



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.

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



Session Countdown

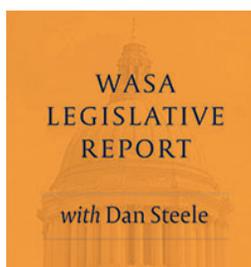
Yesterday, February 24, the Legislature passed another milestone and cut-off deadline. All bills in their opposite house policy committees needed to be adopted by those committees by yesterday in order to remain alive. Starting today, legislators will spend most of their time in fiscal committees (House Appropriations, Capital Budget, Finance, and Transportation Committees; and Senate Transportation, and Ways & Means Committees) working through lists of bills with financial implications. Monday, February 28, is the last day to adopt bills from their opposite house fiscal committees before they are declared dead. Legislators, then, for the remainder of the week, will return to their respective Chambers (mostly “virtually”), working long days to adopt bills from the opposite house. The Legislature’s final, self-imposed cut-off, before the constitutionally required end of the 2022 Regular Session (that is, March 10) arrives next Friday on March 4 (5:00 p.m.). This is the last day for bills to be adopted by the opposite house—with the continuing caveat that no bill is officially dead until the last gavel falls to close this 2022 Session.

After March 4, legislators have six days to: reconcile differences in bills (including the 2022 Supplemental Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets) between the two houses; and adopt necessary budget-related legislation (bills that are “Necessary to Implement the Budget”). As the Legislature moves to the final, “reconciliation phase” of this session, remember, in order for a bill to become law, it must be adopted in the exact same form by both the House and Senate (and then be signed by the governor)—this includes each of the supplemental budgets. If a bill is amended by the opposite house, it must be sent back to the first house for “concurrence.” If the original house accepts the amendments, they will take final action on the amended bill and send it to the governor for action. Often, however, the original house will reject the amendments and “refuse to concur.” The bill is then considered to be “in dispute.” The original house can send the bill back to the opposite house and request the body “recede” from its amendments. The opposite house, then, has basically three options: (1) The opposite house can drop its amendments, repass the bill as adopted by the original house, and send it directly to the governor; (2) The opposite house can “insist on its position” and, again, send it back to the original house for action; or (3) The opposite house can adopt new amendments and send the new bill back to the original house for action. Some bills can ping-pong back and forth between the houses multiple times in an effort to craft an agreed upon compromise. This can be dangerous for a bill’s survival given the imminent closing of the session. Many of these bills will get lost in the shuffle and die due to a lack of agreement—and lack of time.

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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At any point in this process, if it appears an agreement cannot be hammered out, either house may request a “Conference Committee” to formally negotiate on a compromise. Conference Committees are comprised of two majority party members and one minority party member of the Senate, and two majority party members and one minority party member of the House. To adopt a “Conference Report” on a new, negotiated compromise bill, at least two conferees from each house must agree. After conferees sign the report, the bill cannot be further amended and the Conference Report is voted on “up or down” by the full House and Senate. If both houses accept the Conference Report—by a majority vote—the new bill is adopted and sent to the governor for action.

Conference Committees used to be referred to as “Free Conference Committees” because the members are “free” to make whatever changes they feel are necessary to resolve their differences. Members can make minor adjustments or make wholesale changes to a bill—or they can start from scratch. The only real limitation: the new language must still fit within the title (or “scope”) of the original bill. Historically, disputes over the three budgets—Operating, Capital, and Transportation—were routinely resolved by Conference Committees. In recent years, however, it has become rare to call for formal Conference Committees on the budgets because of a change in the [Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives](#) (specifically, Rule 17; see page 431) in the early 90’s. All Conference Committee meetings must provide notice of times and locations and those meetings must be open to the public (and on TVW). This rule change was made to open the process and make the Legislature more transparent. Unfortunately, all this has done is to drive the process further underground. Now, budget negotiators will meet informally, behind-the-scenes, to hammer out deals. When a compromise is reached, the new budget is usually sent straight to the House or Senate Floor as a Substitute Bill. Sometimes, just to keep up appearances, a Conference Committee will be established; however, the six members quickly meet to sign an already agreed-to compromise. With this session’s “remote” composition, it will be that much easier for legislators to circumvent their own Rules, which were developed to make the process more transparent. (NOTE: This is what happened last year in Washington’s first-ever virtual session.)

