



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 Association (WSPA) features the word "WSPA" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, with a blue outline of the state of Washington to its left.



This Week in Review

On Monday, February 28, the opposite house fiscal committee [cut-off](#) arrived. Stacks of bills flowed through the fiscal committees in an effort to beat Monday's deadline, wherein all bills that failed to be adopted by their opposite house budget committee would die. Fast action kept a slew of legislative priorities moving; however, many, many bills were also left behind.

Following Monday's cut-off, legislators spent long hours in their respective Senate and House Chambers to take action on the many bills from the opposite house that resided in the respective Rules Committees or awaited action on the two Chambers' Floor Calendars. Legislators also spent long hours in their respective political caucuses to review scheduled bills, along with proposed amendments. Behind-closed-doors, members mapped out strategies and discussed talking points—either to support or oppose, and perfect or weaken bills on the agenda. Legislators had only four days to take action on opposite house bills, with the final, self-imposed cut-off deadline coming this evening. All bills must be adopted by their opposite house by 5:00 p.m. tonight to remain alive.

You must remember, of course, the budget bills and bills that are “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) continue to be exempt and will remain alive until this session ends. It should also be mentioned that bills that a majority of legislators want to pass will also stay alive (or may be revived), as most of the Legislature's rules can be waived if enough legislators support the effort. Sometimes we won't know what bills are on that “special” list until budget negotiators are deep into conversations about a final, compromise budget. Horse-trading between the houses on the budget(s) often can entail non-budget issues and if a deal is cut a rule or two may need to be waived in order to complete the deal. Strange things can happen at any time during the session; however, in the closing days is often where things go haywire. That's why it is important to keep a close eye on bills/issues we support—while we stay aware of those “dead” bills we wanted to kill. It's wise to remain vigilant and be prepared to expect the unexpected.

Following this evening's deadline, the Legislature will move into its “reconciliation phase,” with six days to come to agreement on differences in bills between the houses—including the bills that comprise the 2022 Supplemental Operating, Capital, and Transportation Budgets. (The two houses also must reconcile differences in the “Move Washington Ahead” proposal, if they want their \$16.8 billion, 16-year transportation plan to move this session.) For more details on the reconciliation process, see the [February 25, Week 7, issue of TWIO](#).

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WASA Legislative Report Podcast



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

Major Priorities Update

There was a flurry of activity on the two Floors this week, including action on many K–12 education bills. Let’s first take a look at our major priorities.

Pupil Transportation. We will start with pupil transportation, because the action is less complex than our other priorities. Remember, we have two bills on the table, [SB 5581](#) and [HB 1808](#). While the bills are not companion bills, the major provisions of each bill are substantially similar. Both bills require OSPI to reimburse 100 percent of school district costs for transporting special passengers, specifically students in foster care, students that are homeless, or students receiving special education. Both bills include some accounting and accountability provisions. The specific details are somewhat different; however, we have been assured OSPI has the necessary rulemaking authority to address our concerns with these provisions, regardless of which bill is adopted.

While the focus of this newsletter is on Week 8 (and the upcoming final week of session), both SB 5581 and HB 1808 last moved several weeks ago. SB 5581 was adopted by the full Senate on February 10 and has not been heard or otherwise acted upon in the House. HB 1808 was adopted by the full House on February 2 and has not been heard or otherwise acted upon in the Senate. Both bills are referenced and funded in their respective house’s Supplemental Operating Budget proposals, however. So, they are clearly tagged as “Necessary to Implement the Budget” and sponsors have indicated there is every intention to move on this issue.

At this point, unfortunately, the two bills have run into a battle of sponsors; each sponsor wants their own bill to be the vehicle that is adopted. The hope is this dispute can be resolved in the next six days; however, funding in the two budgets is identical—and because the intention is that fully funding transportation for special passengers is only the first step to overhauling the STARS funding formula in 2023, a bill is not specifically necessary. It would be “cleaner” to have a bill, but the funding and providing a jumpstart to 2023 is the priority.

Enrollment Stabilization. [SB 5563](#) and [HB 1590](#) provide for enrollment stabilization funding for school districts experiencing enrollment declines—and also includes provisions to maintain levy capacity and Local Effort Assistance support. As introduced, both bills would:

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

As SB 5563 moved to the Senate Ways & Means Committee, amendments were adopted. Three changes were made: the stabilization funding provided would be fifty percent of districts’ funding loss due to enrollment declines; the use of 2019–20 enrollment values to calculate levy lids would be limited to the 2023 Calendar Year only; and an intent section was added, clearly clarifying that enrollment stabilization funding would not be provided in the future. Ultimately, the bill got held up and technically died in the Senate Rules Committee.

