able to control this funding. Sen. Rolfes said that the Democrats agreed with the amendment, although she also noted that the amendment's language "might not be right." Regardless, she said she would work with House budget-writers to adjust the language if necessary, and urged her Caucus colleague to support the amendment. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.
- **[Amendment 515](#)**: The final amendment was a full striking amendment from the Senate Republicans. You might recall that Senate Republicans introduced their own complete **[2021–23 Operating Budget proposal](#)** in mid-February. (NOTE: House Republicans also introduced a complete **[2021–23 Operating Budget proposal](#)**.) This striking amendment was an updated version of their previous proposal. In debate, Minority Republicans argued the difference between the Republican proposal and the Democratic budget set to be voted on was simple: the Republican budget focuses on tax relief, while the Democratic budget relies on tax increases. They said the Republican budget provided property tax relief, the manufacturing B&O tax exemption and moves the revenue from the current sales tax on cars to the Transportation Budget, while still funding the state's priorities. The Democratic budget, on the other hand they argued, implements an "unconstitutional income tax" (that is, Capital Gains Tax) and a new carbon tax. Sen. Rolfes said that the Republican budget emphasizes their priorities, but said that the Democratic budget displays "our values." So, like so many issues this session, the debate came down to a difference in political and fiscal philosophies. After a hearty debate, the striking amendment was defeated.

In final debate on the budget (the Democratic one), much of the same arguments were laid out by both sides. Before the vote, Sen. Rolfes expressed her disappointment that it was clear there was not going to be a bi-partisan result, as has occurred several times in recent years. At the same time, while it was clear Republicans were not going to support the budget off the Floor yesterday, several members expressed their appreciation to Sen. Rolfes for being willing to listen to their perspective on budget issues (and the number of Republican amendments that were accepted in the Ways & Means Committee on Monday showed her willingness to "play nice."). In the end, SB 5092 was adopted by the full Senate with a vote of 27–22. All Democratic members, excepting Sen. Mullet, supported the final budget, while all Republicans (plus Sen. Mullet) opposed the bill.

House Operating Proposal

[HB 1094](#), the House's \$58.3 billion 2021–23 Operating Budget, was heard in the House Appropriations Committee last Saturday. On Monday, while the Senate was acting on its budget, the House Appropriations Committee moved its proposal to executive session.

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As Monday’s executive session began, 92 amendments were introduced (along with one “omnibus” technical amendment that corrected a series of errors made in the budget document). Following lengthy Caucus meetings and lengthy debate, 52 of the amendments were adopted and another 13 were defeated. A set of seven amendments were withdrawn prior to being acted upon.

There were multiple Committee amendments to the budget that had direct or indirect K–12 impacts:

- **Amendment 902:** This is the technical amendment that corrected a number of errors in the underlying budget. Only one change was made in the education section of the budget; a correction of a typographical error in the professional development allocation rate was made. There was no change to the appropriation.
- **Amendment 585:** This amendment would have required the Department of Health to establish a Youth Suicide Review Team to review circumstances related to suicides occurring among youth up to age 24 and report the findings and recommendations regarding the feasibility of establishing locally based Youth Suicide Review Teams. Schools, among other entities, would have been required to provide all information and records related to a specific youth’s death by suicide to the Review Team. Additionally, one person who is a member of the education community with experience related to existing and potential suicide prevention efforts for students in primary and secondary schools would have been one of the appointed members of the Review Team. The total budget would have increased by \$1.5 million, but the amendment was defeated.
- **Amendment 192:** This amendment provides pass-through funding to the Employment Security Department for the North Central Educational Service District 171 to support the development of industry and education partnerships and expand career awareness, exploration and preparation activities for youth in Grant County. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget by \$100,000.
- **Amendment 224:** This amendment moves funding provided in the budget for the Special Education Family Liaison position from OSPI’s operations section (Section 501) to the special education programs section (Section 509) of the budget. Additionally, it provides an additional \$114,000 in federal funds. The amendment was adopted and increases the budget’s total funding by \$114,000. This amendment is identical to the Ways & Means Committee amendment adopted in the Senate’s budget (Amendment 77 above).
- **Amendment 189:** This amendment clarifies that the Professional Educator Standards Board may use a portion of the funding provided for the paraeducator training program to administer the training program. The amendment was adopted, but there is no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 216:** This amendment would have decreased the class size for Skills Centers from 20 to 16.67 for prototypical school formulas for basic education. The amendment would have increased the total budget by \$12.0 million, but it was withdrawn in favor of the next amendment.
- **Amendment 218:** This amendment would have decreased the class size for Skills Centers from 20 to 19 for prototypical school formulas for basic education. This amendment would have been significantly cheaper than the previous withdrawn amendment; however, it was defeated nevertheless. Had the amendment been adopted, it would have increased the total budget by \$3.2 million.
- **Amendment 217:** The underlying House budget provided \$278.1 million for staff salaries, benefits, and transportation allocations to support five additional school days in the 2021–22 school year. Proviso language clarified that school districts were required to provide five additional days next school year. This