One of the signals of the imminent closure of the session is the release and movement of budgets. This week, five legislative supplemental budget proposals were introduced (Senate Operating and Transportation Budgets and House Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets—the sixth, a Senate Capital Budget, was released last week). All six budgets received initial public hearings in their respective committees and each of the proposals were further acted upon this week. For a review of the K–12 impacts of the two Supplemental Operating Budgets, review Monday’s [Special Budget Edition of TWIO](#). Information on the Senate Capital Budget is in the February 18, [Week 6 issue of TWIO](#); information on the House Capital Budget is at the end of this *TWIO*. For complete details of each budget—bill text, summaries, full agency details, LEAP documents, and more—visit the [Washington State Fiscal Information](#) website.

Operating Budget Action

Senate Operating Proposal

The Senate’s \$5.8 billion spending package (increasing the underlying 2021–23 Operating Budget to a total outlay of \$63.7 billion), embodied in [SB 5693](#), was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Monday. On Wednesday, the Committee took executive action on the bill. When the meeting began, SB 5693 was brought forward with 80 amendments being introduced (along with one “omnibus” technical amendment that corrected errors or made minor edits to the budget). After the dust settled, the Committee adopted 54 of the amendments (including the technical amendment packet), while defeating fifteen of them. Another twelve amendments were withdrawn by sponsors before being acted upon.

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

- **Amendment 1**: The first introduced and adopted amendment was a packet of technical amendments which corrected errors in the budget document, but made no policy changes. When drafting an 800 page budget, there are bound to be at least a handful of errors. None of the technical corrections impacted K–12. The technical amendments were adopted, but they have no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 10**: The underlying 2021–23 Operating Budget provided \$2.4 million for the Attorney General to implement, manage, and contract with a vendor to operate a Youth Empowered to Speak-up (YES) tip line. The tip line was established to receive and respond to tips from the public regarding risks or potential risks to the safety or well-being of youth. Amendment 10 would shift existing funding for the YES tip line program between fiscal years. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 22**: The Senate’s 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget provides funding (\$69.5 million) from the federal Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund for a grant program for the development of electric vehicle charging infrastructure in rural areas, office buildings, multifamily housing, ports, and state and local government offices. This amendment adds “schools and school districts” to the list of eligible electric vehicle charging infrastructure grants. The amendment was adopted, but it has no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 40**: This amendment would provide \$500,000 to the Department of Labor and Industries for a grant to a nonprofit organization that will support development, outreach, and recruitment to provide job readiness skills and apprenticeship training to public school paraeducators to become certified teachers. It is clarified the grant recipient must be a nonprofit organization serving classified public school employees statewide. The amendment was adopted and increases the budget’s total funding by \$500,000.
- **Amendment 62**: This amendment requires OSPI to provide an annual report on Washington state students receiving special education outside of the state of Washington. Proviso language describes the data that must be provided in the reports. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget by \$50,000.
- **Amendment 63**: Last session, the Legislature provided one-time funding (\$16.2 million) to ensure school districts received at least \$500 per pupil for COVID-19 relief, when combined with federal relief funds. For the last several weeks there has been a growing conversation about providing another round of this supplemental funding of perhaps as much as \$1,500 per pupil. Amendment 63 would have provided funding to ensure all school districts received at least \$1,000 per pupil of COVID-19 relief funding (see [list of impacted districts](#)). If adopted, the amendment would have increased this relief funding by \$66.3 million (or a two-year total of \$82.5 million). Prior to being acted upon, however, Senator Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island) withdrew the amendment, commenting that the amendment is “not supported by the body.”
- **Amendment 64**: The underlying 2021–23 Operating Budget provided for annual inflationary adjustments for salary increases, as required by law. The budget used inflationary factors (that is, Implicit Price Deflator) in the 2021–22 school year of 2.0 percent and 1.6 percent in the 2022–23 school year. Governor Inslee’s budget request increased the second-year factor to 2.0 percent, while the Senate’s proposal increased the factor to 2.8 percent. The House’s proposal increased the 2022–23 school year factor to 5.5 percent. Amendment 64 increases the 2022–23 inflation rate

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to 4.7 percent—for K–12 salaries, as well as for Materials, Supplies, and Operating Cost allocations (the Senate’s original proposal used a different inflationary factor for MSOC increases). The amendment was adopted, increasing the budget’s total funding by \$167.6 million. (NOTE: This updated inflationary factor is still well-below the rate provided in the House budget proposal—and both rates are below the 5.9 percent rate WEA has been seeking. This is only one of the many points of contention between the House and Senate budgets that will have to be hammered out in the final two weeks of session.)

