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## This Week in Review

This past Sunday, the Legislature moved past its last, self-imposed cut-off deadline. All bills that failed to pass out of their opposite house (that is, Senate bills out of the House and House bills out of the Senate) technically died Sunday night. Of course, budget bills and budget-implementing bills continue to live and will remain alive until they are adopted or the final gavel falls to close the session.

With Sunday’s final cut-off date passed, the Legislature has moved into its “reconciliation” phase (for a review of this process, see [TWIO’s Week 12](#) edition). During this final phase of the session, legislative action is limited to reconciling differences in bills between the two houses and adopting necessary budget-related legislation. There is some limited action in Committees; however, most of that action is related to hearing or moving budget-implementing legislation.

Beginning on Monday, legislators returned to the House and Senate Chambers (mostly remotely) to work through lengthy Concurrence Calendars, taking action on their respective bills that have been amended by the opposite body. Many bills are quickly moved with the opposite house’s amendments being accepted (that is, the original house “concur” with the amendments), while other bills move into “dispute” as members in the original house reject the new bill and vote to “NOT concur” with the amendments. Following below is an updated status of many of the education-related bills that have had recent action. Note that this list does not include bills reported upon in last week’s [TWIO](#) if they had already passed the full Legislature and were advanced to the governor’s office.

- [HB 1028](#)—Eliminates the edTPA, the current evidence-based assessment of teaching effectiveness. The Senate passed the bill late last week with amendments that maintains the edTPA, but allows teachers who do not receive a passing score to be recommended for certification if they meet an alternate score and the teacher preparation program determines the candidate has demonstrated the requisite knowledge and skills. Repealing the edTPA is a major WEA priority and they are fighting this amendment. Yesterday, the House refused to concur with the Senate amendments and have asked the Senate to recede from their amendments, making this one of the few bills “in dispute.” The bill is back in the Senate, awaiting action.
- [HB 1113](#)—Requested by Superintendent Reykdal, this bill modifies current truancy provisions in an effort to engage with students and provide targeted



## 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>.



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**WASA Legislative Report Podcast**



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supports, rather than take punitive actions for absences. The bill was adopted by the full Senate, without amendments, last Friday after *TWIO* was prepared. The bill has been advanced to the governor's office for his action.

- **HB 1139**—Addresses lead in school drinking water. This bill requires school districts to test for lead contamination at drinking water outlets in schools built, or with plumbing replaced, before 2016. School districts must annually provide information to parents and staff: regarding the health effects of lead exposure; the website address where lead test results are posted; and the school district's plan for remediation to reduce lead contamination. A striking amendment was adopted in the Senate on Sunday, followed by the House's concurrence with the amendments on Wednesday. The bill has now advanced to the governor's office for his action.

The bill defines "elevated lead level" as lead concentration that exceeds five parts per billion, even though the education community rallied to ask that the definition match the federal level of lead concentration that exceeds fifteen parts per billion. Unfortunately, the issue never gained traction. Throughout the bill's legislative journey, only one amendment was introduced to make this change—and it was withdrawn without action. We remain concerned that even though five PPB is clearly defined as the highest lead concentration allowed before various remediation is triggered, the bill clarifies that a lower concentration can be specified in Rule. We fought for fifteen PPB and we lost that fight—and in the future the troubling five PPB could be lowered even further by the State Board of Health.

We also remain concerned that the funding proposed in the 2021–23 Capital Budget proposals will not be sufficient to address remediation across the state. Legislators, however, continue to be convinced the proposed funding is more than enough—and, if it turns out to be less than needed, they can address the issue in the 2022 Supplemental Capital Budget and/or use the anticipated funding being proposed in the federal [American Jobs Plan](#). The federal proposal from President Biden includes \$45 billion to replace lead pipes and service lines across the country to reduce lead exposure in homes, as well as 400,000 schools and childcare facilities.

