



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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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.

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This Week in Review

In this fifth week of the 2022 Session, the Legislature has passed its half-way mark. Additionally, the Legislature’s second self-imposed [cut-off deadline](#) arrived. Following the February 3 house of origin policy committee cut-off last week, the house of origin fiscal committee cut-off arrived on Monday, February 7. Bills failing to be adopted by these dates are technically now dead. The next gate that bills must pass is the February 15 house of origin cut-off. All House bills must be out of the House and all Senate bills must be out of the Senate by 5:00 p.m. next Tuesday to remain alive. Remember, budget bills and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB), however, are exempt from these early cut-offs—and, of course, no bill is truly dead until the gavel bangs to close this session.

With about 2,500 bills floating around the Legislature, the cut-off dates become a quick and easy way to “separate the wheat from the chaff,” allowing legislators to narrow their focus on higher priority bills. There are still multiple cut-off dates remaining and as each deadline is passed, the number of bills will continue to dwindle.

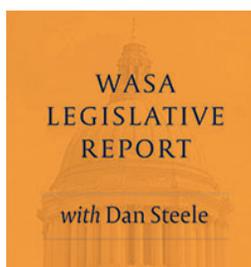
Following the house of origin cut-off last Thursday, the fiscal committees, in particular the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Ways & Means Committee, jumped into high gear for lengthy hearings on Friday, Saturday, and Monday. Among the many bills heard and/or adopted by the committees were K–12 education bills of interest, along with our 2022 priority bills.

On Friday, after last week’s *TWIO* was produced, the House Appropriations Committee heard [HB 1878](#), expanding participation in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). As we have discussed before, CEP would expand the number of school districts that would be required to participate in CEP, which was first adopted in 2020 ([HB 2660](#)). CEP, which is a part of the federal Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act, provides an alternative to household applications for Free or Reduced-Price Meals (FRPM) by allowing schools with high numbers of low-income students to serve free meals to ALL students. Under the program, a school, group of schools, or school district is eligible for CEP if at least 40 percent of its students are identified as eligible for free meals through means other than household applications, such as: students directly certified through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and foster, homeless, and migrant students. The percentage of eligible students identified without using household applications is known as the Identified Student Percentage (or ISP). In the 2021–22 school year, 490 Washington schools met the ISP requirements and participated in CEP.

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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HB 1878 would expand the Community Eligibility Provision mandatory participation requirements to all public schools with an ISP of 40 percent, or lower if permitted by federal law, rather than only schools with students in or below grade eight and an ISP of at least 62.5 percent (current law requirement; schools with an ISP of 40 percent are simply “eligible”). The bill also requires school districts, to the extent practicable, to group schools for the purpose of maximizing the number of schools eligible to participate in CEP. Finally, the bill includes a null and void clause if funding for the bill is not provided in the Operating Budget.

There remain some concerns with the bill; however, the sponsor, Representative Marcus Riccelli (D-Spokane), has been very open to talking about those concerns. Among others, he has worked closely with OSPI and the Washington School Nutrition Association and the bill is being broadly supported. We will continue to keep a close eye on this bill.

Following Friday’s public hearing, the House Appropriations Committee adopted the bill on Saturday. Prior to passage, an emergency clause (making the bill’s provisions effective immediately upon being signed) was added. The amended HB 1878 was adopted by the full House last night, with a vote of 93–3. The bill’s Senate companion, [SB 5798](#), was heard and adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee but died without action in the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

Somewhat linked to HB 1878 is [HB 1833](#). HB 1833, which was adopted by the full House (92–4) immediately after HB 1878, would require OSPI to initiate and oversee the development and implementation of a statewide electronic repository of household income information that is required for a student’s enrollment in, or eligibility for, the National School Lunch Program or the School Breakfast Program. It is loosely linked to HB 1878 because schools participating in CEP are prohibited from collecting Free and Reduced-Price Meal applications. Because CEP schools do not collect family income information through household applications, they must use an alternate method to collect the needed annual data.

On Saturday, two education bills of interest were adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee. [SB 5487](#), following a public hearing on January 31, was adopted by the Committee. The bill, as we have discussed before, is Senator Brad Hawkins’ (R-East Wenatchee) effort to provide an incentive to small school districts that choose to voluntarily consolidate. If school districts voluntarily consolidate (which they are currently allowed to do), the resulting district would be eligible for a ten percent “bonus” in funding from the School Construction Assistance Program. The incentive would last for ten years. In order to be eligible for the construction bonus, at least one of the consolidated districts must have fewer than 1,000 students prior to the consolidation.

There continues to be a lack of enthusiasm about this bill, yet it continues to move. Last night, the bill was acted upon by the full Senate. In debate, only Sen. Hawkins, as sponsor, and Senator Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island), spoke on behalf of the bill. Hawkins, as he has all session, discussed his concerns that school districts receive, on average, about \$14,000 per student, while small school districts receive and spend much more, “some \$24,000 or \$26,000 per student.” Once again he failed to put those numbers in context—likely because he does not understand the reasons for that higher level of apportionment. Fortunately, he did not use his standard line about the lack of efficiencies, although it was implied.

What was more disappointing than Sen. Hawkins supporting his own bill (it is obvious he supports the issue, or he would not have introduced the bill), was the defense provided by Sen. Wellman—one of our major champions, and one of the few legislators that really does understand K–12 and K–12 funding. She stated that this issue was important to discuss (which we have publicly agreed), and noted that small school districts do not have the economy of scale that larger districts enjoy (a point we continue to make), even though they have required and/or fixed costs

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to provide a basic education (another point we have made). Then, however, she used those points to note the lack of opportunity some of our small school districts provide and urged her colleagues to support the bill.

While no Senators spoke against the bill in either the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee or the Senate Ways & Means Committee, there was debate on the Senate Floor. Senator Perry Dozier (R-Waitsburg) expressed his concerns about what consolidation would do to the communities where our small school districts sit. He noted that the school is often “what binds the community together” and the loss of students and/or the loss of schools to another community would be detrimental. Senator Mark Schoesler’s (R-Ritzville) comments were even more pointed. First, he expressed his concerns that the bill implies there are no efficiencies in small school districts (in fact, the bill language states the purpose of the bill is to “encourage efficient administration in the delivery of K–12 education...”). He mentioned just a few of the current efforts to efficiently and wisely use state funds, including small districts sharing superintendents or principals and sharing bus maintenance. He also noted small school districts’ use of co-op programs to further share costs (and be more efficient). Sen. Schoesler also added one piece of data in support of small school districts: student dropout rates. Evidence has shown that small school districts have little-to-no students dropping out—which saves the state money in the end. He questioned how much the state spends over a person’s lifetime because they dropped out of school. Finally, he said this one piece of data proved the value of small school districts and asked his colleagues to reject the bill. Ultimately, the bill was adopted with a vote of 40–9. It now moves to the House for action.

