



# 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>.

The logo for the Washington Association of School Boards (WASBO) features the word "WASBO" in a stylized, handwritten blue font.

The logo for the Washington State Public Employees Association (WSPA) features a blue outline of the state of Washington with the letters "WSPA" in white inside it.



## 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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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

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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 to 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
<a href="#">HB 1006</a>	Immunization, declining	H HC/Wellness	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 1010</a>	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1024</a>	Sunshine committee/juveniles	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Springer
<a href="#">HB 1029</a>	Emergency orders and rules	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1032</a>	TRS & SERS early retirement	H Appropriations	Harris
<a href="#">HB 1039</a>	Bicycle & pedestrian travel	H Transportation	McCaslin
<a href="#">HB 1040</a>	Retired school empl. health	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">ESHB 1056</a>	Public meetings/emergencies	H Rules 3C	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1065</a>	Epidemic, pandemic vaccines	H HC/Wellness	Eslick
<a href="#">HB 1066</a>	Ed. service district boards	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1067</a>	State dinosaur	H Rules C	Morgan
<a href="#">2SHB 1076</a>	Workplace violations/qui tam	H Rules 3C	Hansen
<a href="#">HB 1077</a>	Federal Way school district	H Appropriations	Johnson
<a href="#">HB 1079</a>	Charter schools time frame	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">SHB 1081</a> (ESSB 5084)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Rules X	Tharinger
<a href="#">HB 1093</a> (SB 5091)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
<a href="#">SHB 1094</a> (ESSB 5092)	Operating Budget	H Rules X	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 1098</a> (ESSB 5061)	Unemployment insurance	H Labor & Workplace	Sells
<a href="#">HB 1149</a>	Public health education	H Education	Pollet
<a href="#">E2SHB 1153</a>	Language access in schools	S Ways & Means	Orwall
<a href="#">SHB 1156</a>	Local elections	H Rules C	Harris-Talley
<a href="#">E2SHB 1162</a>	High school graduation	S EL/K–12	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1180</a>	Public testimony	H Local Govt	Kraft
<a href="#">HB 1182</a> (SB 5209)	Crisis response services	H HC/Wellness	Orwall
<a href="#">HB 1195</a> (SB 5443)	Charter school time frame	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1212</a>	Repair of electronics	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1215</a>	K–12 education scholarships	H Education	Kraft
<a href="#">HB 1226</a>	School district elections	H Cap Budget	Stonier
<a href="#">SHB 1264</a> (SB 5274)	Equity impact statement	H Appropriations	Thai



<a href="#">HB 1270</a>	Leadership skills grant prg.	H Appropriations	Young
<a href="#">HB 1305</a>	Right to refuse vaccines	H HC/Wellness	Kraft
<a href="#">SHB 1306</a>	School boards/bond training	H Education	Sells
<a href="#">HB 1308</a>	Apprenticeship utilization	H Cap Budget	Riccelli
<a href="#">HB 1317</a>	Right to refuse/health	H HC/Wellness	Young
<a href="#">HB 1321</a> (SB 5114)	Reopening/public health	H HC/Wellness	MacEwen
<a href="#">ESHB 1329</a>	Public meetings	S SGEDPA	Wicks
<a href="#">HB 1334</a>	Appropriations/COVID-19	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
<a href="#">HB 1338</a>	School resources/COVID-19	H Civil R & Judiciary	Harris
<a href="#">SHB 1340</a>	Pandemic task force	H Appropriations	Lovick
<a href="#">HB 1343</a>	Unemployment ins./employers	H Labor & Workplace	Hoff
<a href="#">2SHB 1354</a>	Suicide review teams	H Rules C	Mosbrucker
<a href="#">HB 1358</a>	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
<a href="#">SHB 1366</a>	In-person instruction	H Rules C	Caldier
<a href="#">HB 1371</a>	State property tax levies	H Finance	Sutherland
<a href="#">HB 1390</a>	Athletic scholarship funding	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1396</a>	US history & gov/high school	H Education	Dufault
<a href="#">ESHB 1410</a>	Home foreclosure/taxes	C 257 L 21	Volz
<a href="#">HB 1415</a>	Skill center class size	H Appropriations	Paul
<a href="#">HB 1419</a>	Certificated staff/factors	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1420</a>	School empl/COVID-19 vaccine	H HC/Wellness	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1422</a>	Sexual health ed./dates	H Education	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1440</a>	Small wireless facilities	H Comm & Economic Dev	Boehnke
<a href="#">HB 1442</a>	Epidemic preparedness	H HC/Wellness	Chase
<a href="#">HB 1450</a>	School computers/device tax	H Education	Gregerson
<a href="#">SHB 1451</a>	ECEAP entitlement date	H Appropriations	Sullivan
<a href="#">HB 1452</a>	Physical education credit	H Education	Mosbrucker
<a href="#">EHB 1453</a>	Voters' pamphlets	S SGEDPA	Bergquist
<a href="#">2SHB 1460</a>	Telecommunications access	H Rules C	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1466</a>	Outdoor education	H Appropriations	Rule
<a href="#">HB 1481</a>	School employees/firearms	H Civil R & Judiciary	Chase
<a href="#">HB 1500</a>	School district audits	H Appropriations	Sullivan
<a href="#">HB 1519</a>	Levy shifts/court rulings	H Finance	Paul

