



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

IN THIS ISSUE:

February 18, 2022

- This Week in Review
- Budget Update
- Capital Construction Budget
- AEA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch



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>.

WASBO

WSPA



This Week in Review

As the Legislature closes out Week 6 of this 2022 Session (today is Day 40 of the 60-day Regular Session), we are approaching the home stretch, wherein the final set of [“cut-off” deadlines](#) arrive. Next Thursday, February 24, is the final day for bills to pass from their opposite house policy committees in order to remain alive. Four days later, Monday, February 28, is the opposite house fiscal committee cut-off; bills from the opposite house with fiscal implications must be passed out of budget committees by this date to stay alive. Then the last cut-off deadline before the ultimate cut-off date (that is, *Sine Die*, the last day of the session) arrives on Friday, March 4. All House bills must be passed by the Senate and all Senate bills must be passed by the House by this date (5:00 p.m.), in order to remain alive. As always, budget bills and bills tagged as “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) are exempt from these deadlines and will continue to remain alive throughout the course of the session.

Between March 4 and *Sine Die*, March 10, legislators will: negotiate final, compromise 2022 Supplemental Budgets (Operating, and Capital Construction—a final 16-year Transportation package will also be negotiated, if it has not already been completed); reconcile differences in bills between the two houses; and adopt necessary budget-related legislation (those NTIB bills). Most of the legislative action will be in the House and Senate Chambers or their respective closed-door political caucuses (of course, both occurring mostly remotely) as the two houses work through their “Concurrence” and “Dispute” Calendars. It is important to remember, for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form in both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor). We will walk through this “reconciliation” process in a later issue of *TWIO*.

As legislators return to committees, with a focus on hearing and adopting opposite house bills, agendas were stacked. Before we discuss this week’s committee work, however, let’s review a few of the education-related bills that passed out of the House or Senate prior to Tuesday night’s house of origin cut-off. The most important bill, which passed out of the House on Friday, after last week’s *TWIO* had already been produced and delivered, was [HB 1590](#), enrollment stabilization. Remember, the original version of this bill (and its Senate companion, [SB 5563](#)) 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

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

WASA Legislative Report Podcast



The Podcast will be available on a regular basis on the [WASA website](#), or [subscribe to the Report](#) via multiple podcast apps.

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.

In working with sponsors and supporters, it was understood the strategy was to get this bill heard publicly and use it as a vehicle to discuss the issue with legislators, but then shift the first part of the bill—enrollment stabilization funding—to the 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget. At the same time, we are continuing to pursue the second part of the bill, maintaining levy and LEA capacity. The second issue requires statutory changes and must be addressed by legislation; it cannot be dealt with in the budget.

HB 1590 languished in the House Appropriations Committee for almost a month until it received a public hearing on the Saturday before the house of origin fiscal committee cut-off. It was then quickly moved to an executive session on the last day to move budget-impacting bills out of house of origin fiscal committees. As we have discussed before, prior to adopting the bill it received a [major revision](#). Section 2 of the bill, which contained the enrollment stabilization funding provisions, was completely stripped out of the bill—as we expected.

On Friday night the bill was moved to the House Floor, debated, and adopted with a 77–18 vote. No additional amendments were added. The bill has been scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday, February 22, 4:00 p.m.

Although our strategy is working as planned, **this is not the time to back off of your advocacy. Legislators must still be contacted to ensure: enrollment stabilization funding sticks in the budget; and the remaining provisions of the bill—regarding levy capacity and LEA calculations—continue to live in HB 1590.** Although we feel confident enrollment stabilization funding will be in the budget, there is growing pushback about providing funding for so-called “ghost” students. The recent release of the [Caseload Forecast Council’s update](#) did not help us (discussed in this *TWIO* further below). It is important to remember, however, that our argument is that enrollment stabilization continues to be needed THIS YEAR, given that school districts adopted budgets and hired staff based on the state’s enrollment projections and the appropriations adopted by the Legislature in the 2021–23 Operating Budget. If districts need to “reset” their budgets and staffing for the 2022–23 school year, that is a different issue than the immediate need that three-fourths of our districts currently have as we close out the 2021–22 school year.

Again, we feel confident funding will be provided; however, it is unclear what level of funding will ultimately be in the budget. In the last few 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 is the likelihood that we will not receive a full allotment. As the Senate version of enrollment stabilization, SB 5633, moved through the Senate Ways & Means Committee, the stabilization [funding was cut in half](#). While that number is not set in stone it does provide a potential signal that this is as far as the Senate is willing to go. At this point, however, there is no point in speculating—we will have our answer early next week with the release of legislative budget proposals (as discussed below).