The second education-related bill adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Saturday was [SB 5933](#), which would establish a School Seismic Safety Grant program for school districts for remediation of seismic or tsunami hazards in qualifying buildings. Buildings considered to be qualifying must be located in high seismic hazard areas and must have been built prior to 1998, and must not have received a seismic retrofit to 2005 seismic standards. The original bill would have provided \$500 million in General Obligation bonds to finance the program—and, therefore, would have been subject to a public referendum. Prior to adopting the bill, the bonding provisions (and the proposed funding) were stripped from the bill. We have been told there is a commitment to provide additional funding in the 2022 Supplemental Capital Budget; however, it will obviously be significantly less than the \$500 million originally proposed. SB 5933 was also adopted by the full Senate last night, with a unanimous vote.

Education Priorities Update

Along with the K–12 issues above, all six of the bills that comprise the “Big Three” issues (staffing allocations; enrollment stabilization; pupil transportation) continue to have positive momentum and have passed through the first two cut-off deadlines. Let’s review the progress made through this week.

Staffing Allocations.

Last week, [HB 1664](#) was moved out of the House Appropriations Committee. Remember, the original version of this bill would have implemented Superintendent Reykdal’s [budget request](#) to fully fund school nurses over three years, along with flexibility to use new allocations for staff within a new category of “Physical, Social, and Emotional Support Staff” (specifically defined as nurses, social workers, psychologists, counselors, classified staff providing student and staff safety, and parent involvement coordinators). [As adopted](#) by the House Education Committee, the bill was expanded to fund enhanced staffing allocations for Physical, Social, and Emotional Support Staff in Fiscal Year 2023 (that is, the 2022–23 School Year). The updated allocations essentially mirrored SB 5595, which as originally introduced would have implemented Governor Inslee’s [budget request](#).

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Four other key amendments were made in the House Education Committee:

1. Current law defines guidance counselors as serving “a function that includes parent outreach and graduation advising.” “Guidance counselors” were renamed as simply “counselors” to ensure they fit within the scope of Physical, Social, and Emotional Support Staff.
2. Additional language was added requiring each public school to have “at least one school nurse and one counselor on site, dedicated to serving the students of that public school.”
3. OSPI is directed to adopt rules that require school districts to prioritize funding allocated for Physical, Social, and Emotional Support Staff who hold a valid Educational Staff Associate certificate appropriate for the provider’s role.
4. An accountability mechanism was also added, requiring OSPI to submit to the Legislature four biennial reports analyzing the implementation of the allocation provisions, including comparing allocated staffing units to actual staffing levels, trends related to employed staff and contracted staff, and the percentage of staff with a valid Educational Staff Associate certificate.

The amended HB 1664 was heard in the House Appropriations Committee last Tuesday and adopted last Thursday. Three major [amendments](#) were adopted prior to passage:

1. Rather than implementing enhanced staffing allocations in 2022–23, the increases are phased in over three school years (2022–23 to 2024–25).
2. While the House Education Committee amendment renaming “guidance counselors” as “counselors” was maintained, the requirement that schools have at least one nurse and one counselor on site was stripped.
3. The final amendment was a “null and void” clause, meaning if funding is not provided in the Operating Budget, the bill is void. In the House Appropriations Committee this is standard operating procedure; most bills passing through this gate receive a null and void clause.

Last night, the full House acted on HB 1664. Two amendments were attempted prior to passage. After the “one nurse and one counselor” amendment was eliminated, the sponsor, Representative Jim Walsh (R-Aberdeen), tried two other options. The [first](#) would have required school districts with at least 500 students to assign a NURSE to each school. The amendment clarified that if enhanced allocations for Physical, Social, and Emotional Support Staff are not sufficient to fund one nurse per school, then the Operating Budget must provide additional funding sufficient to meet this requirement. The [second](#) took the same approach with counselors. It would have required school districts with at least 500 students to assign a COUNSELOR to each school. The amendment clarified that if enhanced allocations for Physical, Social, and Emotional Support Staff are not sufficient to fund one counselor per school, then the Operating Budget must provide additional funding sufficient to meet this requirement.

HB 1664, in the same [form as approved](#) by the House Appropriations Committee, was adopted with a vote of 73–23 and moves to the Senate.

The Senate version of staffing allocations, [SB 5595](#), started through the process with enhanced allocations for “Physical, Social, and Emotional Support Staff” (defined as nurses, social workers, psychologists, counselors, classified staff providing student and staff safety, and parent involvement coordinators); however, it has been adjusted as well. As adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on January 17, [two changes](#) were made:

1. Similar to HB 1664, “Guidance Counselors” were renamed as “School Counselors” with a clarification that they address “academic, career development, and social and emotional needs” to ensure they fit within the Physical, Social, and Emotional Support Staff category.

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2. Understanding that finding the appropriate staff to fully utilize the new allocations, language is adjusted to specifically allow school districts to use new allocations for salaries and benefits of contracted employees to serve as Physical, Social, and Emotional Support Staff.

SB 5595 was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee last week and adopted on Monday. One additional amendment was tacked onto the previously amended bill. It adds an [intent section](#) and specifically notes:

Therefore, the Legislature intends to provide increased allocations to school districts *exclusively for the use of support staff salaries and benefits*. The Legislature hopes that this enhanced state funding will allow school districts to redirect local levy dollars previously spent on these positions to address learning loss resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic or to hire additional physical, social, and emotional support staff...[emphasis added].

SB 5595 continues to reside in the Senate Rules Committee waiting to be acted upon by the full Senate. It appears that HB 1664 will be the vehicle to move this issue. If so, there is a good chance SB 5595 will not move from the Senate, especially given that HB 1664 has already passed the House and awaits action in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee.

Enrollment Stabilization.

[SB 5563](#), providing for enrollment stabilization funding for districts that have continued enrollment declines, continues to progress. As introduced and adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, the bill includes two major provisions. The bill would:

1. provide enrollment stabilization funding in the 2021–22 School Year if a school district’s combined state revenue generated in the 2021–22 School Year is less than what its combined state revenue would be using 2019–20 enrollment amounts; and
2. allow the use of 2019–20 enrollment values (rather than “prior year”) to calculate levy limits in the 2023 and 2024 Calendar Years and to calculate Local Effort Assistance (LEA) in the 2022 and 2023 Calendar Years.

We are pleased this bill (and [HB 1590](#)) continues to move; however, it is important to remember that the bill’s first provision will likely go away (see below) and the conversation will shift to a budget decision. The second provision dealing with levy lids and LEA calculations, however, cannot be addressed in the budget and must have legislation that amends current statutes.