- **HB 1176**—Addresses a school district's ability to withhold the grades and transcript of a student who is responsible for damaging or losing property. Yesterday, the House concurred with Senate amendments which allow school districts to withhold the diploma—while prohibiting withholding grades and transcripts—of a student who is responsible for damaging certain types of property. The bill has been advanced to the governor's office for his action.
- **HB 1208**—Provides flexibility in utilizing Learning Assistance Program (LAP) funds to better address student learning gaps and mental health needs. Senate amendments adopted last week allows LAP allocations to be used to deliver academic, nonacademic, and social-emotional supports and services to students through partnerships with community-based or other out-of-school organizations. The House concurred with the Senate amendments on Tuesday and the bill is on its way to the governor's office for action.
- **HB 1273**—Requires school districts to provide sanitary napkins and tampons at no cost in all female- and gender-neutral-designated restrooms. Before passing the House, a Null and Void clause was added to the bill, which would have voided the bill if funding was not provided in the 2021–23 Operating Budget to implement the bill. Because there was no intent for the state to provide funding for this—it is an explicit unfunded mandate—the Senate amended the bill to eliminate the Null and Void clause before they adopted it. On Wednesday, the

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House concurred with the Senate amendments. The bill has been advanced to the governor's office for his action.

- **[HB 1323](#)**—Requires employees wishing to opt-out of the Long-Term Services and Supports Trust Program (established in 2019 and set to go into effect in 2022) to attest to having long-term care insurance prior to the effective date of this act. The effective date of this bill would be in late July, giving employees an exceptionally small window to: learn about the requirement; do the necessary research to make an informed decision about whether they want to find their own insurance or participate in the state program; and actually find someone that offers long-term care. WASA joined with other local governments and a number of private businesses and pressed legislators to expand the opt-out window to December 2021. We were not able to reach that goal; however, Senate amendments extended the window to November 1, 2021. Our **[coalition urged House members](#)** to concur with the Senate amendments. On Wednesday, the House concurred with the Senate amendments and sent the bill to the governor's office for action.
- **[HB 1356](#)**—Prohibits the inappropriate use of Native American names, symbols, or images as public school mascots, logos, or team names. On Monday, the House concurred with Senate amendments which create a grant program to support school districts that incur costs as a result of compliance with this bill. (NOTE: The bill also includes a Null and Void clause which would eliminate the new grant program if specific funding is not provided in the 2021–23 Operating Budget.) The bill has been advanced to the governor's office for his action.
- **[HB 1363](#)**—Requires school districts to adopt policies and procedures to prevent and address secondary trauma in the K–12 workforce. The full Senate adopted the bill last Saturday, without amendments, and forwarded the bill to the governor's office for action.
- **[HB 1365](#)**—Requires the procurement and support of computers and devices for students and instructional staff. The intent of the original version of the bill was to advance a goal of universal 1:1, providing one learning device to each student. As the bill moved through the process it continued to be narrowed, ultimately requiring each ESD to provide technology consultation, procurement, and training to local public schools, in consultation with teacher-librarians. Additionally, OSPI is required to develop and administer a technology grant program with the goal of attaining a universal one-to-one student-to-learning-device ratio, expand technical support and training of school staff, and develop capacity to assist students and their families with accessing and using technology to support student learning. The Senate version adopted last Saturday includes similar provisions, but also tacks language from **[SB 5242](#)** (technically dead) onto this bill. OSPI is required to: establish a grant program for supporting media literacy and digital citizenship; and convene two regional conferences on the subject of media literacy and digital citizenship. The bill has returned to the House and is on the House Concurrence Calendar awaiting action.
- **[HB 1373](#)**—Requires public schools to post behavioral health information including contact information for organizations specializing in suicide prevention or crisis intervention; depression, anxiety, or counseling; eating disorders; and substance abuse on their website and social media websites (within existing resources). On Monday, the House concurred with Senate amendments that provide additional clarification of the underlying bill's requirements. The bill has been advanced to the governor's office for his action.
- **[HB 1484](#)**—Repeals provisions directing the operation and use of the first responder building mapping information system for schools. This bill died on the Senate Second Reading Calendar, having failed to be adopted by the

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Senate prior to Sunday night's cut-off; however, the Senate took action on the bill yesterday. This is just one example of why we refer to bills that do not move prior to a cut-off deadline as being "technically" dead. As we have discussed before, there are multiple ways to revive a dead bill. This one did not require any fancy procedural maneuvers—it was simply advanced from its position on the Senate's Second Reading Calendar to Third Reading and Final Passage. The bill is not controversial (it passed out of the House unanimously) and does not implement major policies. The bill does not cost anything, either. In fact, the bill provides for state savings—except the program has not been funded for several years, so in reality, the bill simply cleans up the statutes. The full Senate adopted the bill with no dissenting votes. Because the Senate did not amend the bill, it moves straight to the governor's office for his action.