<a href="#">HB 1536</a>	Regional apprenticeship prgs	H Education	
<a href="#">HB 1544</a>	Ag., food, nat. resource ed.	H Education	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 1553</a> (SB 5473)	“Open safe, open now” plan	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1555</a>	Freedom in education	H Education	Chase
<a href="#">HB 1556</a>	School athletics/eligibility	H Education	Chase
<a href="#">HB 1557</a>	Gubernatorial proclamations	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1563</a>	Gubernatorial orders/relief	H Civil R & Judiciary	Young
<a href="#">HB 1565</a>	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Johnson
<a href="#">HB 1568</a>	Unemployment insurance	H Appropriations	Bergquist
<a href="#">HB 1570</a>	Proof of vaccination	H HC/Wellness	Walsh
<a href="#">SHB 1590</a> (SSB 5563)	Enrollment stabilization	S Ways & Means	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1591</a>	Charter schools/local enrich	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">HB 1594</a>	Long-term care/repeal	H Appropriations	Abbarno
<a href="#">HB 1596</a>	Long-term care/outside WA	H Appropriations	Abbarno
<a href="#">HB 1597</a>	Long-term care/hardship	H Appropriations	Abbarno
<a href="#">HB 1598</a>	Long-term care/death	H Appropriations	Abbarno
<a href="#">HB 1599</a>	Long-term care/new graduates	H Appropriations	Abbarno
<a href="#">HB 1601</a>	Student homelessness pilot	H Appropriations	Leavitt
<a href="#">HB 1603</a>	Transportation/general fund	H Appropriations	Barkis
<a href="#">HB 1604</a>	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1607</a>	Safe routes to schools prg.	H Appropriations	Rude
<a href="#">HB 1611</a>	Highly capable students	S EDUDPA	Dolan
<a href="#">SHB 1617</a>	State and school holidays	S Rules 2	Morgan
<a href="#">HB 1628</a>	Voter pamphlet statements	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Jacobsen
<a href="#">ESHB 1629</a> (SB 5538)	Aerial imaging technology	S Ways & Means	Dolan
<a href="#">ESHB 1630</a>	Weapons/certain meetings	S Law & Justice	Senn
<a href="#">HB 1633</a>	K–12 education scholarships	H Education	Walsh
<a href="#">SHB 1642</a> (SB 5614)	National guard ed. grants	S Rules 2	Leavitt
<a href="#">SHB 1644</a>	Pupil transp./electric	S EDUDP	Senn
<a href="#">2SHB 1664</a>	Schools/support funding	S Ways & Means	Rule
<a href="#">HB 1693</a>	Home school day	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Chase
<a href="#">ESHB 1699</a>	Work in retirement/schools	S Ways & Means	Bergquist
<a href="#">HB 1714</a>	Impact fee deferrals	H Rules R	Duerr