Last week, SB 5563 was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee and was adopted on Monday. Prior to passage, the bill was [amended](#) in three ways:

1. Enrollment stabilization funding would provide 50 percent of a district’s enrollment decline, rather than completely backfilling losses. For the last couple of weeks, we have been hearing that budget-writers are concerned about providing a second round (on top of funding last year) of enrollment stabilization funding and there was the likelihood that we would not receive a full allotment. This 50 percent backfill can still be adjusted; however, it provides a clue about what budget-writers are thinking as their behind-the-scenes budget conversations have already begun.
2. Provisions to maintain levy capacity is limited to the 2023 Calendar Year, rather than the original two year support, 2023 and 2024 Calendar Years.
3. The bill’s [intent section](#) was revised to specifically clarify the Legislature’s intent that enrollment stabilization funding will not be provided in the future.

Many legislators reject the notion that school districts are experiencing a short-term dip in enrollment due to the ongoing pandemic and believe the current enrollment

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decline is a trend. Opposing legislators complain about funding “ghost” students and argue that school districts need to reset their budgets and staffing to a new reality. Unfortunately, even if this is true, resetting budgets and staffing mid-year is complex. Districts relied on state caseload forecasts and legislative appropriations in adopting budgets and staffing plans. Districts are locked into staffing contracts and cannot lay teachers off mid-year. If expected apportionment payments are not made, programs will have to be reduced—further negatively impacting students.

SB 5563 is in the Senate Rules Committee awaiting action by the full Senate.

[HB 1590](#), the House companion to SB 5563, laid dormant in the House Appropriations Committee until it was added late to Saturday’s public hearing agenda. Following the hearing, the bill was quickly adopted by the Committee on Monday. Prior to being adopted, however, the bill received a [major revision](#). Section 2 of the bill was completely stripped out of the bill. Section 2 is the section which contained the language providing enrollment stabilization funding. As noted above (and in previous *TWIO*’s), this action was expected. Similar to last year’s enrollment stabilization bill ([HB 1476](#)), the strategy was to introduce the language in order for the issue to be heard publicly—and used as a vehicle to discuss the issue with legislators—then move the discussion to the budget. So, again, do not panic; this was expected. Legislators, however, must still be contacted to ensure the issue sticks in the budget.

It is important to remember as well that the other major provisions—regarding levy capacity and LEA calculations—remain alive with the bill as it moves. The Committee also tacked on its traditional [“null and void”](#) clause before ultimately adopting the bill.

HB 1590 has been added to the House Floor Calendar and awaits action by the full House.

It should be noted that it is understood that the enrollment stabilization funding contemplated by SB 5563/HB 1590—or in the 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget—will not assist every district. About 230 of our 295 districts however continue to have declines in enrollment and this funding will keep them afloat for the remainder of the school year. See the estimated breakdown of enrollment stabilization [funding by district](#).

Last year, in addition to the enrollment stabilization funding, the Legislature provided additional funding to ensure school districts received at least \$500 per pupil for COVID relief, when combined with federal relief funds (ESSER I, II, and III). There is a growing conversation about providing supplemental funds, again, potentially at \$1,500 per pupil. We will get a clearer picture about how real this may be when we see legislative budget proposals in a week or two.

Pupil Transportation.

A long-time priority of the education community is finally getting some traction. The current funding formula for pupil transportation (STARS) simply does not work for most districts. This past summer, most of the education associations included a pupil transportation fix on our legislative platforms. Bills were introduced and they have momentum; however, the hoped-for success this year is just an initial step in a longer journey. This first step will put us on the path to fully updating the current STARS model, so funding is predictable, transparent, and adequate.

[HB 1808](#) is far ahead of any of our other priority bills. It passed out of the House Appropriations Committee three weeks ago and was adopted by the full House ten days ago. The bill requires school districts to report transportation expenditures for transporting our most vulnerable students, including students that are homeless, in foster care, or are receiving special education. OSPI, in turn, is required to reimburse 100 percent of school district costs for transporting these special passengers. If special passenger costs exceed 105 percent of the state average cost per special passenger, it triggers a required review from the State Auditor’s Office. Finally,

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OSPI is required to provide to the Legislature an analysis of school districts' transportation costs and allocations.

As noted, HB 1808 passed out of the full House on February 2, with a 95–1 vote. It awaits action in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee.

The Senate version of the bill, [SB 5581](#), is not an identical companion; however, the core pieces of the bill are substantially similar. The bill was heard last week in the Senate Ways & Means Committee and was adopted on Monday. Prior to passing the bill, the Committee made two changes. There were growing concerns that the new reporting requirements and the audit requirements could be burdensome to small school districts, so amendments were provided to address those concerns. These are the two changes:

1. The [reporting requirements](#) are clarified and OSPI is required to implement rules that streamline reporting for small school districts.
2. The bill's [audit requirements](#) are also clarified that audits will be triggered if a school district's reimbursement exceeds an average per pupil amount in similarly geographically sized school districts.

SB 5581, as adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee, passed by the full Senate last night with a unanimous vote. It now heads to the House. It was originally understood that the House bill would be the vehicle for this issue; however, now that both bills have moved to their opposite house it is unclear if that will still hold.

Other issues

Simple Majority—Bonds.

Last week, we discussed [HJR 4200/HB 1226](#), authorizing the simple majority approval of school district bonds. In the last House Education Committee before the policy committee cut-off, HJR 4200 (constitutional amendment) and HB 1226 (implementation bill) were adopted by the Committee. We noted that the issue was quickly scheduled for a public hearing and executive action on Monday in the House Capital Budget Committee.

As planned, HJR 4200/HB 1226 were heard on Monday morning; however, the issue was never moved to an executive session. As a constitutional amendment, HJR 4200 needed a 2/3rds approval by both houses, and it was clear there would be rough waters ahead (with a likely failure to reach the necessary 66 votes in the House); however, we had hoped to be able to keep the conversation alive for a while longer. Failing to move out of the House Capital Budget Committee by Monday's cut-off, the bill(s) is presumed dead. As always, bills can be revived, but this isn't a candidate for resuscitation. We will be back in 2023.

Prejudgment Interest.

[SB 5155](#) would have interest on judgments begin to accrue from the date on which the cause of action occurred, rather than from the date a verdict is handed down. The original version of the bill would have made this change for individuals, entities, and public agencies—including school districts. Prior to passing the Senate, the bill was amended to remove public agencies from the bill. If the bill were to pass in its current form, we would be fine. Unfortunately, there is an effort to reintroduce public agencies to the bill, so we continue to be active in the discussion.

The bill has been scheduled for a public hearing in the **House Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee on Wednesday, February 16**. This is one of those issues that needs some strong testimony and/or contacts with your local legislators. (For specific details and some talking points, see the [January 28 issue of TWIO](#)—page 3.) As we have discussed before, you can sign up to simply state your position on a bill in Committee; however, this one is a bit trickier. As noted, in the bill's current form, we don't really have a position on the bill and only stating your position could be confusing: do you sign in “con,” even though the current bill doesn't impact K–12? Or do you sign in “pro,” even though the bill could

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be amended again to re-add school districts? Then you would be on record as supporting the bill. For this bill, we would encourage you to sign in to testify—or you can take the easy route and provide written comments. The message can be short and simple. For example, “I am concerned about the potential negative impacts of the prejudgment provisions in SB 5155; however, in its current form, I am neutral on the bill. If you move the bill, I encourage you to continue to exclude public agencies—in particular, school districts—from the SB 5155.” You can probably be more eloquent than that, but hopefully you understand the message.