- **SB 5030**—Requires school districts to develop a written plan for a comprehensive school counseling program, including and requiring counselors to spend at least 80 percent of their work time providing direct and indirect services to benefit students. House amendments provide that Educational Staff Associates (ESAs) can implement the counseling programs. Additionally, as OSPI develops guidance for school districts, small school districts must be consulted. The Senate concurred with the House amendments on Wednesday; the bill has been advanced to the governor's office for his action.
- **SB 5044**—Adds equity, diversity, and inclusion to existing cultural competency training and requires all school district staff—classified staff, certificated instructional staff, certificated administrative staff, and superintendents—and school directors to be trained on these topics. School districts are required to prioritize one of three state-funded Professional Learning Days to focus first on these topics. House amendments: provide definitions for "equity," "diversity," and "inclusion"; remove "anti-racism" as one of the topics under cultural competency; and adjusts the training schedule—school directors must be trained every four years and school staff have to be trained every other year. The bill was adopted by the full House on Sunday night and has been returned to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill was the last order of business before Sunday night's cut-off, so under legislative rules debate was allowed to occur beyond the 5:00 p.m. deadline—and the extra time was needed. An [amendment](#) was introduced which would have specified the training was prohibited from containing instruction on a series of concepts (such as, one race is inherently superior to another or the US is fundamentally racist). The amendment would have flipped the proposed training on its head and sparked controversy. The amendment ended up failing, but it prompted almost every Democratic member of the House to speak against it—something that rarely occurs. The issue of equity has been a major issue this whole session and this debate sums up the rationale behind this focus. You are encouraged to take some time to [watch the debate](#) (starting at 1:30:30, with the introduction of the amendment).

- **SB 5115**—Creates an occupational disease presumption during a public health emergency and prohibits discrimination against high risk employees who seek accommodations or use leave options. This bill, as introduced, was very concerning due to the loose definition of "high risk employee." As amended by the House, the bill has a very tight definition and clarifies that for a person to be considered a "high risk employee," the person must: (1) meet the definition of high risk under the CDC; AND (2) have a medical provider recommend removal from the workplace due to high risk of illness. On Wednesday, the full Senate concurred with the House amendments and the bill goes to the governor's office for action.

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In addition to this bill, last week Governor Inslee modified his [Proclamation](#) regarding “high risk” employees. Under the updated Proclamation, workers who remain high risk will still benefit from job protection, access to alternative work arrangements, and eligibility for unemployment insurance and other forms of paid leave. Under the original Proclamation, employers were prohibited from requiring employees to provide a medical verification of their high risk status. As updated, the Proclamation allows employers to require medical verification that a worker is high risk. The updated Proclamation then aligns with SB 5115. For additional information on the governor’s updated Proclamation, see the [High Risk Employees FAQ](#).

- [SB 5237](#)—Known as the Fair Start for Kids Act, this is a comprehensive early learning bill that, among other things, expands eligibility and decreases co-payments in the Working Connections Child Care Program and expands eligibility in the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program. The bill was adopted by the full House last week and is on the Senate’s Concurrence Calendar, awaiting action.
- [SB 5242](#)—Requires OSPI to: establish a grant program for supporting media literacy and digital citizenship; and convene two regional conferences on the subject of media literacy and digital citizenship. The bill was adopted by the House Education Committee on March 25 and was rereferred to the House Appropriations Committee, but it was never heard or otherwise acted upon. The bill is technically dead, having failed to be adopted before the opposite house fiscal committee cut-off; however, it is referenced in the Senate’s 2021–23 Operating Budget and there has been an attempt to amending this bill onto [HB 1365](#), as discussed above.
- [SB 5265](#)—Requires OSPI to administer a Bridge Year pilot program, allowing students in the Classes of 2021 and 2022 an additional year to take courses at the student’s high school, an institution of higher education, or a combination. It would also allow Bridge Year students to participate in Running Start and take College in the High School courses. The bill failed to pass the House by Sunday’s cut-off deadline and is technically dead. The bill is referenced in the Senate’s 2021–23 Operating Budget and is a priority, so it would not be surprising to see this one rise from the ashes.
- [SB 5299](#)—Allows a student to substitute an approved computer science course for a third-year math or science credit for graduation purposes. House amendments add several requirements to the bill. Last night the Senate concurred with the House amendments and the bill is on its way to the governor’s office for action.