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amendment maintains the funding originally provided; however, it expands and specifies allowable uses of allocations. In addition to providing five additional days, at the district’s option, the funding can be used for: “Additional school contracts for classified, certificated, or administrative staff who will provide tiered academic and social-emotional supports to students most impacted by the disruption of in-person learning, including locating and reengaging students who have disengaged from school, one-on-one and small-group instruction, and other intensive learning supports; professional learning for educators focused on learning recovery and acceleration, including assessing student learning and social-emotional needs, transitioning to standards-based curricula and grading, adopting competency or mastery-based options specifically for credit retrieval purposes, and family and student engagement strategies; procuring assessment or data systems that provide actionable just-in-time data regarding student progress throughout the school year; and direct supports to students to improve school engagement and learning recovery.” The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.

- **Amendment 220:** This amendment expands eligibility for high poverty Learning Assistance Program allocations to include elementary schools that enroll more than 600 students and have at least 45 percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price meal programs. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget by \$3.5 million.
- **Amendment 222:** Funding is provided in the House’s budget to support the extension of transition services for students with disabilities who turned 21 during the 2019–20 or 2020–21 school years and did not graduate with a regular diploma. This amendment clarifies that the extension of transition services does not reduce nor supplant any other services the individual would be eligible to receive as determined by the Individualized Education Program team. This amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact. This amendment is identical to the Ways & Means Committee amendment adopted in the Senate’s budget (Amendment 82 above).
- **Amendment 223:** This amendment provides an enrichment grant of \$1,550 per pupil, increased for inflation, to public charter schools, beginning in Calendar Year 2022. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget (via the Washington Opportunities Pathway Account) by \$10.6 million.
- **Amendment 191:** This amendment would have provided pass-through funding to OSPI for the South Kitsap School District to develop pathways for high school diplomas and post-secondary credentials through controls programmer apprenticeships. The amendment, costing \$500,000, was defeated.
- **Amendment 194:** This amendment provides pass-through funding to OSPI to contract with an organization that works directly with educators to secure salmon eggs, offer learning opportunities as the fry develop, and assist when students release their fry into local creeks and lakes. Proviso language clarifies that funding may only be used for new programs located in elementary schools that are eligible for high-poverty allocations from the Learning Assistance Program. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget by \$2.0 million.
- **Amendment 33:** This amendment increases funding to the Workforce Training Board to establish a new Behavior Health Workforce Task Force. The Task Force would be comprised of behavioral health advocates, foundations, non-profit organizations, educators, business and community leaders, representatives of Harborview’s Behavioral Health Institute and participants in the Children and Youth Behavioral Health Work Group. The Task Force would be charged with identifying critical behavioral health workforce challenges, evaluation of gaps and barriers, and developing policy and practice recommendations.

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The Task Force would also be required to provide a report analyzing behavioral health workforce shortages and challenges and relevant policy recommendations and solutions to the Legislature. The report must at least include: the current supply and demand of various behavioral health occupations; current career pathways or degree programs that provide credentials for each of the behavioral health occupations by region; and recommendations on how many programs need to be expanded or created by each region in the state to meet behavioral health needs now, and in the future. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget by \$450,000.

This issue is not directly related to K–12 education; however, one of the concerns about enhancing staffing ratios for student well-being in the Prototypical School Funding Model is that there simply are not enough health professionals to fill the positions that would be created. While behavioral health is only one area of concern, it could be beneficial to have specific data about supply and demand and other challenges to be addressed by the Task Force.

- **Amendment 664:** This amendment would have provided funding for [HB 1565](#) (which was just introduced on Tuesday). The bill, and the appropriation, would fund a one-time increase to certain beneficiaries of 1.5 percent, up to a maximum of \$22.00 per month per year of service. The amendment would have increased the total budget by \$17.2 million; however, the amendment was withdrawn in favor of the next amendment (which is identical, except for a minor technical adjustment).
- **Amendment 669:** This amendment provides funding for [HB 1565](#) (which was just introduced on Tuesday). The bill, and the appropriation, would fund a one-time increase to certain beneficiaries of 1.5 percent, up to a maximum of \$22.00 per month per year of service. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget by \$17.2 million. While it's hard to turn your nose up at a Plan 1 COLA, this package is not exactly something to cheer about either. For more details, see Fred Yancey's Pensions/Health Benefits report later in this *TWIO*.
- **Amendment 665:** The Senate budget provides \$800 million for the Teachers' Retirement System Plan I fund to reduce the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the fund. Because TRS Plan I is less than 100 percent funded, employer contribution rates are higher than they otherwise would be, as contributions must cover the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Providing this money, to draw down the unfunded liability, will save the state (and school districts) money in the long run. Proviso language in the Senate budget notes this funding is for expenditure on June 30, 2023—and states the Legislature's intent to appropriate additional General Fund revenues into the account on June 30, 2025. [SB 5453](#) would have accomplished this by merging TRS I with the Law Enforcement Officers' & Fire Fighters' Plan I retirement system, but LEOFF members rejected the idea and the bill never went anywhere. With unexpected revenues on the table, Senate budget-writers apparently believed the time was ripe to spend some of those "excess" revenues now, in order to save money later.