We had expected HB 1590 would be the vehicle for this issue, so there was no panic. The House bill, however, underwent its own facelift. The House Appropriations Committee completely stripped out the language providing for enrollment stabilization funding, while maintaining the remaining provisions. While this was a major revision, it was not unexpected. The discussion all along was to move this funding into the budget; however, we still needed the bill to implement the levy and LEA provisions.

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HB 1590 was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Monday and was amended to clone SB 5563 as it was adopted by the same Committee. The revised HB 1590 included enrollment stabilization funding, but at a 50 percent level; limited levy support to the 2023 Calendar Year; and included an intent statement, noting the intent to not provide future enrollment stabilization funding.

Last night, the bill was moved to the Senate Floor Calendar and six amendments were introduced:

- **Amendment 1334**: This amendment would have stripped out enrollment stabilization funding provisions and replaced the language with a requirement to provide learning loss grant funding to all school districts, charter schools, and state-tribal education compact schools in the 2021–22 school year. The funding provided would have equaled \$260 multiplied by the district’s (or school’s) average enrollment in 2020–21.
- **Amendment 1384**: This amendment would have specifically clarified that enrollment stabilization funding would be prohibited from being used to increase salaries or compensation.
- **Amendment 1402**: This amendment would have removed the levy provisions which allowed the use of 2019–20 enrollment values to calculate levy lids in Calendar Year 2023.
- **Amendment 1411**: This amendment would have provided Local Effort Assistance to charter schools in an amount equal to the levy per student for the school district in which the charter school is located.
- **Amendment 1454**: This amendment would have required OSPI to distribute “COVID-19 Stabilization Scholarships” to parents who have children that are receiving home-based instruction or attending a private school.
- **Amendment 1428**: This was a duplicate amendment to Amendment 1454 above and was withdrawn.

Each of these amendments were rejected (with the exception of the last one that was amended).

HB 1590, as amended by the Senate Ways & Means Committee (a clone of SB 5563, as adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee) was adopted last night by the full Senate, with a straight party-line vote of 28-21.

The bill will now return to the House for concurrence. Likely, that will not occur until a budget deal is finalized because funding to support the Enrollment Stabilization provisions of each bill is provided in each of the 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget proposals. As we have discussed before, each budget uses a different implementation methodology. The Senate’s budget calculates Enrollment Stabilization by comparing a district’s ACTUAL 2019–20 enrollment with a district’s ACTUAL enrollment in 2021–22. After the difference is calculated, the Senate proposal divides the difference in half. Under the House budget, Enrollment Stabilization funding is calculated by determining the difference between a district’s BUDGETED 2021–22 enrollment and a district’s ACTUAL 2021–22 enrollment. Once this issue is resolved, HB 1590 can be adjusted as necessary to match the budget agreement.

Staffing Allocations. **SB 5595** and **HB 1664** would provide for enhanced allocations of Physical, Social, and Emotional support staff—specifically defined as nurses, social workers, psychologists, counselors, classified staff providing student and staff safety, and parent involvement coordinators.

SB 5595 was amended in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. As adopted, there is an added intent section which clarifies that increased allocations are to be used exclusively for the use of support staff salaries and benefits. Unfortunately,

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the bill was held up on the Senate Rules Committee and technically died lacking action by the full Senate.

Like SB 5563/HB 1590, the House Bill, HB 1664, was expected to be the vehicle for this issue, so SB 5595's failure did not cause any panic. Remember, however, that HB 1664 was originally introduced to support Superintendent Reykdal's 2022 Decision Package, which called for a three-year phase-in of allocations for school nurses. As the bill moved through the House, it was amended to largely mirror SB 5595, supporting enhanced allocations for Physical, Social, and Emotional support staff (as defined above).

Later amendments before the final adoption by the full House changed the implementation schedule of the enhanced allocations. SB 5595 would have provided for enhanced allocations in Fiscal Year 2023 (the 2022–23 School Year). As ultimately adopted by the House, HB 1664 phases in the enhanced allocations for Physical, Social, and Emotional support staff over a three-year period of time, from the 2022–23 School Year to the 2024–25 School Year.

Along with the implementation schedule, SB 5595 and HB 1664 also provided different compliance models. SB 5595 includes a “fiscal” compliance approach. In short, if a district spent all of its state prototypical Physical, Social, and Emotional support staff revenue on Physical, Social, and Emotional support staff, the district would be technically in compliance, even if the district was below the state funded ratios due to the differential between the state allocation and actual staff costs. HB 1664 provides for a “staffing” compliance approach. This is similar to the current K–3 class size compliance model, which is based on staff ratios regardless of the true cost of staff compared to the state allocation. While this approach may require districts to spend non-state prototypical school funding formula money to comply, the language allows for contracted staff to be counted towards compliance. One of the concerns with the Senate's compliance approach is that OSPI (which would judge compliance) is unsure how the “fiscal” compliance model could be implemented.