## Stabilization Funding Update

Our two major priority bills, HB 1476 and SB 5128, have also had recent action.

### [HB 1476](#)—Provides enrollment stabilization funding.

As originally introduced, the bill would have provided for state enrollment stabilization funding to address enrollment declines (both general apportionment and multiple enrollment-based programs). Of course, as expected, the major provisions of the bill were stripped out with an intention to address the issues in the budget. The remaining component addresses school district levy capacity. As adopted by the House, HB 1476 would codify changes to levy formulas for Calendar Years 2022 and 2023, requiring 2019–20 School Year enrollment to be used in place of 2020–21 or 2021–22 for each year 2019–20 enrollment is greater. For those districts that calculate levy lids using per-pupil funding, this issue is critical. In order to garner some Republican votes, Democrats in the House supported another amendment linking the bill to schools re-opening. The adopted language stated that in order to be eligible to collect the full levy, using 2019–20

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enrollment, the school district was required to be open for in-person instruction to all students (defined as at least 40 hours of in-person instruction per month) by the beginning of the 2021–22 school year. With this additional amendment, HB 1476 was adopted by the House with a vote of 90–7.

As the bill moved through the Senate, another Republican amendment was tacked onto the bill. The “in-person” instruction requirement was slightly modified; however, the more important change was the limitation of support of levy capacity. Rather than using the 2019–20 enrollment in Calendar Years 2022 and 2023, the allowance to use the 2019–20 enrollment was limited to Calendar Year 2022 only. As in the House, the support of the Republican amendment secured votes from most of their members. The Senate-amended HB 1476 was adopted with a vote of 48–1.

On Tuesday, when the House moved the bill to the Floor, they refused to concur with the Senate amendments and asked the Senate to recede. It is unclear what the Senate’s intentions are at this point, and it is unclear how hard the House will press this issue. Securing levy capacity for two years is the preferred position, of course; however, if the bill is adopted with only Calendar Year 2022, we can advocate for an extension next session. The greatest concern here is that the bill lingers on the Dispute Calendar and legislators never agree to a solution and the bill dies.

While the bill’s fate is being determined, we continue to advocate for the issue as a part of the budget. We need enrollment stabilization provisions in the final 2021–23 Operating Budget. The House’s budget proposal includes language from the original HB 1476 embedded in the bill; the language is absent in the Senate’s proposal.

**SB 5128—Provides pupil transportation stabilization funding.**

In this “Tale of Two Bills,” SB 5128 took a windy road through the legislative process as it received major facelifts in each step along the way. The original bill essentially did three things:

- An “alternative” student transportation allocation formula would have been established and, similar to the governor’s proclamation last summer, would have allowed expanded transportation services (including delivery of meals, instructional materials, and technology hardware) when a school district is providing remote instruction during an emergency;
- Under the alternative allocation formula, school districts would have received 70 percent of the district’s estimated allocation for that school year assuming full in-person instruction; and
- Provisions would have allowed OSPI to use student transportation data from prior reporting periods to calculate transportation allocations immediately following an emergency (to ensure sufficient funds were available next year).

Adjustments were made prior to being adopted from the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. The new bill included the following provisions:

- It was clarified that districts would receive 70 percent of its estimated allocation assuming full in-person attendance, or the amount that would ordinarily be generated by the transportation formula, whichever is greater. Additionally, the 70 percent allocation would have been increased to 80 percent if the district provided in-person instruction to at least 50 percent of enrolled students;
- A “safety net” mechanism would be established for which districts could apply to supplement the 70 or 80 percent allocation—if a district provided expanded services (meal, instructional packet delivery, etc.) and that caused the district’s total transportation expenditures to exceed its budgeted allocation, they could apply for the safety net funds; and

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- In addition to expanded services to students, the new bill would have also allowed districts to use allocations for transportation services for fixed transportation costs such as school bus maintenance and basic administrative, regulatory, safety, and operational expenses.