House Amendment 665 would have appropriated \$1.6 billion from the Washington Rescue Plan Transition Account to the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1 fund to reduce the unfunded actuarial accrued liability in the retirement fund immediately. The amendment, which would have increased the Washington Rescue Plan Transition Account by \$1.6 billion, was defeated.

- **Amendment 221:** The *McCleary* "solution" adopted in 2017 completely overhauled the educator compensation system, eliminating the Salary Allocation Model and the Staff Mix and implementing a new system that funded school districts based on statewide average salaries. A regionalization system was layered on top of that and, later, a new "experience factor." It was understood

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that the new salary structure would have to be reviewed—to ensure it was working—and regularly updated (beyond required inflationary adjustments), so legislators established a required regular review and rebasing of salary allocations. The first rebasing must be done by the 2023 Legislature, then every four years after.

WASA supported the regular review; however, the Legislature never established a process to accomplish the requirement. Introduced early in the session, [HB 1266](#) would have established the K–12 Basic Education Compensation Advisory Committee, comprised of legislators and education stakeholders, to provide recommendations regarding compensation updates. The bill was heard in the House Appropriations Committee, but not otherwise acted upon.

The House budget provides \$400,000 to support the work of a new K–12 Basic Education Compensation Advisory Committee—as called for in HB 1266 (similar funding is included in the Senate budget). Proviso language outlines the charge of the new Committee and is very much aligned with the language in HB 1266.

Amendment 221 would have added to the Committee’s required review and recommendations to include: an analysis of school staff salaries in other states adjusting for regional differences; and an option for 2023–24 state salary allocations that does not exceed average state salary allocations in the 2022–23 school year increased by the current inflation factors used for salaries (U.S. Implicit Price Deflator) plus 0.5 percent. The amendment was defeated.

After reviewing, debating and voting on each amendment, the House’s amended budget was ready for final debate and action. Ultimately, the bill was adopted on a straight party-line vote, with all 19 Majority Democratic members supporting the budget and all 14 Minority Republican members opposing it.

The House Operating Budget will probably move to the House Floor today or tomorrow; however, regardless of when the full House debates the Operating Budget, it is highly likely that they will not adopt HB 1094. Instead, they will likely bring the Senate’s SB 5092 to the Floor as the budget vehicle and adopt the House language onto the Senate budget using a striking amendment. If the House adopts its budget using the Senate’s bill, they can send the budget back to the Senate and let it sit until budget negotiations are complete. When negotiators have a final, compromise budget, the language can be tacked onto the waiting SB 5092, have a quick debate in the Senate and send it over to the House for final approval. This is quick and clean—and circumvents the Rules requiring transparency.

Capital Budget Action

Senate Capital Proposal

The Senate’s 2021–23 Capital Construction Budget, [SB 5083](#), is a \$6.2 billion plan—and, if adopted, would be the largest construction budget in state history. The overall appropriation includes \$3.93 billion in General Obligation bonds; the necessary bond bill is [SB 5084](#). The proposal was rolled out with the Operating Budget last Thursday and was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee that afternoon. On Saturday, the budget and bond bill were moved to executive session in Committee.

Fifteen amendments were introduced, with ten of them being adopted and the remaining five being withdrawn before being acted upon. Given that Democratic budget-writers worked closely with Minority Republicans, there was not much of a need for numerous amendments. There were no amendments directly impacting K–12. After a somewhat perfunctory debate, the Committee adopted the slightly amended budget unanimously. Immediately after, the bond bill also passed with no dissenting votes.

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On Tuesday, the amended Senate Capital Budget was moved to the Senate Floor. Nine amendments were introduced—none impacting K–12. Seven of the amendments passed; one was defeated; and another was withdrawn. Following debate, SB 5083 was adopted by the full Senate unanimously, 49–0. The bond bill, SB 5084, was moved to the Senate Second Reading Calendar, but has not yet moved.

House Capital Proposal

The House's bi-partisan Capital Budget, HB 1080, would fund \$5.7 billion in construction projects across the state. \$3.55 billion of the total is financed with General Obligation bonds, via the necessary bond bill, HB 1081. The budget was unveiled last Wednesday, but did not receive a public hearing in the House Capital Budget Committee until Monday. It was quickly moved to executive action on Wednesday, however. No amendments were introduced, although a modified [Proposed Substitute](#) was introduced by the Chair. In large part, the new substitute made minor, mostly [technical adjustments](#). The slightly adjusted Capital Budget was adopted by the Committee unanimously.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

[SHB 1080, 2021–23 House proposed Capital Budget](#), was heard in the House Capital Budget Committee on Monday. WAMOA testified PRO, on (1) Health and Safety Grants (\$7.1 million), including the Urgent School Repair Grant (\$4.1 million), and (2) OSPI's study in the Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools Grant (\$3.5 million) on OSPI's proposed contract with an outside firm to research the actual costs to implement SHB 1139 in current and future public and charter schools at the codified lead remediation standards. Such study is due to the Legislature and Governor by November 1, 2021.