HB 1664 was adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Monday. Several changes were made in Committee; however, the bill moved to the Senate Floor last night and the Ways & Means Committee amendments were rejected. Instead, the bill as adopted by the House was brought to the Floor. Four amendments were introduced; however, the only amendment that was adopted was the addition of an intent section, similar to the intent section earlier added to SB 5595. [Amendment 1460](#) added language that states, “the Legislature intends to provide increased allocations to school districts that demonstrate they have hired staff for these roles. The Legislature hopes that this enhanced state funding will allow school districts to redirect local levy dollars previously spent on these positions to address learning loss resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic or to hire additional Physical, Social, and Emotional support staff.” The bill ended up being adopted by the full Senate with only two “No” votes.

The follow are the other amendments that were introduced, but were not adopted:

- [Amendment 1462](#): This amendment would reduce the current Learning Assistance Program (LAP) class size from 15 to 12 students. Additionally, it would increase the extra hours of instruction provided to students in high-poverty schools through LAP from 1.1 to 1.15 hours. Sponsored by Senator John Braun (R-Centralia), he commented that this is a “big investment, but these kids deserve it.” Senator Christine Rolfes (D-Bainbridge Island), lead budget-writer for the Senate Majority, stated that she agreed with Braun's comments, but did not think it was appropriate to add to this bill. She added that the issue should be addressed next year and asked her colleagues to reject the amendment.
- [Amendment 1461](#): This amendment would have: removed the current 13.5 percent enrollment cap on special education excess cost allocations

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for school districts with fewer than 500 students; and increased the current 13.5 percent enrollment cap to 15 percent for all other school districts. Sponsored by Sen. Braun, he expressed his concern that the legislative solution to the *McCleary* decision included support for special education, but special education is still not “properly funded.” Sen. Rolfes, again, agreed, commenting that she “took no pleasure” in encouraging her colleagues to vote “No.” She said she believed the amendment was a “sound proposal,” but it should be addressed next year.

- **Amendment 1463**: This amendment would have provided a five percent base allocation “bonus” to school districts that chose to implement a “balanced calendar”—providing 180 instructional days, but using a year-round school calendar.

Just a note about the amendments and the debate: It is unclear if Senator Rolfes was simply being polite about Senator Braun’s amendments or if she really would support his amendments, if they were introduced somewhere besides HB 1664. However, she publicly stated she agreed with the two amendments—which is something we can keep in our back pocket and remind her in 2023.

Like HB 1590, HB 1664 now returns to the House for concurrence. And like HB 1590, staffing enhancements for Physical, Social, and Emotional support staff are funded in both the Senate and House budgets, albeit with different amounts—the Senate funds allocations fully in Fiscal Year 2023, while the House would phase in allocations. As soon as this budget/policy debate is resolved in the budget, HB 1664 can be finalized.

Other Action

As noted above, there were many, many bills acted upon this week, but we will update just a handful of some of the key bills we have been discussing this session.

Workforce Staffing Relief—HB 1699. This is the bill allowing public retirees to return to work for an extended period of time (from the current 867 hours to 1,040), without negatively impacting their pension benefits. As amended, the provisions are limited to nonadministrative positions, except in Second Class School Districts, where retirees may be employed as a district superintendent or in-school administrator.

After languishing a bit in the Senate Ways & Means Committee, it was finally heard last Saturday, then adopted before the cut-off on Monday. Only three members voted against it in the House and there was only some tepid opposition in the Ways & Means Committee. All Democratic members voted for the bill along with six Republicans. Only two Republicans opposed the bill, along with two additional Republicans that voted “No Recommendation.” Unfortunately, it has not yet moved out of the Rules Committee and, although there is no stiff opposition, it looks destined to die. Its biggest foe right now is time.

There is one small ray of hope: the bill is referenced, and funded, in the House version of the budget, so it potentially could be tagged as “Necessary to Implement the Budget.”

Prejudgment Interest—SB 5155. We have discussed this bill numerous times in the last several weeks. The bill would have interest on judgments begin to accrue from the date on which the cause of action occurred, rather than from the date a verdict is handed down. The original version of the bill would have made this change for individuals, entities, and public agencies—including school districts. Prior to passing the Senate, the bill was amended to remove public agencies from the bill. As anticipated, the Trial Lawyers Association (now calling themselves, “Washington State Association for Justice”), who requested the bill—and is their top priority of the session—put on a full court press in the House. The bill was drastically revised in the House Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee in an effort to garner our support; however, that bill was still very troublesome. Additional

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amendments were tacked on in the House Appropriations Committee before it was adopted on Monday. Again, there was an effort to appease us, but it continues to be problematic. As it passed out of the Appropriations Committee, the bill provides that judgments founded on public agencies' (including school districts') tortious conduct that occurred while plaintiff was a minor begins to bear interest from the date the action is commenced or the date the minor reaches 18 years of age, whichever is earlier, rather than from the date of written notification to the defendant (as adopted in the Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee).