- **Amendment 65**: This amendment would require enrichment grants of \$1,550 per pupil, increased for inflation, to be provided to Washington’s public charter schools. As required by law, funding for these grants would come from the Opportunity Pathways Account, rather than the state’s General Fund. This was one of the few amendments that garnered any vigorous debate. Senator Christine Rolfes (D-Bainbridge Island), Chair of the Committee, raised concerns about the amendment and requested her members to vote “No.” Most amendments on Wednesday were adopted or rejected with voice votes; however, Amendment 65 received a roll call vote. Ultimately, all Republicans voted for the amendment and four Democratic members bucked the Chair to support the amendment. It was adopted with a vote of 14-10 and increases the budget spending total by \$6.5 million (however, the impact is an increase of the Near General Fund, rather than the General Fund).
- **Amendment 66**: This amendment would provide support to Senator Brad Hawkins’ (R-East Wenatchee) **SB 5487**, providing small school districts with construction incentives if they consolidate. As a side note, SB 5487 was heard in the House Capital Budget Committee this morning. The amendment would provide \$200,000 to support consolidation planning grants to school districts. Amendment 66 was adopted with a voice vote; however, you could clearly hear Senator Mark Schoesler (R-Ritzville) voting “No.” Sen. Schoesler was one of the few senators to raise concerns and oppose SB 5487 when it passed the Senate Floor. As adopted, the amendment increases the budget’s total spending by \$200,000.
- **Amendment 67**: This amendment would provide \$1.0 million and create a grant program for school districts, charter schools, and state-tribal education compact schools to establish K–12 intensive tutoring programs. Proviso language would require the grants to be used to recruit, train, and hire tutors to provide one-on-one tutoring services to K–12 students experiencing learning loss as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the tutors would be required to receive training in proven tutoring models to ensure their effectiveness in addressing learning loss. The amendment was adopted and increases the budget’s total funding by \$1.0 million.
- **Amendment 68**: This amendment would have provided one-time funding (\$30.0 million) for dual credit programs and reimbursements to institutions of higher education that waive fees or collect reduced tuition. Under the provisions of this amendment, the funding would have been used: to reimburse institutions of higher education for the full cost of waiving mandatory student fees; for a concurrent enrollment course cost subsidy program to provide funds to school districts, charter schools, and state-tribal compact schools to cover the credit tuition fee for College in the High School program courses, specifically for students who are eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Meals; and to reimburse institutions of higher education to match the amount of tuition paid by Running Start students, up to \$32.50 per credit. Prior to acting on the amendment, it was withdrawn. If the amendment was adopted, it would have increased the budget’s total spending by \$30.0 million.

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- **Amendment 70**: The Senate’s budget proposal provides funding (\$5.0 million) to allow the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges to provide financial assistance to individuals seeking to obtain commercial driver certification, including training costs. Grants could be provided directly to individuals; to public or private commercial driver training schools; or to nonprofit organizations. Under the budget’s proviso language, the State Board is required to provide grant awards based on, among other things, the methods that will most cost effectively expand the pool of commercial drivers to address supply chain disruptions. Amendment 70 would have added “school bus driver shortages” to the language. Ultimately, the amendment (which would not have had a financial impact) was withdrawn before it was acted upon. Sen. Wellman, who sponsored the amendment, introduced a similar amendment on the Senate Floor (see below).

Ultimately, the amended budget proposal decreases spending in the Senate’s 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget proposal by \$163.8 million. The amended budget was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee with a party-line vote, with 14 Democratic members supporting and all ten Republican members voting “No.”