And fairly drastic changes were made on the Senate Floor before moving out of the Senate. A striking amendment was introduced that completely rewrote the bill. The amendment removed the alternative transportation allocation formula, as well as the “safety net” process and replaced the underlying funding mechanisms with a \$100 million appropriation from the General Fund to a new Public Schools Emergency Transportation Relief Account. The new bill clarified that expenditures from the account will backfill reductions in state funding allocations resulting from transportation declines caused by the COVID-19 pandemic; however, expenditures from the new accounts would only be allowed if reductions have not been backfilled by federal ESSER relief funds. If there still is a transportation funding loss after backfilling the hole with federal funds, expenditures from the new account would have to be attributable to documented allowable uses for transportation-related services. Additional amendments were tacked on, including a school re-opening requirement in order to access funds from the new Relief Account. Similar to the re-opening amendment on HB 1476, it appears Democratic Leadership allowed this Republican amendment to pass in order to secure Republican votes. Unfortunately, if that was the strategy, it kind of backfired. On final passage, 19 of 21 Republicans voted for the bill; however, only 16 of the Senate’s 28 Democrats supported passage.

Upon arriving in the House, the bill was in for more changes. When the bill moved out of the House Education Committee, about the only meat left of the bones of SB 5128 were the provisions allowing districts to use transportation allocations for expanded services. The new Relief Account was short-lived, along with the \$100,000 allocation—and the distribution formulas were stripped as well. This skinny bill is what the full House ended up adopting. It was adopted with no dissenting votes, but adopting an empty shell with unanimous consent will garner no awards.

On Wednesday, the Senate brought SB 5128 to the Floor, but they refused to concur with the House amendments, asking the House to recede. Similar to HB 1476, the path forward is unclear. Often times you can look at a stripped down bill and say, “Something is better than nothing,” but the current version of SB 5128 provides little-to-no support for pupil transportation losses. It does provide the flexibility to use transportation allocations for those expanded services; however, if you don’t have enough funding to support your transportation system—transporting students to/from school—you probably won’t have enough funding to provide for expanded services.

So, we support SB 5128’s allowance to provide for expanded services; however, as noted, that allowance means little if districts don’t have sufficient transportation funding. What we really need, and what we have been asking for, is a mechanism for OSPI to calculate transportation allocations for the 2021–22 school year using prior reporting periods (i.e., 2019–20 school year ridership, pre-pandemic).

## **Budget Update**

The Senate adopted its version of the 2021–23 Operating Budget on April 1, and the House adopted its version of the 2021–23 Operating Budget on April 3. The Senate adopted [SB 5092](#) and the House overlaid its language onto SB 5092 (via a striking amendment). Upon adopting the budget, the House sent the bill back to the Senate for action. Like the many bills discussed above, SB 5092 sits on the Senate’s Concurrence Calendar; however, it will not move until budget-writers and other negotiators have reached agreement on a final, compromise budget. Leadership in both houses are confident they will be able

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to reach an agreement and adopt a budget by midnight, April 25—constitutionally, the last day allowed for this 2021 Regular Legislative Session.

Negotiators have been meeting for quite some time now; however, they are meeting behind-closed-doors and we have virtually no knowledge of agreements or progress. There are indications that K–12 may, once again, be one of the major sticking points to resolution. The two packages for K–12 funding have major differences—in both policy and funding. The two stabilization issues discussed above (enrollment and pupil transportation) are the biggest funding pieces and probably the most controversial and difficult. Both the House and Senate want to use school districts’ federal ESSER funds before providing state funding. The Senate provides a mix of state and federal funding for stabilization, but the House provides only ESSER funds—and is apparently very reluctant to provide any state funds to shore up those issues.