The new language is less concerning certainly than the original bill; however, it is still concerning. School districts generally try and settle cases before they go to trial, but if this law were in place, settlement costs would be driven up because plaintiffs and their representatives will know if they take the issue to court there is a potential windfall. Perhaps the biggest concern—or at least a major concern—is insurance. The cost of insurance could be drastically increased—if you could find an insurance company to cover you. It is already very difficult for school districts to find insurance and this type of bill would make it even more difficult.

It is our understanding that both the Democrats and Republicans caucused on SB 5155—and the fifteen amendments our coalition (school districts, local governments, school and local government risk pools, and the Liability Reform Coalition) requested. Our ultimate goal is to have the bill die a silent death; however, if all else fails, the attempt is to exempt public agencies—or just school districts, if necessary—from the provisions of the bill.

This is an uphill fight—and truly a David and Goliath story. We thought we had the votes to exempt public agencies coming out of the Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee, but the Trial Lawyers (and presumably Democratic Leadership) turned the screws and convinced a couple of our supporters to bail on us. Apparently, there is real tension in the House Democratic Caucus (oh, to be a fly on the wall!).

At this point, there are sixty-eight bills on the House Floor Calendar. SB 5155 is number 23 on the list (although they rarely go in numerical order, so that likely doesn't mean anything). The House convened in Session at 10:00 a.m. this morning and have to complete their business by 5:00 p.m. this evening. Throw in time for Caucusing and there is not much time to move all the bills they want. Hopefully, multiple speeches on fifteen amendments will gum up the works—and may make Leadership leery of bringing the bill forward. It all depends on priorities. (Speaking of priorities, I don't mean to be overly crass; however, it is an election year and Trial Lawyers are MAJOR players in Democrat elections.)

Thank you to all of you that stepped up and connected with legislators on SB 5155. We may not win this one, but your efforts had an impact and your work is making some legislators' decision-making difficult.

Voluntary Consolidation—[SB 5487](#). This is the bill from Senator Brad Hawkins (R-East Wenatchee) that would provide an incentive to convince small school districts to voluntarily consolidate. The incentive would be a ten year “bonus” in the School Construction Assistance Program. It is hard to outright oppose a bill that is voluntary—and provides a bonus to districts; however, we just could not support the bill given the many concerns about consolidation—and the fact the incentive would likely be unattainable for many, if not most, districts. We testified in multiple Committees as “Other,” but used the opportunity to express our concerns about consolidation. Our overall message was that the incentive was appreciated; however, construction is only one consideration when talking about consolidation—and we encouraged legislators to go slow and review ALL of the variables to consolidation to determine the real costs and benefits before moving forward with the bill. Although there was little excitement about the bill, it kept moving through the process. After it moved from the Senate, it was referred to the House Capital Budget Committee, which heard the bill last Friday. When it was put on the schedule, it was also scheduled for executive action. When the

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Committee reconvened on Monday, the day of the fiscal committee cut-off, two other bills were adopted and they adjourned before taking up SB 5487. It was a long journey, but the bill finally is technically dead. It seems unlikely it will be revived; however, the bill is referenced in the Senate budget, along with funding to support planning grants.

Budget Update

At this point, there is little new news to report on regarding the **2022 Supplemental Operating Budget**, [SB 5693](#). It is clear that budget-writers are negotiating; however, they have gone completely dark. We can pick up some clues about where they might be going by watching the bills that are moving, although we continue to mostly see action on bills by one house reaffirming its budget position, rather than evidence of compromise. They now have less than six days to finalize an agreement, so long hours of meetings are expected over the weekend and probably into next week.

While legislators have until midnight of March 10 to adopt a budget, finalizing a compromise must be complete much earlier than that. Mechanically and procedurally, a budget likely has to be wrapped up by Tuesday or probably earlier. Why? After a compromise is reached, the entire budget (almost 800 pages) has to be scrubbed to ensure budget figures are accurate and proviso language is written correctly. Procedurally, the budget is required to “sit on the bar” for 24 hours (in each house) before it can be acted upon. This rule is routinely waived; however, it provides the Minority with political fodder if legislators are not given enough time to actually read what they are expected to be voting on—especially given that this budget, in a supplemental year, will likely increase by upwards of \$6 billion.

It has not yet been requested, but it is expected that legislators will ask for a Conference Committee to finalize the budget. Mind you, this will not be to formally negotiate, but will be used as a vehicle to wrap up negotiations with a Conference Report—which will prevent any amendments, that may throw a wrench in negotiations, from being introduced. (This process, as it often occurs, is discussed in the [Week 7 issue of TWIO](#).)