The Senate will convene for a Floor Session today to debate and adopt their budget. There are 45 amendments waiting at the bar; six of them impact K–12:

- **Amendment 1213**: This amendment would provide \$40,000 to OSPI to implement **SB 5858**. The bill would establish a parents’ bill of rights related to children’s public education and would direct WSSDA to update a model policy and procedure regarding school board of directors meeting conduct, order of business and quorum. This amendment is likely a response to recent board actions in the Richland School District (the sponsor, Senator Perry Dozier, from Waitsburg, represents the 16th Legislative District). SB 5858 was introduced in the first week of session and has had no movement.
- **Amendment 1205**: This amendment is the new approach to Amendment 70, introduced and withdrawn in the Ways & Means Committee. Amendment 1205 would add language to include “the school bus driving industry” to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges’ grant proviso to promote workforce development and provide program support in the trucking and trucking-related supply chain industries. There is no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 1243**: This amendment is essentially a technical amendment, with no policy change, that would shift the fiscal year split for a grant program for teaching certificates in computer science. There is no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 1242**: Similar to the previous technical amendment, Amendment 1242 would change the fiscal year split for the paraeducator training grants and allow up to four days of training in the paraeducator certificate program for the 2021–22 school year. There is no fiscal impact.
- **Amendment 1245**: This amendment would provide \$1.96 million to support 1.0 FTE at each ESD to provide regional computer science coordination and professional development support.
- **Amendment 1244**: This amendment would provide one-time funding (\$100,000) to FIRST Washington to study options and a possible location and/or facility to hold statewide STEM robotics competitions.

The House’s budget proposal is also moving (discussed below). The full House is scheduled to convene for a Floor Session on Saturday, when they are expected to act on their proposal. As we discussed before, it is likely the House will amend the Senate proposal by adopting their own budget on top of the Senate vehicle (via a striking amendment), then sending it back to the Senate as budget negotiations begin

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in earnest. If this is the process they use, the Senate can hold onto the budget until there is an agreement. At that point, as discussed at the top of this *TWIO*, they can adopt a Conference Committee to sign off on the agreement, allowing the Senate and House to quickly adopt a Conference Report—and the final, compromise budget.

House Operating Proposal

The House’s \$7.4 billion spending package (increasing the underlying 2021–23 Operating Budget to a total outlay of \$65.3 billion), embodied in [HB 1816](#), was heard in the House Appropriations Committee on Monday. On Wednesday, the Committee took executive action on the bill. Committee members introduced 52 amendments (as well as an additional “omnibus” technical amendment) on the House budget proposal. Following almost six hours of caucus, allowing members to review the amendments and another couple of hours in the open Committee meeting to debate and vote on amendments, the Committee adopted an amended proposal. Prior to final adoption, the Committee adopted 41 of the amendments (including the major technical amendment), while defeating ten of them. Another two amendments were withdrawn by sponsors before being acted upon.

A handful of the amendments to the budget had direct or indirect K–12 impacts:

- [Amendment 907](#): This is the omnibus technical amendment that makes several necessary corrections to the budget, but makes no policy changes. None of the technical corrections impacted K–12. The technical amendment was adopted and decreases the total budget by \$11.6 million in Fiscal Year 2022 and increases the total budget by \$12.0 million in Fiscal Year 2023. It also decreases federal fund expenditures by \$157,000.
- [Amendment 305](#): This amendment provides \$1.0 million to the Secretary of State to contract with Humanities Washington to expand the Prime Time Family Reading Program, which builds partnerships with libraries, schools, and communities to ensure our children develop a love of reading. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget by \$1.0 million.
- [Amendment 88](#): This amendment would have provided funding for the Statewide Broadband Office in the Department of Commerce to implement a program to offset the costs of purchasing and installing equipment to access a low-orbit satellite broadband network for low- and moderate-income households. While this issue is not specifically education-related, expansion of broadband and ensuring equipment and access is available and affordable will positively impact students. This would have increased the use of federal funds by \$2.0 million; however, the amendment failed to be adopted.
- [Amendment 250](#): This amendment provides \$7.0 million to support: small districts, with less than 800 students, located in urban and suburban areas; public charter schools; and state-tribal compact schools. There is no proviso language describing how this money will be disseminated or how the funding is expected to be used. It is also unclear why small districts in rural areas are excluded from this funding. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget by \$7.0 million; however, because part of the funding will be provided to charter schools, the appropriation comes from the Opportunity Pathways Account, rather than the state’s General Fund.
- [Amendment 248](#): The House’s budget directs the Department of Children, Youth, and Families to cease operation of the Naselle Youth Camp School by June 30, 2023. Proviso language states that it is the intention of the Legislature to transfer management of the Naselle Youth Camp land and facilities to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and develop the facilities into an outdoor school. Further, funding is provided to DNR to provide recommendations, in coordination with OSPI, on the development of an outdoor school at the site of the Naselle Youth Camp School. (NOTE: an additional amendment, [Amendment 350](#), would have eliminated the

budget language requiring the closure of the Naselle Youth Camp School. The amendment failed.)