As we have discussed before, 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 help to 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

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

providing additional supplemental funds, potentially at \$1,500 per pupil. We will get a clearer picture about how real this may be when we see legislative budget proposals next week.

Another bill of interest, [HB 1942](#), was adopted by the full House on Saturday. HB 1942 makes changes to the deadlines and in-person requirements for providing the paraeducator fundamental course of study. As we noted a few weeks ago, there have been growing conversations—and concerns—in local school districts about the provisions in this bill.

Under current law, school districts are required to use best efforts to provide the paraeducator fundamental course of study before the paraeducator begins to work with students and their families. At a minimum, districts must meet the following deadlines:

- For paraeducators hired on or before September 1: the first two days of the course must be provided by September 30 of that year, and the second two days of the course must be provided within six months of the date of hire.
- For paraeducators hired after September 1:
 - in districts with 10,000 or more students: the first two days of the course must be provided within four months of the date of hire, and the second two days of the course must be provided within six months of the date of hire or by September 1 of the following year, whichever is sooner; and
 - in districts with fewer than 10,000 students: the entire course must be provided by September 1 of the following year.

The current law also requires at least one day of the fundamental course of study to be provided in person.

The original HB 1942 would have required school districts to provide the first day of the fundamental course of study to paraeducators within 30 days of the date of hire and the remainder of the fundamental course of study within six months of the date of hire. The fundamental course of study would have also been required to be provided in person, except that up to two days of the fundamental course of study could be provided as synchronous online instruction.

Because districts do not hire all of their paraeducators at the beginning of the year, the timelines would require districts to provide the training multiple times (potentially every 30 days), which would be cumbersome and costly. Many districts use teachers to provide the training, which would require substitutes to be available. This is not only costly if the training has to be provided multiple times, but it is also difficult to find substitutes—especially in the midst of the current staffing crisis.

In working with key legislators, amendments were added to HB 1942 prior to its passage by the full House. The [current version](#) of the bill alters the deadlines and other requirements. The amendments make three major changes; the new bill:

1. Continues to require the first day of the course be provided within 30 days of a paraeducator's date of hire; however, school districts that have a particular challenge or hardship meeting this deadline for a paraeducator hired after September 1 are allowed to provide the first day of the course within 60 days of the paraeducator's date of hire;
2. Continues to require the second day of the course be provided within six months of a paraeducator's date of hire, but permits the third and fourth days of the course to be provided within one year of a paraeducator's date of hire; and
3. Continues to allow up to two days of the course to be provided as synchronous online instruction and clarifies that at least two days of the course must be provided in person.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

There may still be some remaining concerns with the new language; however, it was a struggle to get these changes accepted and we may have come to the end of the line. If you continue to have concerns, please let us know. The new HB 1942 is scheduled for a public hearing in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Monday, February 21, 1:30 p.m.

As mentioned above, agendas were stacked in most committees, but we will just mention action on a two key bills:

HB 1617, Juneteenth holiday “fix”—Last year, the Legislature adopted **SHB 1016**, making Juneteenth (June 19) a state legal holiday. Unfortunately, while the Legislature amended state statutes regarding STATE holidays, they failed to amend the current statute which defines SCHOOL holidays (days on which “school may not be taught”). This, obviously, caused confusion.

This year, the Legislature introduced HB 1617 which clarifies that Juneteenth is both a state legal holiday and a “school holiday on which school may not be taught.” We were concerned that if the bill was to be adopted in its original form, it would have become effective just prior to June 19 of this year—almost a full school year after calendars have been established, wreaking havoc and potentially causing major labor strife (and potential parental anger). We expressed these concerns and an amendment was adopted prior to the bill passing the House. If the bill is adopted as currently written, the new law will become effective on July 1, 2022 (that is, after Juneteenth in 2022). This will give districts plenty of time to establish calendars for the 2022–23 school year with the new holiday included.

There are also some financial concerns. Interestingly enough, when the bill was introduced last session, funding was included to support the costs of the bill; however, the funding was directed specifically to state agencies that were impacted, not school districts. Although it seems to be a long-shot, there is an effort to secure funding for schools in the upcoming budget.