Budget Update

Operating Budget.

As we have noted previously, the Economic & Revenue Forecast Council will release its first quarterly updated revenue forecast on [Wednesday, February 16](#). Given the news from the February 3 [Economic Review](#) and continued positive (above forecast) monthly revenue collections, the revenue forecast is expected to reveal even more resources for the Legislature as they craft a 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget. The release of the revenue update is usually the trigger for legislative budget proposals. We have heard legislators may unveil initial proposals as early as Thursday, February 17 (the day after the forecast) and as late as Monday or Tuesday, February 21 or 22. Regardless of the release date, it will certainly be soon—and we will provide details as quickly as we can.

The House and Senate alternate each biennium as the body to initiate the budget process. This biennium it is the Senate’s turn to go first; however, as we have discussed before, last year tradition went out the window: the Senate and House released Transportation Budgets at the same time; the House jumped in front of the Senate in releasing a Capital Construction Budget; and the Senate’s Operating Budget was released first—although the House released its Operating Budget the same day, just a few hours after the Senate release. Regardless of which body starts the process, proposals will be released soon.

Transportation Budget.

Normally, the Transportation Budget does not directly impact K–12 education, apart from some safe routes to schools money; however, the discussion of a Transportation Budget can certainly have a major indirect impact. This year’s package appears to have a greater direct impact than we usually see—and a much greater indirect impact, as well.

First, remember that the 2021 Legislature was unable to come to terms on a full 2021–23 Transportation Budget. Instead, they adopted a “bare-bones” or “skinny” budget, which did not include a revenue package to provide for a more robust budget. Transportation budget-writers continued to discuss a full transportation-and-revenue package throughout the interim. A package never came together and even if they made progress, an unexpected wrench was thrown in the works. Then-Senator Steve Hobbs, Chair of the Senate Transportation Committee, and the Transportation Budget lead for the Senate Democrats, resigned his seat when he was tapped by Governor Inslee to replace outgoing Secretary of State Kim Wyman.

House and Senate Democrats were finally able to cobble together a full transportation package and released it earlier this week, as [SB 5974/HB 2119](#) and [SB 5975/HB 2118](#). It is a \$16.8 billion, 16-year, broad-ranging proposal, which includes a necessary revenue package. In terms of revenue, \$5.4 billion comes from carbon taxes on refineries; \$3.4 billion comes from the federal Infrastructure and Jobs Act, adopted by Congress in November; \$2.0 billion from a six-cent gas tax on fuel exported to states with lower gas tax rates than Washington; \$2.4 billion in various fees (license plates, enhanced driver’s licenses, dealer permits, etc); and almost \$1.0 billion in existing bond authority.

If you do the math, you will see a multi-billion gap between the total spending and the proposed revenues. That gap is filled with \$2.0 billion from the state’s General Fund and another \$400 million in sales and use tax revenues on new transportation

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projects—funding that normally would be deposited in the state’s General Fund. Another General Fund loss comes from a sales tax on electric vehicle fuel cells. Currently, funds from the electric vehicle account must be used to backfill the loss of this revenue to the General Fund; the transportation package eliminates this backfill, costing the General Fund \$80.0 million. The \$2.0 billion is one-time funding, while the \$400 million loss to the General Fund would be approximately \$31 million a year from Fiscal Year 2026 to Fiscal Year 2038.

Even if you remove \$2.0 billion from the General Fund, there is still a substantial “surplus.” Unfortunately, the competition for that surplus is fierce and deducting \$2.0 billion from the pie will have a huge impact. It is unknown what kind of changes in Operating Budget decision-making will occur. What if, for example, budget-writers had planned on saving \$3.0 billion of their available revenues? Does the \$2.0 billion transfer alter their plans and they save only \$1.0 billion—or will that number remain firm, while the \$2.0 billion comes from proposed spending? Regardless, every dollar that leaves the General Fund is one less dollar we can’t access—and \$2.0 billion is a major loss, even given a \$60.0 billion overall budget.

Miscellaneous education-related items in the proposed Transportation package:

- \$290.0 million—New safe routes to schools grants.
- \$216.0 million—A statewide school-based bicycle education grant program, supporting two programs: an elementary and middle school program; and a junior high and high school aged youth program to develop the skills and street safety knowledge to be more confident bicyclists for transportation and/or recreation.
 - Partner schools in the elementary and middle school program would receive in-school bike and pedestrian safety education curriculum, materials, equipment guidance and consultation, and physical education teacher trainings. Selected school districts would receive and maintain a fleet of bicycles for the youth in the program.
 - Partner organizations (including schools, community-based organizations, housing authorities) in the junior high/high school program would receive education curriculum, materials, equipment guidance and consultation, and initial instructor/volunteer training, as well as ongoing support.
- School speed zone cameras would be expanded to include “school walk areas.”
- A new Interagency Electric Vehicle Coordinating Council would be created to, among other things, develop a statewide transportation electrification strategy to ensure market and infrastructure readiness for all new vehicle sales. An OSPI representative would have a seat on the Council.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

With the fiscal deadline passing on Monday, AEA watched our priority bills move to floor action.

[2SSB 5595](#), prototypical school formulas for physical, social, and emotional support, is an AEA priority as this funding formula needs to be updated. This bill would begin to update the formulas, starting with physical, social, and emotional support staff. At time of this writing, it remains in the Senate Rules Committee.

[SB 5933](#), school safety seismic grant program, calls for OSPI to issue grants to qualifying schools to improve their structures to withstand both earthquakes and tsunamis. Originally it was called for \$500 million outside of the debt limit and decided by the people next November. That language was replaced in the Senate

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Ways & Means Committee on February 4, and now the bill would be funded in the 2022–23 Supplemental Capital Budget. On Wednesday, it passed 49–0 out of the Senate, and now goes to the House.

On Thursday, the Senate passed by a vote of 49–0, [SSB 5581](#), **pupil transportation allocations**, provides funding the pupil transportation for special education, homeless, and foster care students.

Also, on Thursday, the House passed by a vote of 93–3, [SHB 1878](#), **increasing public school participation in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)**, a USDA program that allows qualifying low-income students to eat school meals for free. The bill’s fiscal note calls for a \$21.5 million annual allocation through OSPI to school districts, as the latter needs to be kept financially whole. In addition, Rep. Pat Sullivan sponsored an amendment in the House Appropriations Committee that inserts an emergency clause in the bill. This amendment will ensure qualifying districts have sufficient time to join the CEP program for SY 2022–23 by USDA’s June 30 deadline.