Amendment 248 provides funding for institutional education staff at Echo Glen and Green Hill schools to support students transitioning from Naselle Youth Camp School once it ceases operation. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget by \$500,000.

- **Amendment 215:** This amendment provides funding to OSPI (\$1.0 million) to contract with an experienced nonprofit organization to implement a technology-based kindergarten readiness program that is designed to improve a child’s transition into elementary education and contains content in reading, math, and science. Proviso language specifies that the contracted organization may be required to provide a total of \$500,000 in matching funds during the term of the contract. The amendment was adopted and increases the total budget by \$1.0 million.

The amended budget proposal increases spending \$48.3 million beyond the plan as originally released by House budget-writers. It was adopted by the House Appropriations Committee on a straight party-line vote, with all 19 Majority Democrats supporting the budget and all 14 Minority Republican members voting “No.”

The Senate’s Committee-adopted budget proposal came in at \$163.8 million less than first introduced. Originally introduced as a larger budget, the House’s Committee-adopted proposal just got \$48.3 million bigger. It makes you wonder how difficult it will be for the two houses to “meet in the middle” if the gap between the two budgets’ spending levels continues to grow. As noted above, the House is scheduled to convene for a Floor Session on Saturday and they are expected to take up the budget at that point.

Capital Budget Action

Senate Capital Proposal

We reviewed the Senate Capital Construction Budget, [SB 5651](#), in the [Week 6 edition of TWIO](#). As a reminder, the Senate Capital plan would increase the underlying 2021–23 Capital Budget by \$1.24 billion. K–12 appropriations would be reduced by \$56.5 million, due to a \$189.9 million reduction in the School Construction Assistance Program.

SB 5651 was moved to executive session on Monday afternoon in the Senate Ways & Means Committee (just before the Committee held a public hearing on its Supplemental Operating Budget). Twenty amendments were introduced. Seventeen of them passed, while one failed. Two additional amendments were withdrawn before they were acted up. None of the amendments had any impact on the education portion of the budget.

Continuing to move quickly, the Committee-revised Capital Budget moved to the Senate Floor on Wednesday; no additional amendments were introduced. The bi-partisan package received little debate and was adopted unanimously, 49-0.

The House 2022 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget is discussed below.

House Capital Proposal

The House’s 2022 Supplemental Capital Construction Budget, a [Proposed Substitute HB 1781](#), was released on Tuesday. Similar to the Senate’s package, the House plan was introduced as a bi-partisan proposal. The proposal would increase appropriations \$1.49 billion above the underlying 2021–23 Capital Budget, bringing the total 2021–23 Capital Budget appropriations to \$8.04 billion. In comparison, the Senate plan would increase appropriations by \$1.24 billion for a biennial total of \$7.79 billion.

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K–12 Investments

Like the Senate Capital Budget there is a large drop in funding for the School Construction Assistance Program, which results in a total, net reduction in appropriations for K–12. The House’s proposal would reduce K–12 funding by \$113.1 million, compared to the Senate’s reduction of \$56.5. The actual K–12 components of the House’s plan:

School Seismic Safety Grant Program—\$36.7 million

\$36.7 million is provided for school seismic safety retrofit grants to school districts for seismic retrofits and seismic safety related improvements of school buildings used for the instruction of students in kindergarten through 12th grade. (The House budget does not include additional funding of [SB 5933](#).)

Another \$8.6 million is provided to complete the 2019–21 School Seismic Safety Retrofit Program. \$6.0 million of this additional appropriation is specifically provided solely 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—\$4.1 million

Funding is provided for grant funding to the Bremerton School District to complete design of the expansion of a new Career and Technical Education facility at the West Sound Technical Skills Center in Bremerton. (The Senate budget provides \$30.0 million to complete the design phase AND begin construction.) 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.