<a href="#">HB 1721</a> (SB 5676)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Rules C	Stokesbary
<a href="#">HB 1722</a> (SB 5775)	Broadband deployment	H Local Govt	Boehnke
<a href="#">E2SHB 1723</a>	Telecommunications access	S Environment, Energy & Tech	Gregerson
<a href="#">SHB 1727</a>	Odd-numbered year elections	H Rules C	Gregerson
<a href="#">SHB 1732</a>	Long-term care/delay	C 1 L 22	Sullivan
<a href="#">ESHB 1733</a>	Long-term care/exemptions	C 2 L 22	Paul
<a href="#">E2SHB 1736</a>	State student loan program	S Ways & Means	Sullivan
<a href="#">HB 1742</a>	Long-term care program	H Appropriations	Schmick
<a href="#">SHB 1746</a>	Students/COVID-19 pandemic	S EL/K–12	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">HB 1754</a>	Prejudgment interest	H Civil R & Judiciary	Hackney
<a href="#">HB 1757</a>	ESDs/PEBB health plans	H Appropriations	Cody
<a href="#">SHB 1759</a>	School websites/drug info.	S Rules 2	Callan
<a href="#">E2SHB 1760</a>	Dual credit program access	S Ways & Means	Paul
<a href="#">HB 1762</a> (SB 5539)	Ed. service district funding	H Appropriations	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1775</a>	Capital assistance/schools	H Cap Budget	McEntire
<a href="#">HB 1778</a>	Election security	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 1781</a> (SSB 5651)	Capital Budget, supplemental	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
<a href="#">HB 1786</a> (SB 5689)	Transportation Budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
<a href="#">SHB 1791</a>	Prof. educator reprimands	H Rules C	Harris
<a href="#">SHB 1800</a>	Behavioral health/minors	S Behavioral Health	Eslick
<a href="#">2SHB 1803</a>	School director compensation	H Rules R	Callan
<a href="#">HB 1805</a> (SB 5797)	Opportunity scholarship prog	S Ways & Means	Paul
<a href="#">HB 1807</a>	Civic education	H Education	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1808</a>	Pupil transportation funding	S EL/K–12	Stonier
<a href="#">2SHB 1810</a>	Electronic products repair	H Rules C	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1816</a> (SB 5693)	Operating Budget, supp.	H Exec Action	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 1819</a> (SB 5960)	Property tax exemption	H Finance	Leavitt
<a href="#">HB 1829</a>	African American studies	H Education	Johnson
<a href="#">HB 1833</a>	School meals/electronic info	S EDUDP	Berg
<a href="#">HB 1834</a>	Student absences/mental health	S Rules 2	Callan
<a href="#">HB 1842</a>	School board director qualif	H Education	Taylor
<a href="#">2SHB 1865</a>	Certified peer specialists	S Health & Long Term Care	Davis
<a href="#">SHB 1867</a>	Dual credit program data	S Rules 2	Paul