2022 Supplemental Capital Budget negotiators are also meeting regularly. Again, their work is mostly behind-the-scenes; however, we do understand they are making progress. Because the Capital Budgets tend to be more bi-partisan (if not non-partisan), it is unclear if there will be a request for Conference Committee or not. Unlike the Operating Budget, the Senate adopted its proposal ([SB 5651](#)) and the House has not yet acted on it. In fact, the House has not adopted its own proposal ([HB 1781](#)), either. It was adopted by the House Capital Budget Committee, but has not passed the full House. The Senate budget did advance directly to the House Rules Committee, awaiting action, so it is likely when negotiations are completely, the House will roll the Senate bill onto the Floor and adopt the final, compromise budget. If that is the case, a Conference Committee will not be needed. Negotiations on the Capital Budget are usually easier (not simple, just easier) than negotiations on the Operating Budget.

Then we get to the **Transportation Budget**. There are actually three bills (and three companions) on the table: [SB 5974](#) and [SB 5975](#), which would fund and implement the \$16.8 billion, 16-year “Move Ahead Washington” transportation plan, and [SB 5689](#), which is the 2022 Supplemental Transportation Budget. All three bills were adopted by the Senate. When each were adopted by the House, they took similar action as they did with the Operating Budget, introducing striking amendments and adopting the Senate bills with House budget language (from [HB 2119](#), [HB 2118](#), and [HB 1786](#), respectively). When the bills returned to the Senate, they formally rejected the amendments (moving to “Refuse to Concur”)

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and immediately asked for a Conference Committee on each bill. The Senate has appointed its conferees; however, do not expect the House to appoint conferees until compromise budgets have been agreed upon.

That's a bit of behind-the-scenes baseball, that may or may not be of interest to you, but the reason to discuss it is ongoing concerns with the funding of the Transportation Budget. As we have discussed before, the 16-year transportation plan is partially funded with a \$2.0 billion transfer from the state's General Fund. This is a one-time transfer; however, it establishes a troubling precedent. Another almost \$500 million is provided by a 12-year shift of sales tax revenues (\$403 million) on transportation projects from the state's General Fund to the Transportation Budget, along with the elimination of a state General Fund tax credit "backfill" of \$80 million over the life of the transportation plan.

Although there is no proposed gas tax, a controversial part of the original plan was to tax exports of fuel, raising \$2.0 billion. Our neighbors (Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska, specifically) who would have had to pay the tax came unglued and threatened to retaliate. Transportation budget-writers relented and removed the tax, replacing it with annual transfers (\$100 million per year) from the Public Works Trust Fund, used by local governments for low-interest loans for necessary capital projects (such as sewer plants, water lines, etc.). This plan is obviously unpopular with city and county leaders, so there are other options being sought. The Republicans were happy to present their own idea—one which they have tried to implement for several years. The idea is to transfer sales tax collected from vehicle sales (at least a portion) from the state's General Fund to the Transportation Budget. This could raise more than \$12.0 billion in the next 15 years—and would further siphon revenues out of state's General Fund.

A final note about budgets—back to the Operating Budget. You likely heard this week that the Douglas County Superior Court [ruled](#) that Washington's new estate tax, adopted last session, is unconstitutional. There has been a lot of conversation about what that means to the state budget. First, regardless of the Superior Court decision, it was widely understood that whichever party lost the battle (the state in this case) would appeal the decision and the issue would wind up in the state Supreme Court (in fact, this was the strategy by proponents; that is, get the issue to the Supreme Court to undo generations of decisions that declare property is income). So, we do not know the ultimate outcome or decision, yet.

Second, regardless of the recent ruling, while the new tax was set to be implemented January 1, 2022, the first collection was not due until April 2023 and the February 2022 Revenue Forecast does not account for capital gains tax revenues. So, the \$10.0 billion budget "surplus" we have been discussing is not impacted. The loss of the expected \$1.2 billion, however, would impact the 2023–25 biennium.

Bottom line, regardless of the Superior Court's decision, there is no real short-term impact. Legislators, however, are sure to be thinking about the ramifications to the state budget if the Supreme Court also rules the tax is unconstitutional. Budget-writers in both houses include reserves in their budgets' bottom line to provide for a cushion should the economy sour and to prepare for the 2023–25 biennium. Some argue those reserves are dangerously small. If budget-writers wanted to provide a more robust cushion, they could present budgets with an additional \$1.0-1.2 billion in reserves. That seems unlikely, however. Whether you support or oppose the estate tax, assuming it is ruled unconstitutional is just another reason to be concerned about legislator's efforts to siphon General Fund revenues to the Transportation Budget (and we have not even discussed the shift of General Fund revenues to the Capital Budget). Stay tuned.