The bill passed the full House and was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee on Wednesday. It is scheduled to be adopted by the Committee on Monday, February 21.

SB 5155, Prejudgment interest—Under current law, if public agencies (including school districts), individuals, or entities are sued for tortious conduct and lose, interest on judgments begin to run on the date a judgment is entered.

SB 5155, introduced last year, would alter this current practice. The bill would have interest on judgements against public agencies (including school districts), individuals, or entities begin to run from the date on which the cause of action accrues. If this bill was to pass, interest would begin accruing at the time the event is believed to have first occurred, which would mean that interest on a claim would begin to accrue potentially before a public agency became aware of the claim and long before any investigation into the validity of the claim.

Positively, before the bill moved from the Senate, “public entities” (including school districts) were amended out of the bill (in other words, if the bill passed as currently written, current law [that is, “post-judgment” interest] would prevail). We are not out of the woods, yet, however. Sponsors, supporters, and the Trial Lawyers Association (which requested the bill and counts this as their highest 2022 priority) are on a full court press and working on House members to get the amendment stripped. The amended bill is in the House Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee—and the Chair has made it clear every effort will be made in the Committee to reinstate public entities.

On our side, WASA and WSSDA, alongside the Washington School Risk Management Pool (WSRMP) and Clear Risk—plus our school district lobbyist colleagues—are working to get the bill stalled or at the very least maintain the

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

current, amended language. (Not to be too dramatic, but we are in a bit of a David-and-Goliath situation here.)

We have called on you to act on this before; however, with the bill expected to move, **we urge you to express your concerns about this bill to your legislators.** This bill is not specifically related to K–12 education; however, it could have major negative ramifications on school districts. The message is fairly simple: “I am concerned about the potential negative impacts of the prejudgment provisions in SB 5155; however, in the form the Senate passed the bill, I am neutral. If you move the bill, I urge you to continue to exclude public agencies—in particular, school districts—from the SB 5155.” For additional details, or if you feel you need a more comprehensive message, please check out some useful [Talking Points](#), along with [testimony provided by WSRMP](#) (NOTE: WSRMP’s testimony addresses [HB 1754](#), the House companion bill, which INCLUDES public entities, so the message is a bit different than what we are using for the current version of SB 5155; however, the testimony will give you some additional details about the issue and our concerns.)

SB 5155 was heard in the House Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee this morning. (It was originally scheduled for Wednesday; however, the Committee added a number of controversial gun control issues to the agenda, so the hearing on SB 5155 was pushed back.) The bill has already been scheduled for executive action on February 22 and February 23 (by scheduling action on multiple days, it gives the Committee some flexibility if time runs short in the first hearing).

Budget Update

On Wednesday, February 16, the [Economic & Revenue Forecast Council](#) released its [first quarterly Revenue Update](#). The updated revenue picture is one of the final puzzle pieces that will allow Senate and House budget-writers to finalize their 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget proposals, which will adjust the 2021–23 budget that was enacted last year.

When the June 2020 Revenue Update was released, there was a projected \$8.8 billion budget shortfall for the remainder of the 2019–21 biennium and into the 2021–23 biennium. Remember, of course, this was just a few months after COVID-19 was declared a pandemic, forcing school closures, limiting the public’s movement outside their homes, and wreaking havoc on the economy. Amazingly, since the bottom dropped out in June 2020, monthly revenue collections have come in above projections and every quarterly revenue forecast since that abysmal prediction has been positive. The Revenue Forecast released on Wednesday was no different. Following approximately \$450 million in revenue collections above the November 2021 forecast, the Revenue Forecast for the remainder of this biennium is projected to add almost \$1.5 billion to the already historic budget “surplus.” The projection for the 2023–25 biennium is growth of another \$1.3 billion (for a total increase of \$2.8 billion over the next three years).

Prior to Wednesday, the state was looking at a \$6.7 billion budget surplus—not including a projected \$1.2 billion from the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA), another \$1.0 billion in the Washington Rescue Transition Account (established last year as an extra cushion to protect the budget), or the \$1.3 billion remaining in federal funds from the Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund. Including all of the available revenue, along with the forecast increase (\$1.5 billion), the projected surplus swells to well-over \$11.0 billion (and increases the surplus in the four-year outlook to over \$14.0 billion, NOT including the BSA, dollars in the Rescue Account, or federal funds).