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



<a href="#">HB 2087</a>	Education/parent rights	H Education	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 2090</a>	Tribal activities/credit	H Education	Lekanoff
<a href="#">HB 2093</a> (SB 5921)	County timber tax distrib.	H Appropriations	Abbarno
<a href="#">HB 2095</a> (SSB 5933)	School seismic safety grants	H Cap Budget	Pollet
<a href="#">HJR 4200</a>	School district bonds	H Cap Budget	Stonier
<a href="#">HJR 4203</a>	2/3rd vote for tax increases	H Finance	Sutherland
<a href="#">HJR 4206</a>	K–12 education funding	H Appropriations	Chase
<a href="#">HJR 4208</a> (SJR 8213)	Personal property taxation	H Finance	Leavitt
<a href="#">ESB 5017</a>	School district procurement	H Cap Budget	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5037</a>	School opening metrics	S EL/K–12	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5043</a>	School employee housing	S Rules X	Salomon
<a href="#">SB 5070</a> (ESHB 1273)	Menstrual products/schools	S EL/K–12	Rivers
<a href="#">ESSB 5083</a> (SHB 1080)	Capital Budget 2021–23	S Rules X	Frockt
<a href="#">SB 5091</a> (HB 1093)	Operating Budget, 2nd Supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SSB 5105</a>	Office of equity task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5110</a>	Telecommunications companies	S Environment, Energy & Tech	Ericksen
<a href="#">SB 5111</a>	Public employee independence	S State Govt & Elections	Ericksen
<a href="#">SB 5114</a> (HB 1321)	Reopening/public health	S State Govt & Elections	Braun
<a href="#">SSB 5129</a>	Vapor & tobacco/minors	S Rules X	Saldaña
<a href="#">SSB 5130</a>	Personnel files & discipline	S Rules X	Kuderer
<a href="#">SB 5144</a>	COVID-19 vaccine, declining	S Health & Long Term Care	Ericksen
<a href="#">2SSB 5147</a>	Learning stabilization, etc.	S Rules X	Hawkins
<a href="#">SB 5153</a> (ESHB 1113)	School attendance	S EL/K–12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5156</a>	Budget stabilization approps	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5161</a>	Teaching tribal history, etc	S Rules X	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5162</a>	Unanticipated revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5171</a>	Unemployment insurance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
<a href="#">SSB 5181</a>	Low-income school districts	H Education	Honeyford
<a href="#">SB 5197</a>	Unemp. contributions/wages	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Aff	Schoesler
<a href="#">SB 5200</a>	Scholarships/tax credit	S EL/K–12	Schoesler
<a href="#">ESB 5202</a>	School depreciation subfunds	H Education	Schoesler
<a href="#">SB 5205</a>	K–12 education vouchers	S EL/K–12	Schoesler
<a href="#">SB 5208</a>	Public records fees/approval	S State Govt & Elections	Wilson

<a href="#">SB 5209</a> (HB 1182)	Crisis response services	S Behavioral Health	Dhingra
<a href="#">2SSB 5211</a> (ESHB 1189)	Tax increment financing	S Rules X	Frockt
<a href="#">SB 5216</a>	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
<a href="#">SB 5223</a>	Motor vehicles sales tax use	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
<a href="#">SB 5242</a>	Media literacy & digital cit	S Rules X	Liias
<a href="#">SSB 5252</a>	School consultation/tribes	H Education	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5257</a>	School levy exemption	S EL/K–12	Fortunato
<a href="#">ESB 5264</a>	Americans of Chinese descent	H Rules R	Wagoner
<a href="#">2SSB 5265</a>	Bridge year pilot program	S Rules X	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5274</a> (SHB 1264)	Equity impact statement	S State Govt & Elections	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5277</a>	Early achievers prg/suspend	S EL/K–12	Short
<a href="#">SB 5289</a>	Senior citizens/prop. taxes	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
<a href="#">SSB 5326</a>	School bus driver benefits	S Rules X	Robinson
<a href="#">2SSB 5327</a>	Youth safety tip line	S Rules X	Brown
<a href="#">SB 5334</a>	Levy authorization info.	S EL/K–12	Dozier
<a href="#">SSB 5340</a>	School board director qualif	S Rules X	Salomon
<a href="#">SB 5343</a> (HB 1367)	Medicaid appropriations	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5344</a> (ESHB 1368)	Federal funding/COVID-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5352</a>	Retirement system opt-out	S Rules X	Braun
<a href="#">ESSB 5357</a>	Capital broadband program	S Rules X	Honeyford
<a href="#">SB 5359</a>	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5366</a> (SHB 1103)	Building materials	S State Govt & Elections	Stanford
<a href="#">SB 5374</a>	Political systems/K–12 study	S EL/K–12	Honeyford
<a href="#">SSB 5376</a>	Education ombuds awareness	H Education	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5386</a>	School district elections	S Ways & Means	Randall
<a href="#">SB 5389</a>	Computer science teaching	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">ESSB 5439</a>	Broadband/state highways	S Rules X	Saldaña
<a href="#">SB 5442</a>	Superintendent salaries	S EL/K–12	Van De Wege
<a href="#">SB 5443</a> (HB 1195)	Charter school time frame	S EL/K–12	Mullet
<a href="#">SB 5449</a>	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	King
<a href="#">SB 5450</a>	Native American names, etc.	S EL/K–12	Ericksen
<a href="#">SB 5451</a>	Operating Budget	S Ways & Means	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5453</a>	Retirement plans 1 & 2	S Ways & Means	Schoesler