[SHB 1139, taking actions to address lead in drinking water](#), was heard yesterday in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. WAMOA testified as OTHER, as we believe that the aforementioned OSPI contract to determine the actual costs of the full implementation of SHB 1139 needs to be known before the bill moves forward. Therefore, yesterday we requested that the Senate Ways & Means Committee not move this bill forward until the study is completed. Today the bill is scheduled for executive session.

[SHB 1342, elimination of the reduced-price lunch copay for grades PreK and 4–12](#), moved out of Senate Ways & Means Committee on March 25, and is now in the Senate Rules Committee, awaiting to be pulled to the Senate Floor Calendar. This bill would enable reduced-price students in grades PreK and 4–12, to continue to eat for free when they return to school in the fall, and throughout the rest of their school careers.

Here are bills have passed their respective houses which WAMOA and WSNA are watching or supporting.

[SB 5202, allowing school districts to establish a depreciation subfund with their general fund budget for preventative maintenance and facility emergencies](#), is now in the House Rules Committee, having been amended in the House Education Committee. The bill now allows school districts, subject to applicable public works bid limits, to use district staff to perform maintenance with funds from the depreciation subfund. However, use of such funds may only be used on employee compensation on related maintenance activities. WAMOA continues to support this bill.

[SSB 5030, comprehensive school counseling programs](#), which refines duties of school counselors during a time where student needs are fairly significant, is also in the House

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Rules Committee. It was amended in the House Education Committee, and now allows comprehensive school counseling programs to be implemented by Educational Staff Associations (ESAs). It requires OSPI to implement guidance for implementation of said policies, and requires school districts to adopt transition plans for said programs.

SSB 5181, providing school districts with low-income communities flexibility in financing school facilities, would allow districts to finance their capital projects by utilizing federal tax credit programs. Unfortunately, it did not move out of the House Education Committee by March 26 and is technically dead.

SHB 1363, secondary trauma in the K–12 workforce, requires OSPI to publish resources for K–12 staff which deal with this significant issue. It also requires WSSDA to develop and update a model policy. The bill is in the Senate Rules Committee.

ESHB 1214, K–12 school safety and security services by classified staff and contractors, would create the category of safety and security staff in K–12 schools, and provide requirements for agreements, data collection, and training for ESDs, school districts and charter schools. The bill is also in the Senate Rules Committee.

E2SHB 1365, procuring appropriate computers for students and instructional staff, would direct OSPI to develop a grant program to attain a universal 1:1 student to learning device ratio, expand technical training of school and district staff, and develop district-based capacity to assist students and their families to access technology to support their students' learning. The bill was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Wednesday and is scheduled for executive session today.

2SSB 5265, creation of a bridge year pilot program, would direct OSPI to administer a bridge year pilot program that allows students in the graduating classes of 2021 and 2022 an additional year to take courses at the student's high school, an institution of higher learning or a combination. It was heard on Wednesday in the House Appropriations Committee and was moved out of that committee yesterday. It's now headed to the House Rules Committee.

ESSB 5357, capital broadband investment acceleration program, sponsored by Sen. Jim Honeyford, would provide grants which would increase the broadband access in unserved areas of the state. It was scheduled for executive session on March 23 in the House Capital Budget Committee, but no action was taken. The bill is technically dead.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

“I say money has no value; it's just the way you spend it.”

– **William Faulkner, The Sound and the Fury**

The good news is that K–12 got all the dollars they needed and more. The bad news is that April Fool's Day ran long.

Most of the policy and fiscal bills are moving to their respective Rules' Committees where they may then move to floor action. Lurking in the background are the two proposed budgets with the fiscal leaders of both houses beginning to discuss compromise and agreement. Floor action, opposite house reaction, and debates are occurring to move bills out of the opposite house by their April 11 deadline. Budget negotiations are going on behind closed doors as adjournment will occur on April 25.

Earlier bills that have either passed or 'died' have been covered in previous reports. This summary covers what is still in play.

Retirement Related Proposals

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***New: HB 1565:** House Appropriations Committee approved a budget amendment offered by Representative Jesse Johnson to grant a one-time 1.5 percent COLA to TRS1/PERS1 members. HB 1565 was introduced to implement this COLA proposal. The bill is still awaiting a public hearing by the House Appropriations' Committee.