Even though the forecast was overwhelmingly positive, the Council, as required, provided a “baseline” revenue projection, as well as optimistic and pessimistic projections. The optimistic forecast projects another \$2.5 billion in revenue on top of the already large \$1.5 billion baseline projection. The pessimistic forecast

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

estimates a loss of \$2.3 billion, wiping out the \$1.5 billion baseline prediction, plus another \$800 million. As required, the Council also assigns probabilities. The baseline projection has a 50 percent probability, while the optimistic projection has a 20 percent probability and the pessimistic forecast has a 30 percent probability. In simple terms, the baseline projection is considered to be much more likely to be accurate; however, if the prediction is wrong, it is more likely to be worse (rather than better) than the baseline. That is due to continuing uncertainties that lead to forecast risks, including: the possibility of new COVID variants increasing cases and hospitalizations, further slowing economic recovery; lingering and elevated inflation; and “geopolitical” risks (such as the current conflict in Ukraine, and tensions with China and North Korea).

Another variable in the budget equation is the cost of entitlement programs, referred to as “Maintenance Level” items. When the governor released his budget proposal in December, there was a projected \$1.1 billion in “savings” due to reduced caseloads. Last week, the [Caseload Forecast Council](#) released its [February Caseload update](#). Individual programs showed increased or decreased costs; however, overall, it appears the Maintenance Level will not change drastically.

As an aside, it should be noted that the Caseload Forecast Council continues to predict lower K–12 enrollment. To clarify, the forecast does not project that enrollment will continue to decline, rather the prediction is that enrollment will somewhat stabilize—at a lower level. This is the concern raised by many legislators about providing enrollment stabilization funding ([SB 5563/HB 1590](#)), believing that K–12 enrollment declines are not a short-term, pandemic-related “dip,” but a new trend. In presenting the [K–12 portion](#) of the Caseload report, the Council staff noted, “the forecast assumes, from November and continuing this February, a shift—that the students that left K–12, most of them are not going to necessarily return.” Staff continued, saying, “rather than a bounce back [in enrollment], we’re going to have the traditional year-over-year growth patterns going forward. So, we assume about a 0.6 percent growth for next year.” True or not, enrollment stabilization continues to be needed THIS YEAR, given that school districts adopted budgets and hired staff based on the state’s enrollment projections and the appropriations adopted by the Legislature in the 2021–23 Operating Budget. If districts need to “reset” their budgets and staffing for the 2022–23 school year, that is a different issue than the immediate need that 230 of our districts currently have as we close out the 2021–22 school year.

Back to the budget discussion....

More often than not, the governor’s proposed budget in December is the “high watermark” and legislative budgets include spending below that level. With continued revenue growth, the \$4.2 billion in spending increases contained in Inslee’s budget could end up being the smallest proposal this year. With the current uncertainty and forecast risks (as noted above), budget-writers may opt for a more cautious approach, however. Following the forecast release, Representative Timm Ormsby (D-Spokane), member of the Economic & Revenue Forecast Council and the House Democrat’s main budget-writer, stated he was “guardedly optimistic that the state can continue to provide essential services and invest in vital programs, such as child-care, K–12 education, and efforts to support our most vulnerable families and children.” He added, however, that “forecasts can change quickly and a fully funded budget should be sustainable.”

Legislators are generally reticent to make major investments in the second year of the biennium; however, given the state’s current, historic budget surplus, you would expect legislators to take advantage of the largesse and address many of the priorities that they have been forced to forego in recent years. It is a delicate dance, however. Spend “too much” and legislators will be criticized for “overspending” unnecessarily. On the flip side, while it is prudent to save for a rainy day, if the Legislature leaves a substantial sum “in the bank,” there will likely be a public backlash, as taxpayers question why the state is holding onto their money if it is

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

not needed. Scenarios on both ends of the spectrum have occurred before, often resulting in the filing of Initiatives from the people, to rein in spending, institute tax reductions, or force targeted spending. There may also be implications in this fall's elections—all 98 seats in the house and half of the 49 senate seats are up for election in November. As legislative budgets are released, it will be interesting to see how budget-writers thread this needle.

As we have noted before, the release of the Revenue Forecast is usually the trigger for the unveiling of legislative budget proposals. It is still unclear when the Supplemental Operating Budget proposals will be presented; however, the Senate Ways & Means Committee has scheduled a public hearing on its budget (Proposed Substitute [SB 5693](#)) on Monday, February 21, 4:00 p.m. Assuming that holds, we should see the Senate's proposal Monday morning (although there is a conversation about Sunday being a release target). The Senate Ways & Means Committee has scheduled an executive session on their proposal on Wednesday, February 23.