We have been arguing since early in the session (really, well-before session started) that the state should provide resources to backfill enrollment and pupil transportation losses. If the state provided General Fund resources for those two major issues, that would free up ESSER III funds for districts to use as Congress intended: to safely reopen schools, including necessary upgrades (such as ventilation); and to support student learning recovery and learning acceleration. Perhaps the biggest concern is that if districts are forced to use their federal relief funds to backfill enrollment declines and pupil transportation losses, many of them will have little (or perhaps no) federal funds left for reopening and/or student supports for learning recovery.

And it is more than just funding—policy issues are critical, as well. It is urgent that the final budget include language from HB 1476 to ensure general apportionment and the many enrollment-based programs (LAP, special education, highly capable, Skills Centers, etc.) are “fully funded.” If funds are reduced, programs will have to be cut back, negatively impacting the services districts are able to provide students. It is also crucial that there is budget language (and/or SB 5128) adopted providing a mechanism for OSPI to appropriately distribute transportation funding. The Senate budget proposal provides more than \$350 million for pupil transportation, but if OSPI is not provided an appropriate mechanism to allocate the funds, school districts will not be able to access the funds.

We appreciate school administrators engagement in this session—and especially the last few weeks as you have been sending your budget messages into legislators. We will know soon if our messages have gotten through.

Just to touch on process—the session must end by midnight, Sunday, April 25—and no one, legislators included (especially legislators), wants a Special Session. In terms of adopting the Operating Budget, however, budget-writers cannot wait until the final hours or days to complete their negotiations. Prior to voting on the budget, it must be “on the bar” for 24 hours to allow members to actually read the final bill. Of course, like almost all Rules in Olympia, this Rule can be waived; it requires a two-thirds approval. Prior to a final budget reaching the bar, there are several other steps. After negotiators agree on a final budget, staff must thoroughly scrub the budget and ensure all of the budget figures line up and also thoroughly proof the bill to ensure the provisos and other language in the budget is accurate. A 950-page bill with \$58 billion divided into thousands of line-items can take some time. Representative Laurie Jenkins (D-Tacoma), Speaker of the House, indicated this week that the effort is to have an agreement this weekend. If that actually happens a final, compromise budget will be unveiled potentially as early as Wednesday, but more likely around Friday.

On Wednesday night, the Senate formally asked the House to establish a Conference Committee on the budget. As of this morning, the House has not yet responded formally. In the old days, the establishment of a Conference Committee would indicate that official negotiations are beginning. As noted before, budget-writers have been negotiating for a

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while without formally establishing a Conference Committee—which would force their private discussions into the public. In recent years, asking for a Conference Committee on the budget signals that negotiations are wrapping up and Leadership is putting things in place to move quickly.

With nine days left in this session, many things still need to be completed. Some of those issues will be difficult. Legislators are still trying to come to terms with a 2021–23 Transportation package—along with a potentially significant revenue package and ongoing discussions about low-carbon fuel standards. The Senate is trying to tie the Transportation Budget to the Senate-supported version of the low-carbon bill. They are not-so-subtle in essentially threatening that the low-carbon bill will fail if the House tinkers with their version of the bill—and with the fate of the bill tied to the Transportation package, there is a delicate dance, with fear that both pieces could fail. Then there is the cap-and-trade bill; a priority of the governor's looked to be a lock earlier this session, but its fate is cloudy now.

Another major complication is the Capital Budget. The Senate version passed the Senate 49–0, while the House version passed the House 98–0. That's positive and solid evidence that the Capital Budget is once again a non-partisan or bi-partisan effort. The love affair may be fraying, however. Since session began, Republicans have been pushing for legislation that would limit the governor's emergency authority. There are seven or eight bills floating around that take various approaches on the issues. The Democratic Leadership, however, has not entertained the discussion—in fact, I do not believe any of the bills even received a hearing. With the governor's recent move to return Pierce, Cowlitz, and Whitman Counties to Phase Two of the state's reopening plan, the emergency authority issue perhaps reached its peak. This week, House Republicans threatened to withhold their votes on the Capital Budget bond bill if one of their emergency authority bills was not addressed. Normally, when the Minority makes threats it is just good theater; however, the bond bill to fund the Capital Budget is one of the few areas where the Minority can flex its muscles—and have it mean something. Just like school districts and other local governments, in order to pass a bond bill, the Legislature needs a 60 percent approval by both the House and Senate. Even though Democrats hold hefty majorities in the House and Senate, they don't control 60 percent of the seats. This means, if there is to be a bond bill to support the Capital Budget, Democratic Leaders have to have Republicans vote for the bill.