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AEA

By Mitch Denning

On AEA continues to watch the near-ending process of the 67 Legislature, as today at 5:00 p.m. is the deadline for bills to move out of their opposite house, except those bills which are deemed necessary to implement the budget. With no mention of a special session, we expect things to wrap on March 10.

Here's a quick report on our 2022 priorities that are still alive.

One, we strongly favor the beginning of a **phased-in process of adequately funding the staffing allocations in social and emotional support roles**, as recommended by the 2019 legislative-mandated Staffing Enrichment Work Group. [SHB 1664](#) and [SSB 5595](#), both do this, and they are each funded in the House and Senate Operating Budgets. SHB 1664 is now the bill of record, as it passed the House on February 10 by a vote of 73-23.

Then last night it passed the Senate, 45-2, with two changes. One, the Senate Ways & Means Committee amendment approved on February 28 was adopted by the full Senate. It removes the three-year phase-in for increasing social worker, psychologist, and counselor allocations in the prototypical school funding model, resulting in the increases taking effect on September 1, 2022, as funded in the Operating Budget. The three-year phase-in for increasing nurse allocations remains unchanged.

Two, a Senate floor amendment was adopted which adds an intent section to the bill. It now states that the Legislature intends to provide increased allocations to school districts that demonstrate they have hired staff for these social and emotional support roles. It also hopes that this enhanced funding will allow districts to redirect local levy dollars previously spent on these positions to address student learning loss resulting from COVID-19 or hire additional physical, social, and emotional support staff. This bill now goes back to the House for concurrence.

A second priority is the replacement of the current under-funded STARS pupil transportation funding model. [SHB 1808](#) and [SSB 5581](#) **provide funding for the pupil transportation of special needs students**, which is a good step in the right direction for the Legislature to eventually revise the STARS formula. Both Operating Budgets fund this aspect of pupil transportation.

Third, funded in both [SHB 1781](#) and [SSB 5651](#), the **2022–23 Supplemental Capital Budgets**, as well as in [SSB 5693](#), **Senate Supplemental Operating Budget, is the School Seismic Safety Retrofit grant program**. Many schools have buildings that could have difficulty in the face of natural disasters, such as earthquakes or tsunamis. AEA testified earlier in the session in favor of [SSB 5933](#), the policy bill that puts the grant in statute to provide funding to qualifying districts. It passed the Senate on February 9, by a vote of 48-0, and yesterday passed the House, 98-0. WAMOA strongly supports this bill and its funding.

Finally, on Wednesday, the Senate passed [HB 1833](#), **online free/reduced price meal applications**, a WSNA priority, by a vote of 48-0. Back on February 10, the House passed it, 92-4. The House passed [SHB 1878](#), **expansion of the Community Eligibility Provision**, another WSNA priority, by a 93-3 vote on February 10. The Senate passed it on February 25, by a vote of 45-4. Along with the procurement funding in both budgets for emergency food costs due to the pandemic, WSNA is quite pleased that these three priorities have all passed.

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Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey—The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

“Hope springs eternal....”

Alexander Pope

An Essay on Man

“Tick-tock. Tick-tock”. Bills are dying in greater numbers than are passing.

The legislative clock continues to count down. The Senate is dealing with 85 bills while the House has 65 on their calendar for possible action. March 4 is the last day to consider opposite house bills. Both chambers then retreat into cloaked meetings to negotiate bills differences. While these negotiations are going on, any upcoming committee agendas will generally be scheduled work sessions to set direction for the interim and next session. That’s assuming they meet.

But remember, no bill is ever ‘dead’ until Sine Die, and any bill deemed ‘necessary to implement the budget’ (NTIB) remains alive until the bitter end. So, one can still hope that his/her cherished bill(s) is (are) still ‘alive’. See end of report for brief opinion on “Why bills die?”

Below is a brief report on selected bills with an educated guess as to status if they have not passed the chamber. As this report is being written, bills still in Rules will likely ‘die’. But remember, Casey Stengel says, “Never make predictions; especially about the future.”

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.

Comment: This bill remains in the Senate Rules Committee and has not been moved to the floor calendar. Given the time remaining, it is likely ‘dead’.

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

Comment: This bill passed the Senate. It will be forwarded to the governor.

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

Comment: Because this bill is in the Senate Rules Committee awaiting further action, it is likely ‘dead’.

[HB 1804](#): Concerning interruptive military service credit for members of the state retirement systems.

Comment: It is before the Senate Rules Committee awaiting a pull to the floor calendar; likely ‘dead’.

[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: This bill passed the House 95/0/1/2 and will be sent to the governor.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, Feb 28–Mar 4, 2022

Continued

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 remains in the Senate Rules Committee and is likely ‘dead’.

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 remains 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 for pupil transportation vehicles; completing feasibility plans to transition gas or diesel pupil transportation vehicles to electric or zero-emission; and converting or repowering gas or diesel pupil transportation vehicles to electric or zero emission.