In addition, on Thursday, the House passed [HB 1833](#), **electronic meal application for free/reduced lunch students**, by a vote of 93–3. WSNA has been working with Rep. Berg on this bill during the interim, and, if passed by the Legislature, will streamline this meal application process.

Finally on Thursday, the House passed by a vote of 73–23, [2SHB 1664](#), a similar bill to 2SSB 5595. This bill would begin to update the prototypical school funding formulas, starting with physical, social, and emotional support staff. Such support is especially necessary as schools transition to full-time in-person instruction.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“I love argument, I love debate. I don’t expect anyone just to sit there and agree with me, that’s not their job.”

Margaret Thatcher

Each chamber is now engaged in floor sessions deciding the fate of various bills. Committee action is at a minimum. The next critical deadline is February 15 when bills need to be out of their house of origin and committee hearings restart.

As an annual reminder, no bill is ever ‘dead’ until Sine Die, and any bill deemed ‘necessary to implement the budget’ (NTIB) remains alive until the bitter end.

Below is a brief report on selected bills that are still ‘alive’ noting the caveat above. Because of the speed as legislators race to meet cut-off dates, the irregularly scheduled floor actions, and the deadline of this report, the status of some bills may change.

Just an FYI. A reminder that many bills sitting in Rules’ Committees and/or on the floor calendars of each chamber never move beyond those positions and they ‘die’.

Retirement Related Proposals

[ESHB 1699](#): Permitting individuals retired from the Public Employees’ Retirement System, the Teachers’ Retirement System, and the School Employees’ Retirement System additional opportunities to work for a school district for up to 1,040 hours per school year while in receipt of pension benefits until July 1, 2025. An

This Week in Olympia:
Week 5, February 7–11, 2022

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emergency clause was added and the bill was amended on the floor that adds that retirees that retired from service before January 1, 2022, and that work for a school district with fewer than 2,000 students may continue to receive pension payments for up to 1,040 hours per school year until July 1, 2025, if employed as a district superintendent or an in-school administrator.

****Comment:* This bill as amended passed the House 93/3/2 and was moved to the Senate Ways & Means Committee for scheduling for a public hearing.

HB 1721/SB 5676: Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 1 and the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1.

Summary: This bill would provide a three percent increase not to exceed \$110/month for TRS1/PERS1 Plan retirees.

Comment: Although this bill is on the floor calendar, it appears that SB 5676 below will be the vehicle for further action.

SB 5676/HB 1721: Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 1 and the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1.

Summary: SB 5676 was passed by the Senate 47/0/2 and has been sent to the House Appropriations Committee awaiting scheduling.

EHB 1752: Adding a Roth option to deferred compensation plans.

Comment: Passed the House 96/0 and has been sent to the Senate Ways & Means Committee for scheduling. It contains a 'null and void' provision subject to funding in the budget.

HB 1804: Concerning interruptive military service credit for members of the state retirement systems.

Comment: This bill expands the definition of veteran for purposes of veterans' benefits in state pension systems, legal assistance, scoring criteria on civil service exams, and other programs, to include members that were awarded an expeditionary medal. It passed the House 96/0 and has been sent to the Senate Ways & Means Committee for scheduling.

Potential Fiscal (\$\$) Impact (Often, Unfunded) to Districts

HB 1486: Concerning qualifications for unemployment insurance when an individual voluntarily leaves work.

Comment: The Rules Committee was relieved of further consideration and this bill was moved to the floor calendar awaiting action.

HB 1613: Concerning shared reporting responsibilities for both the paid family and medical leave and the long-term services and supports trust programs to clarify that information collected from employer reports shall remain private.

Comment: This bill passed the House 86/9 and was sent to the Senate.

HB 1617: Aligning state and school holidays. The Legislature intends to clarify that Juneteenth, like all other state legal holidays, is a school holiday on which school may not be taught.

Comment: This bill passed the House 88/8/2 and is scheduled for a public hearing on February 16 before the Senate Education Committee.

SHB 1644: Expands allowable uses of school districts' transportation vehicle funds to include purchase, installation, and repair of vehicle charging stations and other zero-emission fueling stations, and feasibility studies to transition to electric or zero-emission vehicles for pupil transportation.

Comment: This bill passed the House 88/8 and has been sent to the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

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SHB 1732: This bill delays the start date for the premium assessments under the Long-Term Services and Supports Trust Program (LTSS Trust Program) from January 1, 2022, to July 1, 2023. Delays the date benefits become available under the LTSS Trust Program from January 1, 2025, to July 1, 2026. Allows individuals born before January 1, 1968, who do not meet the LTSS Trust Program's vesting requirements, to receive partial benefits based on the number of years of premium payments. Requires employers to refund employees any LTSS Trust premiums collected before July 1, 2023.

Comment: This bill has been signed by the governor, effective January 27, 2022.

ESHB 1733: Establishing voluntary exemptions to the long-term services and supports trust program for certain populations. This bill establishes exemptions from the payment of premiums under the Long-Term Services and Supports Trust Program for certain veterans, spouses and registered domestic partners of military service members, nonimmigrant temporary workers, and employees who work in Washington and maintain a primary residence outside of Washington.

Comment: This bill has passed both houses and was signed by the governor, effective June 9, 2022.

SHB 1759: Requiring school districts and other public education entities to make 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, available through their websites and other communication resources.

Comment: This bill passed the House 66/30 and has been sent to Senate Education Committee for scheduling.

SHB 1763: Concerning injured workers' rights during independent medical examinations. This bill allows an injured worker to make an audio and video recording of an independent medical examination (IME), and to have one person of the worker's choosing present during the examination.

Comment: This bill is in the House Rules Committee.

ESHB 1795: Makes void and unenforceable provisions in agreements between an employer and employee that prohibit the disclosure of conduct that is illegal discrimination, harassment, retaliation, a wage and hour violation, or sexual assault, or that is against a clear mandate of public policy, occurring in the workplace.

Comment: This bill passed the House 56/40 and was moved to Senate Labor Committee for scheduling.

HB 1803: Directs the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, beginning with the 2022–23 school year, to annually distribute legislatively appropriated funds to each school district in an amount equaling \$3,000 for each member of the school district board of directors (*Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose*). Increases the maximum daily compensation that school directors may receive from \$50 to \$100, and the annual compensation limit from \$4,800 to \$7,800. Allows school directors to receive reimbursement for childcare costs associated with attending meetings. Directs the Department of Commerce to complete an examination of actual and potential school director compensation with a report.

Comment: This bill is in the House Rules Committee.

2SHB 1810: Requires original manufacturers of digital electronic products sold on or after January 1, 2023, to make certain documentation, parts, and tools available to owners and independent repair providers on fair and reasonable terms.

Comments: School districts testified that this could aid them in doing self-repairs and saving money. The bill passed the House Appropriations Committee and has been moved to the House Rules Committee.

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HB 1837: This bill repeals the restriction on the regulation of work-related musculoskeletal disorders and ergonomics.