Distressed Schools—\$18.4 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. Additionally:

- \$2.9 million is provided for the Republic School District to complete design and renovation projects at Republic Junior High School and Republic Senior High School.
- \$2.0 million is provided for the Nooksack Valley School District for facilities improvements responding to flood damage and future flood risks. State funding provided must be repaid to OSPI to the extent that the Nooksack Valley School District receives an insurance settlement or Federal Emergency Management Agency funding for flood damage and future flood risks.
- \$515,000 is provided for a facilities accessibility and security improvement project in the Wahkiakum School District.

Small District and Tribal Compact Schools Modernization—\$6.0 million

Additional funds are provided specifically for the Brewster School District (\$933,000) and the Creston School District (\$5,018,000).

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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 is funding provided by the federal Coronavirus Capital Projects Account and is replaced with funds from the Common School Construction Account.

Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools—\$1.5 million

\$1.5 million is provided for grants to public schools, including charter schools and state-tribal education compact schools, for the removal, disposal, and replacement of T-12 lighting fixtures and ballasts manufactured in or before 1979 with energy-efficient LED lighting. State grant funding may be used for all school district, state-tribal education compact, and charter school buildings, but must be prioritized for buildings that are not under contract to be replaced or modernized. State grant funding may only be expended after all applicable funding from utility company rebate programs available to schools in the state has been exhausted.

OSPI is required to provide information to state grant applicants related to identifying the year of T-12 lighting fixture and ballast manufacture, which may include pertinent information developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. In order to receive a state grant, applicants must provide, as determined by OSPI, supporting documentation that includes: (a) The number of T-12 lighting fixtures and ballasts manufactured before 1979 and after 1979 in their facilities; and (b) the age and primary use of each facility where the T-12 lighting fixtures and ballasts under are located. OSPI is allowed to adopt rules to administer this program.

Skills Centers Minor Works—\$0

\$1.8 million provided for Skills Centers Minor Works provided in the underlying budget was funded from the federal Coronavirus Capital Projects Account 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.

Additional Details

Early Learning Facilities—\$47.5 million

\$29.0 million is provided for grants and loans to purchase, construct, or modernize facilities to add capacity for early learning programs, including the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program; and \$18.5 million is for grants to childcare providers for minor renovations and small capital purchases and projects.

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By Mitch Denning

On Monday, AEA testified in favor of [SHB 1816](#), **House proposed 2022–23 Supplemental Operating Budget**, in the House Appropriations Committee, as it supports several of our AEA priorities.

1. Provides funding for student support including phased-in increased social, emotional, and health staffing allocations for nurses, social workers, counselors, and psychologists in [2SHB 1664](#). It also includes enhancements for additional counselors in high poverty schools (\$109.7 million).
2. Funds \$21.6 million for [SHB 1878](#), **expansion of Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)**, a federal program that feeds all qualifying students in qualifying schools or groups of schools at no cost. The funds would reimburse school districts required to participate in the CEP program in SHB 1878, but not eligible for the full federal reimbursement rate. The funding would keep these districts financially whole.
3. Provides federal funding in the amount of \$21.8 million to school districts for local food procurement and supply chain assistance through the USDA Local Food Purchase Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, and for reimbursement of expenditures for the acquisition of unprocessed or minimally processed domestic food products.
4. Provides funding (\$150 million) to OSPI to administer grants to school districts for a plant-based school meals pilot program. WSNA worked with Rep. April Berg on this proviso during the 2021 interim.

Also, on Monday, AEA testified in favor of [SSB 5693](#), **Senate proposed 2022–23 Supplemental Operating Budget**, in the Senate Ways & Means Committee, as it also supports several of our AEA priorities.

1. The bill funds \$173 million for student social, emotional, and health support, similar to the provisions in SHB 1816.
2. Deposits \$400 million into a dedicated account to support the School Seismic Safety Grant Program created in [SSB 5933](#), **school seismic safety retrofit grants**. These construction grants are for qualifying schools in high seismic or tsunami hazard areas and are funded through the capital budget.
3. Funds \$22 million in local food procurement and supply chain assistance, similar to SHB 1816.

On Tuesday, AEA testified in support of [SHB 1781](#), **House proposed 2022–23 Supplemental Capital Budget**, in the House Capital Budget Committee. We shared that this budget funds the design and beginning construction of West Sound Technical Skill Center in Bremerton SD (\$91 million).