You might recall the water rights fight in 2017 (following the *Hurst* decision). Republicans tied their vote on the Capital Budget bond bill to a bill to resolve water rights—and the session adjourned without adopting a Capital Budget for the first time in the state's history. So, it is clear the Minority CAN have an impact.

Today, Republicans in the House indicated they will attempt a procedural maneuver to force one of its bills to the Floor, but the effort will likely fail. We will find out soon if Democrats are willing to play ball—and if not, if Republicans will follow through with their threat.

## **End of Session Report**

The 2021 Legislative Session is not done, but it is winding down. We do not publish *TWIO* during the interim; however, WASA staff has already started work on our exhaustive annual End of Session Report, which will include full details of the 2021–23 Operating Budget and the 2021–23 Capital Budget (assuming there is one), along with a comprehensive review of the many education-related bills the Legislature addressed this session. It will be e-mailed to all *TWIO* subscribers (and archived on the WASA website) as soon as it is completed.

## AEA

By Mitch Denning

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**SHB 1080, 2021–23 House proposed Capital Budget, and SSB 5083, 2021–23 Senate Capital Budget**, have each been passed by their respective houses unanimously. An informal conference committee composed of leaders of all four caucuses is meeting behind closed doors to discuss the final capital budget. WAMOA and WSNA support both capital budgets.

**SHB 1139, taking actions to address lead in drinking water**, including the Senate amendments, was passed in final passage by the House on Wednesday. Now it goes to the Governor. In SHB 1080, a study is funded which would enable OSPI to contract with a firm who would determine what remediation costs may not be identified in the current fiscal note and funded in SHB 1080. Accordingly, necessary financial adjustments to funding districts' remediation projects would then be made in the 2021–22 Supplemental Capital Budget. Thankfully, the bill contains a null and void clause.

**SHB 1342, elimination of the reduced-price lunch copay for grades PreK and 4–12**, would enable reduced-price students in grades PreK and 4–12, to continue to eat for free when they return to school in the fall, and throughout the rest of their school careers. The governor is scheduled to sign the bill today.

Here are bills that have passed their respective houses which WAMOA and WSNA are watching or supporting.

**SB 5202, allowing school districts to establish a depreciation subfund with their general fund budget for preventative maintenance and facility emergencies**, would have allowed school districts, subject to applicable public works bid limits, to use district staff to perform maintenance with funds from the depreciation subfund. Unfortunately, it died in the House Rules Committee, not rising to a needed level of urgency to move. Perhaps, Sen. Schoesler will bring it back in the 2022 session.

**SSB 5030, comprehensive school counseling programs**, which refines duties of school counselors during a time where student needs are significant. It was amended in the House Education Committee, and now allows comprehensive school counseling programs to be implemented by Educational Staff Associations (ESAs). It requires OSPI to implement guidance for implementation of said policies and requires school districts to adopt transition plans for said programs.

The bill was also amended on the House floor to require OSPI, when developing guidance, to (1) consult with small districts, and (2) ensure said guidance for small districts is appropriate for staffing resources, school counselor to student ratios and range of duties performed by school counselors and ESAs in small districts. It passed the House on April 7, and, on Wednesday, the Senate concurred with the House amendments, in final passage. It now heads to the Governor's desk.

**SSB 5181, providing school districts with low-income communities flexibility in financing school facilities**, would allow districts to finance their capital projects by utilizing federal tax credit programs. Unfortunately, it did not move out of the House Education Committee by March 26 and is technically dead. According to caucus staff, some concerns were raised by the House Education Committee members about the tax credits as a means of financing capital projects. It was also noted that other, more effective ways are possible to provide that financing. It may be considered in the 2022 session.