While the gesture is appreciated by retirees, the details of the bill are troublesome. Past COLA bills (2018,2020) granting 3 percent, set the maximum benefit increase at \$62.50/month on a \$25,000 base. (In other words, the 3 percent applied to first \$25,000 of a person's pension.) This 1.5 percent proposal lowers the base to the first \$17,600 and sets a new maximum at \$22/month. Washington State School Retirees' Association (WSSRA) is concerned that setting this lower base will be bad for future COLA's. (Besides, \$22 a month? Are you kidding? These retirees do not get regular COLA's like the other 14 retirement plans and have lost substantial purchasing power over the years. Even WSSRA's proposed change to \$31.25 at half the previous COLA amounts, although better than nothing, is next to nothing for a Plan 1 retiree.)

SB 5021: Concerning the effect of expenditure reduction efforts on retirement benefits for public employees, including those participating in the shared work program.

(Signed by both houses and sent to Governor.)

SB 5367: Directing the department of retirement systems to create rules regarding automatic refunds of retirement contributions in the retirement systems listed in RCW 41.50.030.

(This bill has been moved for placement on the House Calendar.)

SB 5453: Concerning Plans 1 and 2 of the state retirement systems by combining LEROFF 1 and TRS Plan 1 assets to retire the unfunded liability of TRS 1.

(As a reminder: Employers are currently paying a surcharge for their retirement contributions to help retire the debt of both plans: TRS 1 liability is \$2.8 billion; PERS 1: \$4 billion)

(This bill was introduced, and no hearings were held. It is likely dead but see below for comments.)

Comments: The Senate budget chose to deal with the unfunded liability by budgeting \$800 million to be spent on June 30, 2023. The House budget did not address this issue. Rep. Stokesbary, however, offered an amendment to allocate \$1.6 billion for retiring the liability. It did not pass. As chair Ormsby remarked, "We live in volatile times and need to be prudent."

Decreasing the unfunded liability will lower the surcharge and fully fund the Plans earlier. This would save school districts and other employers money.

WSSRA is continuing to work this issue to ensure the Senate proposal ends up in the final budget.

Comment: It is important to keep in mind that the Senate proposal is one of intent, not actual expenditure. The commitment to spend those dollars as proposed will occur, if at all, in 2023. This idea is a 'win-win' idea since it is a fiscally responsible thing to do using GF dollars that are to be replaced with one-time federal dollars. And it could be viewed as being in reserve, a placeholder, in case of unforeseen demands yet to arise.

School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB)

SB 5322: Prohibiting dual enrollment between School Employees' Benefits Board and Public Employees' Benefits Board programs (PEBB).

(Signed by both houses and sent to the Governor.)

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Other Bills

There are a number of bills proposed that deal with expanding various employee benefits and qualifications. They address such areas as unemployment compensation, family and medical leave, and workmen's compensation. They are worth monitoring because they may add personnel costs to school district operations.

As an aside, both budgets proposed using federal dollars to replenish the Unemployment Insurance fund, (\$500 million in the Senate: \$600 million in the House). This would help mitigate the potential increase in future rates for employers.

Two bills ([E2SHB 1073](#) and [ESSB 5097](#)) in the 2021 virtual legislative session are proposing changes.

E2SHB 1073: Expands coverage of the paid family and medical leave program.

(This bill is scheduled Executive Session on April 2 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.)

ESSB 5097: Expands coverage of the paid family and medical leave program.

(Executive action was taken on March 31 by the House Appropriations Committee.)

2SHB 1076: Allowing whistleblowers to bring actions on behalf of the state for violations of workplace protections.

(This bill was scheduled for Executive Session April 2 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.)

ESHB 1214: Creates the category of safety and security staff for kindergarten through grade 12 public schools.

(This bill has been moved for placement on the Senate Calendar.)

SHB 1323: Concerning the long-term services and supports trust program. Among other provisions, it specifies that employees who apply to opt-out of the Long-Term Services and Supports Trust Program (LTSS Trust Program) must attest to having long-term care insurance prior to the effective date of this act.

(The bill has been moved for placement on the Senate Calendar.)

SHB 1363: Addressing secondary trauma in the K–12 workforce.

(This bill has been moved for placement on the Senate Calendar.)

ESSB 5061: Concerning unemployment insurance. Limits unemployment insurance rate increases by: (1) capping the social tax; (2) suspending the solvency surcharge tax; and (3) relieving certain benefit charges. • Increases access to benefits by: (1) expanding eligibility for those in high-risk households; and (2) waiving the waiting period when federally reimbursed. • Modifies weekly benefit amount thresholds by: (1) increasing the minimum from 15 to 20 percent of the average weekly wage; and (2) limiting benefits to a person's weekly wage. • Ends deductions of lump sum pensions from weekly benefit amounts. Modifies the voluntary contribution and shared work programs, and certain training eligibility.

(Governor signed.)

ESSB 5115: Establishing health emergency labor standards. Creates an occupational disease presumption for frontline employees during a public health emergency for the purposes of workers' compensation. Etc.

(House Rules' Committee.)

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SSB 5425: Concerning extended benefits in the unemployment insurance system.
(House Rules' Committee.)