<a href="#">SB 5464</a>	In-person learning option	S EL/K–12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5466</a>	Sales tax/transp. projects	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
<a href="#">SB 5473</a> (HB 1553)	“Open safe, open now” plan	S State Govt & Elections	Brown
<a href="#">SB 5481</a>	Transportation funding bonds	S Rules X	Hobbs
<a href="#">SSB 5482</a>	Additive trans funding	S Rules X	Hobbs
<a href="#">SSB 5483</a>	Transportation revenue	S Rules X	Hobbs
<a href="#">SB 5487</a>	School consolidation incentives	H Cap Budget	Hawkins
<a href="#">SSB 5497</a>	Board of ed. student members	H Rules R	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5498</a>	Posthumous H.S. diplomas	H Education	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5501</a>	Board of education members	S EL/K–12	Fortunato
<a href="#">SSB 5537</a>	Compulsory school attendance	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5538</a> (ESHB 1629)	Aerial imaging technology	S State Govt & Elections	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5539</a> (HB 1762)	Ed. service district funding	H Appropriations	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5540</a>	Election dates and timelines	S State Govt & Elections	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5562</a>	ESD employee health care	S Ways & Means	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5563</a> (SHB 1590)	Enrollment stabilization	S Rules X	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5581</a>	Pupil transp. allocations	H Appropriations	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5584</a>	Local elections	S Ways & Means	Trudeau
<a href="#">SSB 5594</a>	Bone marrow donation aware.	H EDDPA	Short
<a href="#">2SSB 5595</a> (HB 1985)	Schools/support funding	S Rules X	Wellman
<a href="#">E2SSB 5597</a>	Voting rights	H Exec Action	Saldaña
<a href="#">SB 5601</a> (HB 1986)	School district boards	S EL/K–12	Short
<a href="#">SB 5630</a>	Early learning/basic ed.	S EL/K–12	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SSB 5638</a>	Mental health prof. licenses	H HC/Wellness	Wagoner
<a href="#">2SSB 5649</a>	Family and medical leave	H LAWSIPA	Robinson
<a href="#">SSB 5651</a> (HB 1781)	Capital Budget, supplemental	S Passed 3rd	Frockt
<a href="#">SB 5657</a>	Juvenile instit./comp sci.	H Education	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5676</a> (HB 1721)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Conway
<a href="#">SB 5682</a>	COVID-19 vaccination choice	S Health & Long Term Care	McCune
<a href="#">SB 5689</a> (HB 1786)	Transportation Budget, supp.	S Transportation	Liias
<a href="#">SB 5693</a> (HB 1816)	Operating Budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5696</a> (HB 1912)	Capital gains tax/repeal	S Ways & Means	Braun
<a href="#">SSB 5697</a> (HB 2003)	Recycling system & waste	S Ways & Means	Das

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

<a href="#">SB 5960</a> (HB 1819)	Property tax exemption	S Ways & Means	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5965</a>	Long-term care trust/repeal	S Health & Long Term Care	Braun
<a href="#">SJR 8204</a>	School district bond voting	S Ways & Means	Randall
<a href="#">SJR 8207</a>	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
<a href="#">SJR 8208</a>	Car purchase taxes	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
<a href="#">SJR 8212</a>	Superintendent	S EL/K–12	Carlyle
<a href="#">SJR 8213</a> (HJR 4208)	Personal property taxation	S Ways & Means	Hunt