Comment: This bill has been sent to the House Rules Committee.

SHB 1992: Concerning vacation leave accrual for public employees. This bill increases the cap on accrued vacation leave for state employees from 240 hours to 280 hours. Removes limits on the maximum amount of sick leave a school district employee may accumulate or use for the purposes of unused-leave compensation. Requires school districts to establish an emergency leave pool for staff who become ill or need to quarantine.

Comment: This bill is on the House Calendar awaiting further action.

E2SSB 5155: Concerning prejudgment interest. This bill, as amended, starts interest running on a judgment entered following trial of the matter and arbitration awards for tortious conduct, other than medical malpractice claims, from the date on which the cause of action accrues for individuals and entities, but not public agencies. Starts interest running on a judgment for a medical malpractice claim from the date of entry of judgment.

Comment: This bill passed the Senate 31/18 and has been referred to the House Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee on February 16 and executive session on February 18.

SSB 5326: Concerning health and pension benefits for school bus drivers employed by private nongovernmental entities. This bill provides that school districts may only enter into pupil transportation service contracts with nongovernmental entities that provide health and retirement benefit contributions to their employees' equivalent to those received by school employees.

Comment: This bill was resurrected from last session and has been placed on the Senate floor calendar awaiting action. Two striking amendments have been proposed and are being analyzed. A quick read is that they do not change the substance of the original bill.

ESSB 5628: Concerning cyber harassment, addressing concerns in the case of *Rynearson v. Ferguson*, and adding a crime of cyberstalking. It renames the crime of cyberstalking to cyber harassment and amends the elements of that crime. Creates the crime of cyberstalking. It permits victims of cyber harassment to apply to the secretary of state's address confidentiality program and includes election officials

Comment: This whole area of internet 'bullying' either at or outside of school is a landmine of potential liability for districts. (IMHO). This bill passed the Senate 49/0 and has been sent to the House for scheduling.

SB 5539: Concerning state funding for educational service districts. This bill requires that state funding be provided to each educational service district (ESD) for the employer cost of school employees' benefits for employees of the ESD that are covered by collective bargaining.

Comment: This bill passed the Senate 28/21 and has been sent to House Appropriations for scheduling.

SSB 5564: Protecting the confidentiality of employees using employee assistance programs.

Comment: This bill passed the Senate 45/4 and has been sent to the House for scheduling.

SSB 5649: Modifying the Washington state paid family and medical leave act. This bill provides that an allowable purpose for family leave is any leave taken by an employee during the seven calendar days following the death of the family member for whom the employee would have qualified to take medical leave for the birth of their child or would have qualified for family bonding leave. Specifies

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that leave taken by certain employees in the first six weeks after giving birth must be medical leave unless the employee chooses to use family leave.

Comment: It is currently in the House Rules Committee.

ESSB 5761: Concerning employer requirements for providing wage and salary information to applicants for employment. This bill modifies the requirements to provide wage information to require employers to provide the wage scale or salary range in job postings and to include a general description of all benefits and other compensation, rather than providing wage and salary information only upon request of an applicant after the initial job offer. Removes the requirement that if no wage scale or salary range exists, the employer must provide the minimum wage or salary expectation prior to posting the position, making a position transfer, or making the promotion. Limits the persons who are entitled to remedies to a job applicant or an employee.

Comment: This bill passed the Senate 27/21 and has been sent to the House.

SSB 5835: Concerning workers' compensation. This bill provides the same percentages of the worker's wages to be received by an injured worker for a permanent and temporary total disability whether a worker is married or unmarried. Removes the requirement that an injured worker be married to receive an additional \$10 per month when the worker is receiving the minimum monthly payments for a permanent or temporary total disability.

Comment: It is currently in Rules.

ESSB 5873: Concerning unemployment insurance, family leave, and medical leave premiums. This bill decreases the maximum Unemployment Insurance (UI) social cost factor for 2022 and 2023 and sets a maximum UI rate class for the purposes of the percentage of the social cost factor to be paid by small businesses in 2023.

Comment: This bill passed the Senate 48/1 and has been sent to the House Appropriations for scheduling.

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
Virtual

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Tuesdays

8–10 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Wednesdays

10:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Virtual

Thursdays

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Fridays

8–10 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Virtual

10–11 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

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 10, 2022

First Day of Session.

February 3, 2022

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

February 7, 2022

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

February 15, 2022

Last day to consider bills in house of origin (5 p.m.).

February 24, 2022

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

February 28, 2022

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

March 4, 2022*

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).

March 10, 2022

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

* After 5:00 p.m. on the 54th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, matters that affect state revenue, 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
HB 1024	Sunshine committee/juveniles	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Springer
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	H Rules 3C	Pollet
HB 1065	Epidemic, pandemic vaccines	H HC/Wellness	Eslick
HB 1066	Ed. service district boards	H Education	Stonier
HB 1067	State dinosaur	H 2nd Reading	Morgan
2SHB 1076	Workplace violations/qui tam	H Rules 3C	Hansen
HB 1077	Federal Way school district	H Appropriations	Johnson
HB 1079	Charter schools time frame	H Education	Dolan
SHB 1081 (ESSB 5084)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Rules X	Tharinger
HB 1093 (SB 5091)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
SHB 1094 (ESSB 5092)	Operating Budget	H Rules X	Ormsby
HB 1098 (ESSB 5061)	Unemployment insurance	H Labor & Workplace	Sells
HB 1149	Public health education	H Education	Pollet
E2SHB 1153	Language access in schools	S EL/K-12	Orwall
SHB 1156	Local elections	H 2nd Reading	Harris-Talley
2SHB 1162	High school graduation	H Rules R	Stonier
HB 1180	Public testimony	H Local Govt	Kraft
HB 1182 (SB 5209)	Crisis response services	H HC/Wellness	Orwall
HB 1195 (SB 5443)	Charter school time frame	H Education	Dolan
HB 1212	Repair of electronics	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
HB 1215	K-12 education scholarships	H Education	Kraft
HB 1226	School district elections	H Cap Budget	Stonier
SHB 1264 (SB 5274)	Equity impact statement	H Appropriations	Thai