Comment: This bill has passed the Senate but was amended so will be sent back to House for their reaction. (See previous discussion above regarding process.)

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 remains in the Senate Rules Committee waiting to be moved to the floor calendar; likely ‘dead’.

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

Comment: This bill passed the Senate 29/20 and will be sent to the governor.

HB 1833: Establishing an electronic option for the submission of household income information required for participation in school meals and programs.

Comment: This bill passed the Senate and will be sent to the governor.

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

Comment: This bill is on the Senate floor calendar with 20 proposed Republican sponsored amendments. This is a clear example of a bill that if the D’s bring to the floor for debate will eat up precious time. Stay tuned. Likely ‘dead’.

SHB 1902: This bill provides for reopening a workers’ compensation claim when the provider fails to submit the application in a timely manner. The proposed striker limits the maximum days for allowance of compensation and other benefits in a reopened claim under certain circumstances to 120 days prior to the receipt of the application.

Comment: This bill is on the Senate floor calendar awaiting action.

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.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 8, Feb 28–Mar 4, 2022

Continued

Comment: This bill is on House floor calendar with multiple amendments proposed. Initial debate was halted, and bill was tabled. There is a proposed striker that reads: EFFECT: (1) Applies prejudgment interest to judgments founded on the tortious conduct of public agencies; (2) Removes exemption from prejudgment interest for medical malpractice claims and thereby applies prejudgment interest to all judgments founded on the tortious conduct of individuals and other entities; and (3) Provides that judgments founded on tortious conduct that occurred while the plaintiff was a minor bear interest from the date the action is commenced or the date the minor turns 18 years of age, whichever is earlier.

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

Comment: This bill passed the House and will be sent to the governor.

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

Comment: This bill is now before the governor having passed both houses.

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

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

2SSB 5649: This bill modifies the Washington state paid family and medical leave act.

Comment: This bill passed the House and will be sent back to the Senate for reaction. An amendment adding a 'null and void' clause subject to funding was added as were a few technical changes.

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

Comment: This amended bill passed the House 51/46 and has been sent back to the Senate for action. The amendment changes the effective date to January 1, 2023.

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

Comment: This bill passed both houses and will be sent to the governor.

Addendum:

Question: "Why do good bills die?"

The answer to this question could be a mini novel. This is only a brief answer.

There are many obstacles to overcome in order for bills to advance. The first obstacle is volume. Too many bills overwhelm legislators. There is too much candy in the candy shop and it's hard to choose. Fortunately, there is a calendar that forces choices. Timelines with cutoffs mandate making tough choices on what to advance. Bills begin to fall off any list. Meanwhile the session calendar continues running.

This Week in Olympia:
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Continued

There are other factors. Friction within each caucus over various bills, especially among members worried about re-election (given that 2022 is an election year) makes for extended recesses decreasing floor time to act on bills. The choices to limit the length of daily floor sessions and not have action on weekends, means less time devoted to advancing legislation.

Once bills make it to the floor, the R's, (this Session) exert the power of the minority. They will offer many amendments especially on controversial bills like gun control and through debate take up floor time. They can threaten to add amendments to bills to force the D's to move on to other bills in order to avoid debate. Ultimately, session ends. Thus, bills that are left die. End of story.

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 Passed 3rd	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 Rules 2	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 Rules 2	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 2nd Reading	Dolan
HB 1591	Charter schools/local enrich	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1594	Long-term care/repeal	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 Rules 2	Dolan
SHB 1617	State and school holidays	S 2nd Reading	Morgan
HB 1628	Voter pamphlet statements	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Jacobsen
ESHB 1629 (SB 5538)	Aerial imaging technology	S Rules 2	Dolan
ESHB 1630	Weapons/certain meetings	S Passed 3rd	Senn
HB 1633	K–12 education scholarships	H Education	Walsh
SHB 1642 (SB 5614)	National guard ed. grants	S Passed 3rd	Leavitt
SHB 1644	Pupil transp./electric	S Passed 3rd	Senn
2SHB 1664	Schools/support funding	S 2nd Reading	Rule
HB 1693	Home school day	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Chase
ESHB 1699	Work in retirement/schools	S Rules 2	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 Rules 2	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 Rules 2	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
SHB 1781 (SSB 5651)	Capital Budget, Supplemental	H Rules R	Tharinger
SHB 1786 (ESSB 5689)	Transportation Budget, Supp.	H Rules R	Fey
SHB 1791	Prof. educator reprimands	H Rules C	Harris
SHB 1800	Behavioral health/minors	S 2nd Reading	Eslick
2SHB 1803	School director compensation	H Rules R	Callan
HB 1805 (SB 5797)	Opportunity scholarship prog	S 2nd Reading	Paul
HB 1807	Civic education	H Education	Walsh
HB 1808	Pupil transportation funding	S EL/K–12	Stonier
2SHB 1810	Electronic products repair	H Rules C	Gregerson
SHB 1816 (ESSB 5693)	Operating Budget, Supp.	H Rules R	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 Passed 3rd	Berg
HB 1834	Student absences/mental health	S Pres Signed	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 Passed 3rd	Paul
HB 1875	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
SHB 1878 (SB 5798)	Schools/comm. eligibility	Del to Gov	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 Passed 3rd	Walen
EHB 1942	Paraeducator course of study	S Rules 2	Donaghy
SHB 1955	Dependency/education	S 2nd Reading	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 Passed 3rd	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
SHB 2018	Sales and use tax holiday	H 2nd Reading	Paul
SHB 2019	Careers in retail	S 2nd Reading	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 Pres Signed	Stonier