The House Appropriations Committee has also scheduled a public hearing on its budget proposal, Proposed Substitute [HB 1816](#), on Monday, February 21, followed by executive action on Wednesday, February 23. We have not received word about a public release of the House's budget; however, it should be available by Monday morning. Because the Senate and House budgets are being heard at the same time, it is presumed that at least major components of the two budgets have been jointly developed. If so, the House budget should be available about the same time as the Senate budget (potentially Sunday).

A joint Senate and House Transportation budget and revenue package ([SB 5974/ HB 2119](#)—concerning resources; and [SB 5975/ HB 2118](#)—concerning appropriations) was released last week. We discussed some of the pertinent details in last week's *TWIO* ([Week 5](#)), so we won't rehash that here. The full Senate adopted SB 5974 on Tuesday on a straight party-line vote, with all 29 Democratic senators supporting and all 20 Republican members opposing. The House Transportation Committee heard the companion bill, HB 2119, yesterday and is scheduled to move it out of Committee on Tuesday, February 22. The Senate Transportation Committee is scheduled to hear SB 5975 on Monday, February 21, and take executive action on Wednesday, February 23. The House companion bill, HB 2118, will be heard on Monday, February 21, and is scheduled to take executive action on Thursday, February 24.

On Wednesday, the Senate unveiled its 2022 Supplemental Capital Budget, a [Proposed Substitute SB 5651](#). The Senate Ways & Means Committee held a public hearing on its proposal yesterday and is scheduled to move it out on Monday, February 21. Details of the Senate's Capital proposal follow below. We have not yet seen a House Capital Budget, although it is expected to be available on Monday at noon. The House Capital Budget Committee is already scheduled to hear the yet-to-be-revealed Proposed Substitute [HB 1781](#) on Tuesday, February 22, and adopt it on Thursday, February 24.

Capital Construction Budget

Traditionally, Capital Construction Budgets are among the most non-partisan bills addressed during the session. While it seldom happens with the Operating Budget, often times Majority party budget-writers will meet with Minority party representatives as the Capital Budget is being crafted. When the Senate's 2022 Supplemental Capital Budget was released earlier this week, it was clear that the plan was a bi-partisan package. The budget documents even note the proposal is presented by the two Majority party and the two Minority party budget-writers.

Introduced as a [Proposed Substitute of SB 5651](#), the bi-partisan Senate plan would increase appropriations by \$1.24 billion above the underlying 2021–23 Capital Budget. If adopted, total Capital Budget appropriations for 2021–23 would increase to \$7.79 billion. The proposal spends \$94.8 million (of \$100.6 million)

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

in available bond capacity; \$561.6 million in remaining federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) State Fiscal Recovery Funds; and \$290.3 million in federal grants from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

Four major investments comprise the majority of the Senate’s proposed spending:

- Housing (\$472 million)
- Broadband (\$120 million)
- Water (\$317 million)
- School Seismic Safety (\$115 million)

K–12 Investments

Combining all K–12 education appropriations show an overall reduction in K–12 investments, due to a reduction in funding for the School Construction Assistance Program. Overall, total appropriations for K–12 would be reduced by \$56.5 million, of which \$48.9 million comes from state bonds. The actual K–12 components of the Senate’s plan:

School Seismic Safety Grant Program—\$123.6 million

\$115.0 million is appropriated to implement [SB 5933](#) (adopted by the Senate on February 9; the House Capital Budget Committee is scheduled to hear the bill on February 25). SB 5933 would provide increased grant funding for schools in high seismic hazard areas, built before 1998 and not retrofitted to 2005 seismic standards.

Another \$8.6 million is provided to complete the 2019–21 School Seismic Safety Retrofit Program. \$6.0 million of this addition appropriation is specifically provided to the North Beach School District to complete needed seismic safety retrofits to the Pacific Beach Elementary School gymnasium project as approved by OSPI’s School Seismic Safety Retrofit Committee. With approval of the Committee, OSPI is authorized to allow funding to be used by the North Beach School District to replace and relocate the Pacific Beach Elementary school campus and its facilities.