SSB 5254: Concerning the use of protective devices and equipment during a public health emergency.

(This bill was scheduled for Executive Session in House Appropriations April 1.)



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Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

Legislative Committees Meetings are scheduled to be held at the following times but are subject to change.

Up-to-date meeting schedules and agendas are available on the [State Legislature website](#).

Mondays

1:30–3:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Senate Hearing Room 1

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Tuesdays

8–10 a.m.
House Education
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

10:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Senate Hearing Room 1

Thursdays

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Fridays

8–10 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Senate Hearing Room 1

10–11 a.m.
House Education
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

Washington State Government
<http://www.access.wa.gov>

State Legislature
<http://www.leg.wa.gov>

Senate
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/Senate>

House of Representatives
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/House>

Legislative Committees
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/committeelisting.aspx>

Legislative Schedules
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/calendar.aspx>

Office of the Governor
<http://www.governor.wa.gov>

OSPI
<http://www.k12.wa.us>

TVW
<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 11, 2021
First Day of Session.

February 15, 2021
Last day to read in committee reports in house of origin, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

February 22, 2021
Last day to read in committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees in house of origin.

March 9, 2021
Last day to consider bills in house of origin (5 p.m.).

March 26, 2021
Last day to read in committee reports from opposite house, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

April 2, 2021
Last day to read in opposite house committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

April 11, 2021*
Last day to consider opposite house bills (5 p.m.) (except initiatives and alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session).

April 25, 2021
Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

*After the 91st day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, messages pertaining to amendments, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session may be considered.

Bill Watch

TWIO tracks critical education bills each week as they are introduced. Detailed bill information can be accessed by clicking on the bill number. The following is a list of the bills of highest interest to school administrators. A more comprehensive bill watch list is located on the [WASA website](#).

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1006	Immunization, declining	H HC/Wellness	Klippert
HB 1010	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	MacEwen
SHB 1016	Juneteenth	S Ways & Means	Morgan
HB 1023	Predesign requirements	S 2nd Reading	Steele
HB 1024	Sunshine committee/juveniles	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Springer
2SHB 1028	Residency teacher cert.	S Rules 2	Bergquist
HB 1029	Emergency orders and rules	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Walsh
HB 1032	TRS & SERS early retirement	H Appropriations	Harris
HB 1039	Bicycle & pedestrian travel	H Transportation	McCaslin
HB 1040	Retired school empl. health	H Appropriations	Dolan
ESHB 1056	Public meetings/emergencies	S Rules 2	Pollet
HB 1065	Epidemic, pandemic vaccines	H Health Care & Wellness	Eslick
HB 1066	Ed. service district boards	H Education	Stonier
HB 1067	State dinosaur	H Rules C	Morgan
E2SHB 1073	Paid leave coverage	S Ways & Means	Berry
2SHB 1076	Workplace violations/qui tam	S Ways & Means	Hansen
HB 1077	Federal Way school district	H Appropriations	Johnson
HB 1079	Charter schools time frame	H Education	Dolan
HB 1080 (ESSB 5083)	Capital Budget 2021–23	H Exec Action	Tharinger
HB 1081 (SSB 5084)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Exec Action	Tharinger
SHB 1085	Students w/seizure disorders	S 2nd RdConsCal	Kloba
HB 1087	Family/med leave continuity	S 2nd Reading	Berry
HB 1093 (SB 5091)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
SHB 1094 (SSB 5092)	Operating Budget	H Rules R	Ormsby
HB 1098 (ESSB 5061)	Unemployment insurance	H Labor & Workplace	Sells
ESHB 1113 (SB 5153)	School attendance	S Rules 2	Ortiz-Self
EHB 1121	Graduation reqs/emergency	Del to Gov	Santos
EHB 1131	Private schools/waiver	Del to Gov	Rude
E2SHB 1139	Lead in drinking water	S Ways & Means	Pollet