2SHB 2078 (SB 5925)	Outdoor learning grant prg.	S Rules 2	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 Rules R	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	Frockt
SB 5091 (HB 1093)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SSB 5105	Office of equity task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5110	Telecommunications companies	S Environment, Energy & Tech	Ericksen
SB 5111	Public employee independence	S State Govt & Elections	Ericksen
SB 5114 (HB 1321)	Reopening/public health	S State Govt & Elections	Braun
SSB 5129	Vapor & tobacco/minors	S 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 Rules R	Schoesler
SB 5205	K–12 education vouchers	S EL/K–12	Schoesler

SB 5208	Public records fees/approval	S State Govt & Elections	Wilson
SB 5209 (HB 1182)	Crisis response services	S Behavioral Health	Dhingra
2SSB 5211 (ESHB 1189)	Tax increment financing	S Rules X	Frockt
SB 5216	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
SB 5223	Motor vehicles sales tax use	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5242	Media literacy & digital cit	S Rules X	Liias
SSB 5252	School consultation/tribes	Del to Gov	Wellman
SB 5257	School levy exemption	S EL/K–12	Fortunato
ESB 5264	Americans of Chinese descent	H 2nd Reading	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 Passed 3rd	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 consolid. incentives	H Cap Budget	Hawkins
SSB 5497	Board of ed. student members	H Spkr Signed	Wilson
SB 5498	Posthumous H.S. diplomas	H 2nd Reading	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 Passed 3rd	Hunt
SB 5540	Election dates and timelines	S State Govt & Elections	Hunt
SB 5562	ESD employee health care	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SSB 5563 (SHB 1590)	Enrollment stabilization	S Rules 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 2nd Reading	Short
2SSB 5595 (HB 1985)	Schools/support funding	S Rules X	Wellman
E2SSB 5597	Voting rights	H Appropriations	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 2nd Reading	Robinson
SSB 5651 (SHB 1781)	Capital Budget, supplemental	H Rules R	Frockt
SB 5657	Juvenile instit./comp sci.	H 2nd Reading	Wellman
SB 5676 (HB 1721)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Passed 3rd	Conway
SB 5682	COVID-19 vaccination choice	S Health & Long Term Care	McCune
ESSB 5689 (SHB 1786)	Transportation Budget, Supp.	S Conf appt	Liias
ESSB 5693 (SHB 1816)	Operating Budget, Supp.	H Passed 3rd	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 2nd Reading	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 2nd Reading	Mullet
SB 5734	Physical & health education	S EL/K–12	Dhingra
SB 5735	Async. instructional hours	S EL/K–12	Dhingra
ESSB 5761	Wage and salary information	H Passed 3rd	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 Spkr Signed	Keiser
ESSB 5874	Military student residency	H Passed 3rd	Nobles
ESSB 5878	Arts instruction	H Passed 3rd	Rolfes
SSB 5892	High schools/nursing pilot	H 2nd Reading	Brown
SB 5897	Fuel tax suspension	S Transportation	Sefzik
SB 5902	High school grad. credits	S EL/K–12	Wellman
SB 5905 (HB 2014)	Outdoor school	S EL/K–12	Hunt
SB 5921 (HB 2093)	County timber tax distrib.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5922	K–12 education funding	S EL/K–12	Braun
SB 5925 (2SHB 2078)	Outdoor school	S EL/K–12	Hunt
SB 5932	Sales and use tax rate	S Ways & Means	Das
SSB 5933 (HB 2095)	School seismic safety grants	H 2nd Reading	Frockt

SB 5959	FML insurance solvency	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5960 (HB 1819)	Property tax exemption	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5965	Long-term care trust/repeal	S Health & Long Term Care	Braun
SJR 8204	School district bond voting	S Ways & Means	Randall
SJR 8207	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
SJR 8208	Car purchase taxes	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SJR 8212	Superintendent	S EL/K–12	Carlyle
SJR 8213 (HJR 4208)	Personal property taxation	S Ways & Means	Hunt