West Sound Technical Skills Center Modernization—\$30.0 million

Funding is provided for grant funding to the Bremerton School District to complete the design and begin construction of a new Career and Technical Education facility at the West Sound Technical Skills Center in Bremerton. In coordination with OSPI, the Bremerton School District’s West Sound Technical Skills Center is required to:

- a. Ensure the Career and Technical programs planned for in the design and renovation of the Skills Center support high-demand and high-wage sector program needs;
- b. Ensure that space needs are reasonable and appropriate for the programs planned and enrollment projections;
- c. Evaluate the proposed project budget using value engineering and life-cycle cost analysis techniques; and
- d. Use this information to inform the proposed design.

Before requesting allotment of construction phase funding, OSPI must approve the Skills Center programs, design, and budget.

Distressed Schools—\$15.6 million

Additional funding is provided for the Distressed Schools Program. \$13.0 million of the appropriation is provided for the Almira School District to replace the Almira Elementary School that was destroyed by fire in October 2021. OSPI is required to expedite allocation and distribution of any eligible funds for this use.

The remaining \$2.6 million of the Distressed Schools appropriation is provided for the completion of a two-classroom early learning addition at the John Muir Elementary School in Seattle Public Schools.

Small District and Tribal Compact Schools Modernization—\$2.6 million

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022
Continued

Additional funds are provided specifically for the Brewster School District (\$933,000) and the Oroville School District (\$1,661,000).

Additionally, \$12.0 million in state bonds replace funding originally provided by the federal Coronavirus Capital Projects Account; there is no net change in funding.

School District Health and Safety—\$1.7 million

Funding is enhanced for the School District Health and Safety program, provided for emergency repair grants to address unexpected and imminent health and safety hazards at K–12 public schools, including Skills Centers, that will impact the day-to-day operations of the school facility.

There is also a change in the funding sources. \$1.9 million in funding provided by the federal Coronavirus Capital Projects Account is replaced with funds from the Common School Construction Account.

Skills Centers Minor Works—\$0

\$1.8 million provided for Skills Centers Minor Works in the underlying budget that was funded from the federal Coronavirus Capital Projects Account and is replaced with funds from the Common School Construction Account. There is no change in funding levels.

School Construction Assistance Program—(\$189.9 million)

The School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) is reduced from \$730.6 million to \$540.7 million for 2021–23. The savings reflects lower than anticipated demand to qualified school districts for construction, renovation, and modernization of school facilities in Fiscal Year 2023.

\$20,000 of the overall appropriations for SCAP is provided for the Sunnyside School District for the transfer of the Yakima Valley Technical Skills Center Sunnyside Satellite Campus and its related property and equipment.

Additional Details

Pierce College/Bethel High School—\$1.6 million

Funding is provided to assist Pierce College in its partnership with the Bethel School District, specifically at a new Bethel High School.

Early Learning Facilities—\$31.0 million

The Department of Commerce is provided funding for early learning facilities grants that increase access to early learning opportunities for low-income children. \$1.0 million of the overall funding is provided to support Early Learning Classrooms at Logan Elementary in Spokane Public Schools.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

Wednesday saw the beginning of public hearings in the opposite policy and fiscal committees of bills that have passed their house of origin.

Yesterday, AEA testified Other on [SB 5202](#), **creating a subfund for preventative maintenance and emergency facility needs**, in the House Education Committee. Doug Vanderleest, director, maintenance and operations, Franklin Pierce SD, and WAMOA legislative chair, explained that WAMOA is concerned about the requirement that districts must create this subfund account, when many districts need additional funding from the State for facilities. The impacts of setting aside up to two percent of the already strained general fund on a fiscal year basis would most likely have significant impacts on teaching and learning. The Committee

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

discussed the bill rather thoroughly. They clarified that the bill requires the fund to be set up, yet districts may direct up to two percent of their general fund into it or may choose not to use the fund. The bill is scheduled to move out of Committee on Tuesday, February 22.

Also, yesterday, AEA testified Pro on [PSSB 5651](#), **the proposed Senate 2022–23 Capital Budget**, in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. We stated strong support for this bill in three areas. One, the \$13 million to complete the rebuilding of Almira School destroyed by fire in October 2021 is a high need. It's projected that insurance would pay for other \$17 million. Two, the expansion of the school seismic safety grant was supported as it includes funding for North Beach SD (\$6 million) and SB 5933's school seismic safety retrofit grant of \$115 million. Budget language indicates that SB 5933 must pass for the budget to fund the \$115 million. Three, we favored the funding in the Small District and Tribal School Compact Modernization grant for Brewster SD (\$933,000) and Oroville SD (\$1.661 million).