Funded in the Distressed Schools Grants are (1) Almira SD (\$12.93 million) to complete the funding for rebuilding their new K–8 school which was destroyed by fire in October 2021, (2) Republic SD to complete design and renovation projects at Republic Jr/Sr High School (\$2.85 million), (3) Nooksack Valley SD to improve their facilities due to flood damage (\$2 million), and (4) Wahkiakum SD for facilities and security improvements (\$515,000).

Similarly funded is the school seismic safety retrofit program for North Beach SD for \$6 million for the replacement and relocation of Pacific Beach Elementary if their local match is secured by June 30, 2023.

Yesterday, [SB 5202](#), **school district subfund for preventative maintenance**, was amended in the House Education Committee, and now moves to the House Rules Committee. The underlying bill requires districts to establish such a subfund, and districts may transfer of up two percent of the general fund monies on an annual basis for preventative maintenance and emergency facility needs. The amended bill now allows districts, subject to applicable public works bid limits, to use district

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employees to perform preventative maintenance with moneys from the subfund but specifies that the subfund may not be used for employee compensation that is unrelated to the subfund authorizations.

Today, AEA testified in support of [SSB 5933](#), which establishes the **School Seismic Safety Retrofit Program**, in which \$400 million from SSB 5693 is deposited in a dedicated account to provide grants, funded through the capital budget, for districts and tribal compact schools for remediation of seismic or tsunami hazards in qualifying buildings. Such buildings must be located in high seismic or tsunami hazard areas, were built prior to 1998, and have not received a seismic retrofit to 2005 seismic standards.

[HB 1833](#), online application for free/reduced price meals, and [SHB 1878](#) are both currently in the Senate Rules Committee, waiting to be moved to the Senate floor calendar.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“No man’s life, liberty, or property are safe while the Legislature is in Session.”
 Mark Twain

Secrecy is the foundation of politics.
 Bing Gordon

As the clock continues to count down to *Sine Die*, there is a mixture of committee hearings, behind the scenes meetings, and limited floor debate. As mentioned earlier, February 24 is the last day for policy bills to clear committees, and February 28 for fiscal bills to clear. Many committee agendas read “Bills to be determined” as decisions are being made behind closed doors as to what advances. All these actions lead to the March 4 date, which is the last day (5 p.m.) to act on opposite house bills

As a perpetual 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

[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.

Comment: This bill was scheduled for a hearing, changed to executive session, then dropped due to a mix up in pension related bills. It remains in the Senate Ways & Means Committee awaiting scheduling. It has now been scheduled for a public hearing this Saturday, February 26 at 9:00 a.m. **Advocates need to sign in support and testify if available.**

[EHB 1752](#): Adding a Roth option to deferred compensation plans.

Comment: The Senate Ways & Means Committee held a public hearing on February 22. No further action has been scheduled to date.

[SHB 1759](#): An act relating to 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

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Continued

drugs, over-the-counter medications, and firearms and ammunition, available through their websites and other communication resources.

Comment: This bill is in the Senate Rules Committee awaiting further action.

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

Comment: This bill passed the Senate Ways & Means Committee and is before the Senate Rules Committee awaiting a pull to the floor calendar.

SB 5676: Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the Public Employees' Retirement System Plan 1 and the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 1. This bill would provide a three percent increase not to exceed \$110/month for TRS1/PERS1 Plan retirees.

Comment: Both proposed budgets included funding for this COLA. The House Appropriations Committee has scheduled this for executive session on February 24. (Note: There is an error in the Senate budget citing the wrong bill number. Staff is working to correct the error.) According to either budget, employer costs to fund this COLA will rise 0.14 in PERS/SERS rates and 0.27 in TRS.

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: 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 has been moved to the Senate Rules Committee awaiting action to move to the floor calendar.

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 is in the Senate Rules Committee awaiting to be moved to floor calendar.

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: The Senate Education Committee passed this bill.

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 is before the Senate Rules Committee waiting to be moved to the floor calendar.

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.

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Continued

Comment: This bill passed the Senate Labor Committee.

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: A reminder that this bill took 10 hours of House floor debate into the wee morning hours to barely pass 50/48. It is scheduled for an executive session before the Senate Labor Committee on February 24.

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: The House Labor Committee moved the bill out via executive session on February 23.

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.