HB 1149	Public health education	H Education	Pollet
SHB 1153	Language access in schools	H Appropriations	Orwall
SHB 1156	Local elections	H Rules C	Harris-Talley
SHB 1162	High school graduation	S EL/K-12	Stonier
ESHB 1176	Student fines and fees	S Rules 2	Paul
HB 1180	Public testimony	H Local Govt	Kraft
HB 1182 (SB 5209)	Crisis response services	H Health Care & Wellness	Orwall
ESHB 1189 (2SSB 5211)	Tax increment financing	S 2nd Reading	Duerr
HB 1195 (SB 5443)	Charter school time frame	H Education	Dolan
SHB 1208	Learning assistance program	S 2nd Reading	Santos
HB 1212	Repair of electronics	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
ESHB 1214	K-12 safety & security serv.	S 2nd Reading	Senn
HB 1215	K-12 education scholarships	H Education	Kraft
SHB 1225	School-based health centers	S Ways & Means	Stonier
HB 1226	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1264 (SB 5274)	Equity impact statement	H Appropriations	Thai
HB 1270	Leadership skills grant prg.	H Appropriations	Young
ESHB 1273 (SB 5070)	Menstrual products/schools	S Ways & Means	Berg
E2SHB 1295	Institutional ed./release	S 2nd RdConsCal	Callan
SHB 1302	College in the high school	S Rules 2	Berg
HB 1305	Right to refuse vaccines	H Health Care & Wellness	Kraft
SHB 1306	School boards/bond training	H Rules C	Sells
HB 1308	Apprenticeship utilization	H Cap Budget	Riccelli
SHB 1309	Levy certification dates	S 2nd Reading	Eslick
HB 1317	Right to refuse/health	H Health Care & Wellness	Young
HB 1321 (SB 5114)	Reopening/public health	H Health Care & Wellness	MacEwen
SHB 1323	Long-term services trust	S 2nd Reading	Tharinger
ESHB 1329	Public meetings	S Rules 2	Wicks
SHB 1331	Early learning impact fees	S 2nd Reading	Harris-Talley
HB 1334	Appropriations/COVID-19	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
ESHB 1336	Public telecomm. service	S 2nd Reading	Hansen
HB 1338	School resources/COVID-19	H Civil R & Judiciary	Harris
SHB 1340	Pandemic task force	H Appropriations	Lovick

EHB 1342	Reduced-price lunch copays	S Rules 2	Berg
HB 1343	Unemployment ins./employers	H Labor & Workplace	Hoff
2SHB 1354	Suicide review teams	H Rules C	Mosbrucker
SHB 1356	Native American names, etc.	S 2nd Reading	Lekanoff
HB 1358	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
SHB 1363	Secondary trauma/K-12	S Rules 2	Ortiz-Self
E2SHB 1365	Schools/computers & devices	S Ways & Means	Gregerson
SHB 1366	In-person instruction	H Rules C	Caldier
HB 1367 (SB 5343)	Medicaid appropriations	C 5 L 21	Ormsby
ESHB 1368 (SB 5344)	Federal funding/COVID-19	C 3 L 21	Ormsby
ESHB 1370	Early learning fac. grants	S Rules 2	Callan
HB 1371	State property tax levies	H Finance	Sutherland
SHB 1373	Behavioral health/students	S 2nd RdConsCal	Callan
HB 1390	Athletic scholarship funding	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Walsh
HB 1396	US history & gov/high school	H Education	Dufault
HB 1404	Highly capable student prgs.	H Appropriations	Vick
ESHB 1410	Home foreclosure/taxes	S 2nd Reading	Volz
HB 1415	Skill center class size	H Appropriations	Paul
HB 1419	Certificated staff/factors	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1420	School empl/COVID-19 vaccine	H Health Care & Wellness	MacEwen
HB 1422	Sexual health ed./dates	H Education	MacEwen
ESHB 1426	K-12 continuing ed./equity	S 2nd Reading	Santos
HB 1440	Small wireless facilities	H Comm & Economic Dev.	Boehnke
HB 1442	Epidemic preparedness	H Health Care & Wellness	Chase
HB 1450	School computers/device tax	H Education	Gregerson
SHB 1451	ECEAP entitlement date	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 1452	Physical education credit	H Education	Mosbrucker
SHB 1453	Voters' pamphlets	H Rules R	Bergquist
ESHB 1457	Broadband/limited highways	S Rules 2	Wylie
2SHB 1460	Telecommunications access	H Rules C	Gregerson
HB 1466	Outdoor education	H Appropriations	Rule
ESHB 1476	Enrollment declines/OSPI	S Rules 2	Dolan
HB 1481	School employees/firearms	H Civil R & Judiciary	Chase

SHB 1484	Building mapping system	S Rules 2	Dolan
HB 1500	School district audits	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 1519	Levy shifts/court rulings	H Finance	Paul
HB 1536	Regional apprenticeship prgs	H Education	
HB 1544	Ag., food, nat. resource ed.	H Education	Klippert
HB 1553 (SB 5473)	“Open safe, open now” plan	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	MacEwen
HB 1555	Freedom in education	H Education	Chase
HB 1556	School athletics/eligibility	H Education	Chase
HB 1557	Gubernatorial proclamations	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	MacEwen
HB 1563	Gubernatorial orders/relief	H Civil R & Judiciary	Young
HJR 4200	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4203	2/3rd vote for tax increases	H Finance	Sutherland
HJR 4206	K–12 education funding	H Appropriations	Chase
SSB 5013	Local redistricting deadline	H Passed 3rd	Hunt
SB 5017	School district procurement	H Exec Action	Wellman
SB 5021	Retirement benefits/furlough	Del to Gov	Hunt
SSB 5030	School counseling programs	H Rules R	Mullet
SB 5037	School opening metrics	S EL/K–12	Braun
SB 5043	School employee housing	H Cap Budget	Salomon
ESSB 5044	Schools/equity training	H Appropriations	Das
ESSB 5061 (HB 1098)	Unemployment insurance	C 2 L 21	Keiser
SB 5070 (ESHB 1273)	Menstrual products/schools	S EL/K–12	Rivers
SSB 5080	Youth ed. programming funds	H Rules R	Carlyle
ESSB 5083 (HB 1080)	Capital Budget 2021–23	S Passed 3rd	Frockt
SSB 5084 (HB 1081)	State gen. obligation bonds	S 2nd Reading	Frockt
SB 5091 (HB 1093)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SSB 5092 (SHB 1094)	Operating Budget	S 2nd Reading	Rolfes
ESSB 5096	Capital gains tax	H Finance	Robinson
ESSB 5097	Paid leave coverage	H Appropriations	Robinson
SSB 5105	Office of equity task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5110	Telecommunications companies	S Environment, Energy & Tech.	Ericksen
SB 5111	Public employee independence	S State Govt & Elections	Ericksen
SB 5114 (HB 1321)	Reopening/public health	S State Govt & Elections	Braun