Today, [HB 1833](#), **online free/reduced meal application**, was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. Megan de Vries, director, food and nutrition services, Edmonds SD, testified Pro on behalf of WSNA. She stated that the streamlining of the application process ensures that more parents will complete the survey, which is also sent to OSPI to determine funding for entitlement programs such as Title I, LAP, and bilingual. This secure application will also be available in various languages, as well as via smart phones.

Also today, [SHB 1878](#), **expansion of Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)**, was scheduled for executive session in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. The Committee chair moved it to executive session without a public hearing, as its companion bill, SB 5798, had already been heard by the Committee on January 21. At press time, the bill could go either to the Senate Ways & Means Committee or directly to the Senate Rules Committee.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“A camel is a horse designed by a committee.”

Alec Issigonis

*“No one can argue with a testimony, it is not a debatable issue.
It is there to be accepted or rejected.”*

Bruce R. McConkie

The House of Origin cut-off has come and gone. Committee hearings have now started in earnest. The agendas can be quite lengthy as the rush to *Sine Die* begins in earnest. Various groups and individuals will have opportunities to testify “Pro” or “Con” on bills before the Committee. Leadership and Committee chairs then become the arbiters of which bills will advance further.

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.

Retirement Related Proposals

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

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 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:* Scheduled for a executive session before the Senate Ways & Means Committee on February 22.

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

Comment: Passed the House 96/0 and is scheduled for a public hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee on February 22.

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

Comment: This bill passed the House 96/0 and is scheduled for a public hearing before the Senate Ways & Means Committee on February 22.

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

SB 5726: Concerning interruptive military service credit for members of the state retirement systems. It 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.

Comment: Passed the Senate 49/0 and is awaiting scheduling before the House Appropriations Committee.

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

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 Labor Committee which voted it out of Committee.

SHB 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 executive session on February 21 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 had a public hearing before the Senate Education Committee on February 18.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

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 is scheduled for executive session on February 21 before Senate Education 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 the Senate Labor Committee for scheduling.

HB 1837: This bill repeals the restriction on the regulation of work-related musculoskeletal disorders and ergonomics, overturning a 2003 voter approved initiative barring L&I from developing ergonomic regulations.

Comment: This bill took 10 hours of floor debate into the wee morning hours to barely pass 50/48. It is scheduled for a public hearing before the Senate Labor Committee on February 23.

SHB 1902: This bill provides for reopening a workers' compensation claim when the provider fails to submit the application. A claimant may receive compensation and other benefits more than 60 days before submission of the reopening application when the following applies: the application was not received by L&I or the self-insurer within 60 days due to a failure of the provider; and the worker demonstrates that the worker information page was completed and submitted to L&I, the self-insurer, or the provider within 30 days of provision of the relevant medical services. The L&I or self-insurer must provide notice of the submission deadlines on any forms it provides for use as claim reopening applications.

Comment: Passed the House 98/0 and had a public hearing before the House Labor Committee on February 17.

E2SSB 5155: Modifies the accrual date for interest on judgments founded on the tortious conduct of individuals and entities other than public agencies from the date of entry of judgment to the date the cause of action accrues. Limits prejudgment interest to judgments entered following trial and arbitration awards. Excludes medical malpractice claims from prejudgment interest. A "public agency" as defined in RCW 42.30.020 will not be subject to the new prejudgment interest provisions proposed by SB 5155. Public agencies will be liable for postjudgment interest only, as they are now.

Comment: This bill passed the Senate 31/18. A public hearing was held on February 18 and it has been scheduled for executive session before the House Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee on February 23.

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 had a public hearing on February 16 and executive session scheduled for February 18 before the House Labor Committee.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

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 bill passed the Senate 49/0 and has been scheduled before the House Public Safe Committee for a public hearing on February 18 and executive session scheduled for February 22 and 23.

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 the House Appropriations Committee for scheduling.

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

Comment: This bill passed the Senate 45/4 and had a public hearing on February 16 and executive session is scheduled for February 18 before the House Labor Committee.

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 including application to election officials. It permits victims of cyber harassment to apply to the secretary of state's address confidentiality program and includes election officials.

Comment: This bill passed the Senate 49/0 and has been scheduled before the House Public Safe Committee for a public hearing on February 18 and executive session scheduled for February 22 and 23.