Comment: The House Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee moved this bill in executive session on February 22. As mentioned repeatedly this bill has tremendous financial implications for school district liability costs.

SB 5326: An act relating to health and pension benefits for school bus drivers employed by private nongovernmental entities.

Comment: This bill is on the Senate "X" file which generally means it is 'dead' and no further movement is expected.

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 is scheduled for executive session before the House Appropriations Committee on February 24.

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

Comment: This bill is before the House Rules Committee awaiting further action.

ESSB 5628: Concerning cyber harassment, addressing concerns in the case of *Rynearson v. Ferguson*, and adding a crime of cyberstalking.

Comment: The House Public Safety Committee had an executive session on this bill February 24.

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

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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: The House Labor Committee passed it out of executive session on February 22.

ESSB 5761: Concerning employer requirements for providing wage and salary information to applicants for employment.

Comment: The House Labor Committee passed it out of executive session on February 22.

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 would lower the social tax by about 30 percent next year and continue this trend into the following year. WR testified in support. The Paid Family and Medical Leave component was eliminated. It is before the House Rules Committee awaiting further action.

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 Rules C	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 Ways & Means	Orwall
SHB 1156	Local elections	H Rules C	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 SGEDPA	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 SGEDPA	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 EDUDPA	Dolan
SHB 1617	State and school holidays	S Rules 2	Morgan
HB 1628	Voter pamphlet statements	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Jacobsen
ESHB 1629 (SB 5538)	Aerial imaging technology	S Ways & Means	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 Rules 2	Leavitt
SHB 1644	Pupil transp./electric	S EDUDP	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 Rules C	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 Rules C	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	S Ways & Means	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 Rules 2	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 (SSB 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 C	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 Ways & Means	Paul
HB 1807	Civic education	H Education	Walsh
HB 1808	Pupil transportation funding	S EL/K-12	Stonier
2SHB 1810	Electronic products repair	H Rules C	Gregerson
HB 1816 (SB 5693)	Operating Budget, supp.	H Exec Action	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 EDUDP	Berg
HB 1834	Student absences/mental health	S Rules 2	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 Rules 2	Paul

HB 1875	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
SHB 1878 (SB 5798)	Schools/comm. eligibility	S Rules 2	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 Rules C	Bronoske
HB 1938	Student financial education	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1941	Active shooter drills	S EDUDP	Walen
EHB 1942	Paraeducator course of study	S EDUDP	Donaghy
SHB 1955	Dependency/education	S EDUDP	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 EDUDP	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 Rules C	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 Appropriations	Paul
SHB 2019	Careers in retail	S Higher Ed & Workforce	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	S Rules 2	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 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 Rules X	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 Rules X	Saldaña
SSB 5130	Personnel files & discipline	S Rules X	Kuderer
SB 5144	COVID-19 vaccine, declining	S Health & Long Term Care	Ericksen
2SSB 5147	Learning stabilization, etc.	S 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	Frocket
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 Rules R	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 Rules X	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 X	Salomon
SB 5343 (HB 1367)	Medicaid appropriations	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5344 (ESHB 1368)	Federal funding/COVID-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5352	Retirement system opt-out	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 X	Hobbs
SSB 5482	Additive trans funding	S Rules X	Hobbs
SSB 5483	Transportation revenue	S Rules X	Hobbs
SB 5487	School consolidation incentives	H Cap Budget	Hawkins
SSB 5497	Board of ed. student members	H Rules R	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 X	Wellman
SSB 5581	Pupil transp. allocations	H Appropriations	Wellman
SSB 5584	Local elections	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
SSB 5594	Bone marrow donation aware.	H EDDPA	Short
2SSB 5595 (HB 1985)	Schools/support funding	S Rules X	Wellman
E2SSB 5597	Voting rights	H Exec Action	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 LAWSIPA	Robinson
SSB 5651 (HB 1781)	Capital Budget, supplemental	S Passed 3rd	Frocket
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	Lias
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 CEDDP	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 LAWSDP	Randall
SB 5768 (HB 2039)	Vapor products	S Health & Long Term Care	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 Rules R	Keiser
ESSB 5874	Military student residency	H Exec Action	Nobles
ESSB 5878	Arts instruction	H EDDPA	Rolfes
SSB 5892	High schools/nursing pilot	H Appropriations	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/peal	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