HB 1270	Leadership skills grant prg.	H Appropriations	Young
HB 1305	Right to refuse vaccines	H HC/Wellness	Kraft
SHB 1306	School boards/bond training	H Education	Sells
HB 1308	Apprenticeship utilization	H Cap Budget	Riccelli
HB 1317	Right to refuse/health	H HC/Wellness	Young
HB 1321 (SB 5114)	Reopening/public health	H HC/Wellness	MacEwen
ESHB 1329	Public meetings	S State Govt & Elections	Wicks
HB 1334	Appropriations/COVID-19	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1338	School resources/COVID-19	H Civil R & Judi	Harris
SHB 1340	Pandemic task force	H Appropriations	Lovick
HB 1343	Unemployment ins./employers	H Labor & Workplace	Hoff
2SHB 1354	Suicide review teams	H Rules C	Mosbrucker
HB 1358	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
SHB 1366	In-person instruction	H Rules C	Caldier
HB 1371	State property tax levies	H Finance	Sutherland
HB 1390	Athletic scholarship funding	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Walsh
HB 1396	US history & gov/high school	H Education	Dufault
ESHB 1410	Home foreclosure/taxes	C 257 L 21	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 HC/Wellness	MacEwen
HB 1422	Sexual health ed./dates	H Education	MacEwen
HB 1440	Small wireless facilities	H Comm & Economic Dev.	Boehnke
HB 1442	Epidemic preparedness	H HC/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
EHB 1453	Voters' pamphlets	S State Govt & Elections	Bergquist
2SHB 1460	Telecommunications access	H Rules C	Gregerson
HB 1466	Outdoor education	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 1481	School employees/firearms	H Civil R & Judiciary	Chase
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
HB 1565	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Johnson
HB 1568	Unemployment insurance	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 1570	Proof of vaccination	H HC/Wellness	Walsh
SHB 1590 (SSB 5563)	Enrollment stabilization	H 2nd Reading	Dolan
HB 1591	Charter schools/local enrich	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1594	Long-term care/peal	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 1596	Long-term care/outside WA	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 1597	Long-term care/hardship	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 1598	Long-term care/death	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 1599	Long-term care/new graduates	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 1601	Student homelessness pilot	H Appropriations	Leavitt
HB 1603	Transportation/general fund	H Appropriations	Barkis
HB 1604	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1607	Safe routes to schools prg.	H Appropriations	Rude
HB 1611	Highly capable students	H Passed 3rd	Dolan
SHB 1617	State and school holidays	S EL/K–12	Morgan
HB 1628	Voter pamphlet statements	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Jacobsen
SHB 1629 (SB 5538)	Aerial imaging technology	H Rules R	Dolan
SHB 1630	Weapons/certain meetings	H 2nd Reading	Senn
HB 1633	K–12 education scholarships	H Education	Walsh
SHB 1642 (SB 5614)	National guard ed. grants	S Higher Ed & Workforce	Leavitt
SHB 1644	Pupil transp./electric	H Passed 3rd	Senn
2SHB 1664	Schools/support funding	H 2nd Reading	Rule
HB 1693	Home school day	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Chase
ESHB 1699	Work in retirement/schools	S Ways & Means	Bergquist
HB 1714	Impact fee deferrals	H Rules R	Duerr

HB 1721 (SB 5676)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H 2nd Reading	Stokesbary
HB 1722 (SB 5775)	Broadband deployment	H Local Govt	Boehnke
2SHB 1723	Telecommunications access	H Rules R	Gregerson
SHB 1727	Odd-numbered year elections	H Rules R	Gregerson
SHB 1732	Long-term care/delay	C 1 L 22	Sullivan
ESHB 1733	Long-term care/exemptions	C 2 L 22	Paul
2SHB 1736	State student loan program	H Rules R	Sullivan
HB 1742	Long-term care program	H Appropriations	Schmick
SHB 1746	Students/COVID-19 pandemic	H Rules R	Ortiz-Self
HB 1754	Prejudgment interest	H Civil R & Judiciary	Hackney
HB 1757	ESDs/PEBB health plans	H Appropriations	Cody
SHB 1759	School websites/drug info.	S EL/K-12	Callan
2SHB 1760	Dual credit program access	H Rules R	Paul
HB 1762 (SB 5539)	Ed. service district funding	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1775	Capital assistance/schools	H Cap Budget	McEntire
HB 1778	Election security	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Klippert
HB 1781 (SB 5651)	Capital Budget, supplemental	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1786 (SB 5689)	Transportation Budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
SHB 1791	Prof. educator reprimands	H Rules R	Harris
SHB 1800	Behavioral health/minors	H 2nd Reading	Eslick
2SHB 1803	School director compensation	H Rules R	Callan
HB 1805 (SB 5797)	Opportunity scholarship prog	H 2nd Reading	Paul
HB 1807	Civic education	H Education	Walsh
HB 1808	Pupil transportation funding	S EL/K-12	Stonier
2SHB 1810	Electronic products repair	H 2nd Reading	Gregerson
HB 1816 (SB 5693)	Operating Budget, supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1819 (SB 5960)	Property tax exemption	H Finance	Leavitt
HB 1829	African American studies	H Education	Johnson
HB 1833	School meals/electronic info	H 2nd Reading	Berg
HB 1834	Student absences/mental health	S EL/K-12	Callan
HB 1842	School board director qualif	H Education	Taylor
2SHB 1865	Certified peer specialists	H Rules R	Davis
SHB 1867	Dual credit program data	S EL/K-12	Paul

HB 1875	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
SHB 1878 (SB 5798)	Schools/comm. eligibility	H 2nd Reading	Riccelli
HB 1886	Critical race theory	H Education	Klippert
HB 1887	COVID-19/children's sports	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Klippert
HB 1898	State school levies, reduce	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1900	Schools/discrimination, etc.	H Education	Senn
HB 1911	Insurance/plan 2 members	H 2nd Reading	Bronoske
HB 1938	Student financial education	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1941	Active shooter drills	H Passed 3rd	Walen
HB 1942	Paraeducator course of study	H 2nd Reading	Donaghy
SHB 1955	Dependency/education	S EL/K-12	Rule
HB 1962	Charter school time frame	H Education	Entenman
HB 1968	Schools/immunization	H Education	Klippert
HB 1969	Traffic cameras/speed	H Transportation	Fey
EHB 1973	School board recordings	S State Govt & Elections	Rude
HB 1974	Education elections/WSSDA	H 2nd Reading	Ybarra
HB 1976	Schools/eating outside	H Education	Corry
HB 1985 (2SSB 5595)	Schools/support funding	H Education	Dolan
HB 1986 (SB 5601)	School district boards	H Education	Klippert
SHB 1992	Vacation leave accrual	H 2nd Reading	Bateman
HB 2000	OSPI basic education funds	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 2011	Skill center funding	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 2014 (SB 5905)	Outdoor school	H Education	Rule
HB 2016	Sex trafficking/education	H Education	Morgan
HB 2018	Sales and use tax holiday	H Finance	Paul
SHB 2019	Careers in retail	S Higher Ed & Workforce Dev.	Boehnke
HB 2031 (ESSB 5873)	Unempl. & leave premiums	H Labor & Workplace	Berg
HB 2039 (SB 5768)	Vapor products	H Commerce & Gaming	Pollet
HB 2042	K-12 education scholarships	H Education	Kraft
HB 2054	School bus video recording	H Education	Jacobsen
HB 2056	K-12 instructional materials	H Education	Steele
SHB 2068	Imagination library	H Rules R	Stonier
2SHB 2078 (SB 5925)	Outdoor learning grant prg.	H Rules R	Rule