ESSB 5115	Health emergency/labor	H Rules R	Keiser
E2SSB 5128	Student transportation funds	H Rules R	Wellman
SSB 5129	Vapor & tobacco/minors	S Rules X	Saldana
SSB 5130	Personnel files & discipline	S Rules X	Kuderer
SB 5144	COVID-19 vaccine, declining	S Health & Long Term Care	Ericksen
2SSB 5147	Learning stabilization, etc.	S 2nd Reading	Hawkins
SSB 5151	Foster care & child care	H Appropriations	Wilson
SB 5153 (ESHB 1113)	School attendance	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5156	Budget stabilization approps	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5161	Teaching tribal history, etc	S Rules X	Wellman
SB 5162	Unanticipated revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5171	Unemployment insurance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SSB 5181	Low-income school districts	H Education	Honeyford
SB 5184	K-12 foster care contact	H Rules R	Nobles
SB 5197	Unemp. contributions/wages	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Aff.	Schoesler
SB 5200	Scholarships/tax credit	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5202	School depreciation subfunds	H Rules R	Schoesler
SB 5205	K-12 education vouchers	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5208	Public records fees/approval	S State Govt & Elections	Wilson
SB 5209 (HB 1182)	Crisis response services	S Behavioral Health	Dhingra
2SSB 5211 (ESHB 1189)	Tax increment financing	S Rules X	Frockt
SB 5216	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
SB 5223	Motor vehicles sales tax use	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5242	Media literacy & digital cit	H Appropriations	Lias
SSB 5249	Mastery-based learning	H Appropriations	Wellman
SB 5252	School consultation/tribes	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5254	Protective devices/health	H Appropriations	Salomon
SB 5257	School levy exemption	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SB 5264	Chinese American history	S Rules X	Wagoner
2SSB 5265	Bridge year pilot program	H Appropriations	Hunt
SB 5274 (SHB 1264)	Equity impact statement	S State Govt & Elections	Hasegawa
SB 5277	Early achievers prg/suspend	S EL/K-12	Short
SB 5289	Senior citizens/prop. taxes	S Ways & Means	Fortunato

SB 5299	Computer science/HS grad.	H Rules R	Wellman
SB 5322	SEBB & PEBB dual enrollment	Del to Gov	Robinson
SSB 5326	School bus driver benefits	S Rules X	Robinson
2SSB 5327	Youth safety tip line	H Rules R	Brown
SB 5334	Levy authorization info.	S EL/K-12	Dozier
SSB 5340	School board director qualif	S Rules X	Salomon
SB 5343 (HB 1367)	Medicaid appropriations	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5344 (ESHB 1368)	Federal funding/COVID-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5352	Retirement system opt-out	H Appropriations	Braun
ESSB 5357	Capital broadband program	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
SB 5359	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5366 (SHB 1103)	Building materials	S State Govt & Elections	Stanford
SB 5374	Political systems/K-12 study	S EL/K-12	Honeyford
SSB 5376	Education ombuds awareness	H Rules R	Wilson
2SSB 5383	Public telecomm. services	H Appropriations	Wellman
SB 5386	School district elections	S Ways & Means	Randall
SB 5389	Computer science teaching	S Ways & Means	Wellman
ESSB 5439	Broadband/state highways	H Exec Action	Saldana
SB 5442	Superintendent salaries	S EL/K-12	Van De Wege
SB 5443 (HB 1195)	Charter school time frame	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5449	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	King
SB 5450	Native American names, etc.	S EL/K-12	Ericksen
SB 5451	Operating Budget	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5453	Retirement plans 1 & 2	S Ways & Means	Schoesler
SB 5464	In-person learning option	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5466	Sales tax/transp. projects	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5473 (HB 1553)	“Open safe, open now” plan	S State Govt & Elections	Brown
SJR 8204	School district bond voting	S Ways & Means	Randall
SJR 8207	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
SJR 8208	Car purchase taxes	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SCR 8400	Special legislative session	S State Govt & Elections	Ericksen