2SSB 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 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. Expires the collective bargaining agreement exception contained in the Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML) program. Requires the Employment Security Department to publish a list of employers with approved voluntary plans on its website. Contains provisions on short- and long-term actuarial services assessing the financial condition of the PFML program to maintain financial stability of the family and medical leave insurance account. Creates a legislative task force on PFML program premiums and requires a Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee report.

Comment: Passed the Senate 42/7 and had a public hearing before the House Labor Committee on February 18 with executive session schedule for February 22.

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.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 6, February 14–18, 2022

Continued

Comment: This bill passed the Senate 27/21. A public hearing was held by the House Labor Committee on February 17 and executive session has been scheduled for February 18.

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. A public hearing before the House Labor Committee was held February 16 and executive session scheduled for February 18.

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 3rd Reading	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
E2SHB 1162	High school graduation	S EL/K–12	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 & Judiciary	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	S Ways & Means	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	S EL/K–12	Dolan
SHB 1617	State and school holidays	S EL/K–12	Morgan
HB 1628	Voter pamphlet statements	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Jacobsen
ESHB 1629 (SB 5538)	Aerial imaging technology	S State Govt & Elections	Dolan
ESHB 1630	Weapons/certain meetings	S Law & Justice	Senn
HB 1633	K–12 education scholarships	H Education	Walsh
SHB 1642 (SB 5614)	National guard ed. grants	S Higher Ed & Workforce Dev	Leavitt
SHB 1644	Pupil transp./electric	S EL/K–12	Senn
2SHB 1664	Schools/support funding	S Ways & Means	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
E2SHB 1723	Telecommunications access	S Environment, Energy, Tech	Gregerson
SHB 1727	Odd-numbered year elections	H 2nd Reading	Gregerson
SHB 1732	Long-term care/delay	C 1 L 22	Sullivan
ESHB 1733	Long-term care/exemptions	C 2 L 22	Paul
E2SHB 1736	State student loan program	H Passed 3rd	Sullivan
HB 1742	Long-term care program	H Appropriations	Schmick
SHB 1746	Students/COVID-19 pandemic	S EL/K-12	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
E2SHB 1760	Dual credit program access	S Ways & Means	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 2nd Reading	Harris
SHB 1800	Behavioral health/minors	S Behavioral Health	Eslick
2SHB 1803	School director compensation	H Rules R	Callan
HB 1805 (SB 5797)	Opportunity scholarship prog	S Higher Ed & Workforce Dev	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	S EL/K-12	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	S Health & Long Term Care	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	S EL/K–12	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	S EL/K–12	Walen
EHB 1942	Paraeducator course of study	S EL/K–12	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	S EL/K–12	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)	Unemployment & 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	S Human Svcs, Reentry, & Rehab	Stonier

2SHB 2078 (SB 5925)	Outdoor learning grant prg.	S Ways & Means	Rule
HB 2087	Education/parent rights	H Education	Klippert
HB 2090	Tribal activities/credit	H Education	Lekanoff
HB 2093 (SB 5921)	County timber tax distribution	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	Frockt
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 Term Care	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	Unemployment 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	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	S Rules X	Lias
SSB 5252	School consultation/tribes	H Education	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 qualifications	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	H Cap Budget	Hawkins
SSB 5497	Board of ed. student members	H Education	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 (ESHB 1629)	Aerial imaging technology	S State Govt & Elections	Hunt
SB 5539 (HB 1762)	Ed. service district funding	H Appropriations	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	H Appropriations	Wellman
SSB 5584	Local elections	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SSB 5594	Bone marrow donation aware.	H Education	Short
2SSB 5595 (HB 1985)	Schools/support funding	S Rules 2	Wellman
E2SSB 5597	Voting rights	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	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	H HC/Wellness	Wagoner
2SSB 5649	Family and medical leave	H Labor & Workplace	Robinson
SB 5651 (HB 1781)	Capital Budget, Supplemental	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5657	Juvenile instit./comp sci.	H Education	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	H Comm & Economic Dev	Wellman
SB 5718	School employees/insurance	S Ways & Means	Conway
SSB 5719	Dual credit costs	S Ways & Means	Mullet
2SSB 5720	Student financial literacy	H Education	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	H Labor & Workplace	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	H Labor & Workplace	Keiser
ESSB 5874	Military student residency	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Nobles
ESSB 5878	Arts instruction	H Education	Rolfes
SSB 5892	High schools/nursing pilot	H HC/Wellness	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	H Cap Budget	Frockt

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 Term Care	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