HB 2087	Education/parent rights	H Education	Klippert
HB 2090	Tribal activities/credit	H Education	Lekanoff
HB 2093 (SB 5921)	County timber tax distrib.	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 2095 (SSB 5933)	School seismic safety grants	H Cap Budget	Pollet
HJR 4200	School district bonds	H Cap Budget	Stonier
HJR 4203	2/3rd vote for tax increases	H Finance	Sutherland
HJR 4206	K–12 education funding	H Appropriations	Chase
HJR 4208 (SJR 8213)	Personal property taxation	H Finance	Leavitt
ESB 5017	School district procurement	H Cap Budget	Wellman
SB 5037	School opening metrics	S EL/K–12	Braun
SB 5043	School employee housing	S 3rd Reading	Salomon
SB 5070 (ESHB 1273)	Menstrual products/schools	S EL/K–12	Rivers
ESSB 5083 (SHB 1080)	Capital Budget 2021–23	S Rules X	Frocket
SB 5091 (HB 1093)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
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
SSB 5129	Vapor & tobacco/minors	S 2nd Reading	Saldaña
SSB 5130	Personnel files & discipline	S 2nd Reading	Kuderer
SB 5144	COVID-19 vaccine, declining	S Health & Long	Ericksen
2SSB 5147	Learning stabilization, etc.	S Rules X	Hawkins
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 5197	Unemp. contributions/wages	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Aff.	Schoesler
SB 5200	Scholarships/tax credit	S EL/K–12	Schoesler
ESB 5202	School depreciation subfunds	H Education	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	Frockett
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	S Rules X	Liias
SSB 5252	School consultation/tribes	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
SB 5257	School levy exemption	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
ESB 5264	Americans of Chinese descent	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Wagoner
2SSB 5265	Bridge year pilot program	S Rules X	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
SSB 5326	School bus driver benefits	S 2nd Reading	Robinson
2SSB 5327	Youth safety tip line	S Rules X	Brown
SB 5334	Levy authorization info.	S EL/K-12	Dozier
SSB 5340	School board director qualif	S Rules 2	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	S Rules X	Braun
ESSB 5357	Capital broadband program	S Rules X	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 Education	Wilson
SB 5386	School district elections	S Ways & Means	Randall
SB 5389	Computer science teaching	S Ways & Means	Wellman
ESSB 5439	Broadband/state highways	S Rules X	Saldaña
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
SB 5481	Transportation funding bonds	S Rules 2	Hobbs
SSB 5482	Additive trans funding	S Rules 2	Hobbs
SSB 5483	Transportation revenue	S Rules 2	Hobbs
SB 5487	School consolid. incentives	S 2nd Reading	Hawkins
SSB 5497	Board of ed. student members	S Passed 3rd	Wilson
SB 5498	Posthumous H.S. diplomas	H Education	Wilson
SB 5501	Board of education members	S EL/K–12	Fortunato
SSB 5537	Compulsory school attendance	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5538 (SHB 1629)	Aerial imaging technology	S State Govt & Elections	Hunt
SB 5539 (HB 1762)	Ed. service district funding	S Passed 3rd	Hunt
SB 5540	Election dates and timelines	S State Govt & Elections	Hunt
SB 5562	ESD employee health care	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SSB 5563 (SHB 1590)	Enrollment stabilization	S Rules 2	Wellman
SSB 5581	Pupil transp. allocations	S 2nd Reading	Wellman
SSB 5584	Local elections	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SSB 5594	Bone marrow donation aware.	S Passed 3rd	Short
2SSB 5595 (HB 1985)	Schools/support funding	S Rules 2	Wellman
2SSB 5597	Voting rights	S 2nd Reading	Saldaña
SB 5601 (HB 1986)	School district boards	S EL/K–12	Short
SB 5630	Early learning/basic ed.	S EL/K–12	Hasegawa
SSB 5638	Mental health prof. licenses	S 2nd Reading	Wagoner
2SSB 5649	Family and medical leave	S Rules 2	Robinson
SB 5651 (HB 1781)	Capital Budget, supplemental	S Ways & Means	Frocht
SB 5657	Juvenile instit./comp sci.	S Passed 3rd	Wellman
SB 5676 (HB 1721)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Conway
SB 5682	COVID-19 vaccination choice	S Health & Long Term Care	McCune
SB 5689 (HB 1786)	Transportation Budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias
SB 5693 (HB 1816)	Operating Budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5696 (HB 1912)	Capital gains tax/repeal	S Ways & Means	Braun
SSB 5697 (HB 2003)	Recycling system & waste	S Ways & Means	Das

SB 5698	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5715	Definition of broadband	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5718	School employees/insurance	S Ways & Means	Conway
SSB 5719	Dual credit costs	S Ways & Means	Mullet
2SSB 5720	Student financial literacy	S 2nd Reading	Mullet
SB 5734	Physical & health education	S EL/K-12	Dhingra
SB 5735	Async. instructional hours	S EL/K-12	Dhingra
ESSB 5761	Wage and salary information	S Passed 3rd	Randall
SB 5768 (HB 2039)	Vapor products	S Health & Long	Kuderer
SB 5775 (HB 1722)	Broadband deployment	S Environment, Energy & Tech.	Wellman
SB 5777	COVID-19 vaccine/children	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5798 (SHB 1878)	Schools/comm. eligibility	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5805	Sexual ed. parent approval	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5806	Instructional materials	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5820	Superintendent, appointing	S EL/K-12	Carlyle
SSB 5824	Dependent youth financial ed	S Ways & Means	Nobles
SB 5831	State & local taxation	S State Govt & Elections	Wilson
SB 5833	School director compensation	S EL/K-12	Carlyle
SB 5858	Education/parent rights	S EL/K-12	Dozier
SB 5871	Microschool pilot project	S EL/K-12	Wilson
ESSB 5873 (HB 2031)	Unemployment insurance	S Passed 3rd	Keiser
SSB 5874	Military student residency	S Rules 2	Nobles
ESSB 5878	Arts instruction	S Passed 3rd	Rolfes
SSB 5892	High schools/nursing pilot	S 2nd Reading	Brown
SB 5897	Fuel tax suspension	S Transportation	Sefzik
SB 5902	High school grad. credits	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5905 (HB 2014)	Outdoor school	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5921 (HB 2093)	County timber tax distrib.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5922	K-12 education funding	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5925 (2SHB 2078)	Outdoor school	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5932	Sales and use tax rate	S Ways & Means	Das
SSB 5933 (HB 2095)	School seismic safety grants	S Passed 3rd	Frocket
SB 5959	FML insurance solvency	S Ways & Means	Wilson

SB 5960 (HB 1819)	Property tax exemption	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5965	Long-term care trust/repeal	S Health & Long	Braun
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
SJR 8212	Superintendent	S EL/K-12	Carlyle
SJR 8213 (HJR 4208)	Personal property taxation	S Ways & Means	Hunt