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*continued*

On a related note, in SSB 5083, the Small District and Tribal Schools Modernization grant funds the replacement of Harrah Elementary in the Mt. Adams SD at \$3 million. That district has been the prime mover in supporting SSB 5181 this session.

**SHB 1363, secondary trauma in the K–12 workforce**, requires OSPI to publish resources for K–12 staff which deal with this significant issue. It also requires WSSDA to develop and update a model policy. It was passed on April 7 by the Senate, and now goes to the Governor's desk.

**ESHB 1214, K–12 school safety and security services by classified staff and contractors**, would create the category of safety and security staff in K–12 schools, and provide requirements for agreements, data collection, and training for ESDs, school districts and charter schools. The bill passed the Senate on April 3 and is on its way to the Governor.

**E2SHB 1365, procuring appropriate computers for students and instructional staff**, would direct OSPI to develop a grant program to attain a universal 1:1 student to learning device ratio, expand technical training of school and district staff, and develop district-based capacity to assist students and their families to access technology to support their students' learning. On April 10, it passed the Senate with amendments, and now the House needs to respond to the Senate version of the bill.

**2SSB 5265, creation of a bridge year pilot program**, would direct OSPI to administer a bridge year pilot program that allows students in the graduating classes of 2021 and 2022 an additional year to take courses as the student's high school, an institution of higher learning, or a combination. Unfortunately, it didn't pass out of the House, but is included in the initial version of SSB 5092, the Senate's 2021–23 Operating Budget. It could be a budget proviso in the final Operating Budget.

**ESSB 5357, capital broadband investment acceleration program**, would provide grants which would increase the broadband access in unserved areas of the state. The bill didn't move out of the House, but funding is provided in the Department of Commerce's section of SSB 5083. AEA will be watching this issue to see if it's included in the final Capital Budget.

**SHB 1484, statewide first responder building mapping system**, repeals provisions regarding the operation of the first responder building mapping information system for schools and other public buildings, and in safe school plan requirements. It directs the transfer of the mapping system to OSPI, the Governor's Office and other public entities upon request. It passed the House on March 6, and the Senate yesterday. It now goes to the Governor.

## Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 14, April 12–16, 2021**

*continued*

*“Often, the plot goes back and forth the whole way, and I do not know until the very end what the last line of the book is going to be. That will be true here- the very last line of the book will be the last thing that happened.”*

Lynne Perkins

Both houses are engaged in moving bills back and forth in order to get agreement from both bodies on a specific piece of legislation. A few policy bills are being heard until the end when policy bills that are NTIB will be heard and acted upon.

Below is a report on the status of various bills that are still in play and/or have changed status since previous *TWIO* reports.

### Retirement Related Proposals

**HB 1565:** As a reminder, the House approved a budget amendment offered by Representative Jesse Johnson to grant a one-time 1.5 percent COLA to TRS1/PERS1 members. HB 1565 was introduced to implement this COLA proposal.

The bill, clearly NTIB, is still awaiting a public hearing by the House Appropriations’ Committee. Without it, the COLA will not be funded.

**SB 5367:** Directing the department of retirement systems to create rules regarding automatic refunds of retirement contributions in the retirement systems listed in RCW 41.50.030.

(This bill passed the House 97–0–1 and has been sent to the Governor.)

**SB 5453:** Concerning Plans 1 and 2 of the state retirement systems by combining LEROFF 1 and TRS Plan 1 assets to retire the unfunded liability of TRS 1.

Although this bill is ‘dead’, the concept of paying down the unfunded liabilities (UAAL) in TRS1 and PERS1 plans is a sound, fiscal move with strong support of some legislative leaders from both parties.

As a reminder, the Senate budget included a commitment to spend \$800 million of the Rainy-Day Fund (to be replaced with Federal dollars) on June 30, 2023 to decrease UAAL in TRS1. The House did nothing on this issue. It remains as one issue to be considered as the negotiators work on a final budget.

### Other Bills

Bills are continuing to move that expand various employee benefits and qualifications in such areas as unemployment compensation, family and medical leave, and workmen’s compensation.

Two bills (**E2SHB 1073** and **ESSB 5097**) in the 2021 virtual legislative session are proposing changes.

E2SHB 1073: Expands coverage of the paid family and medical leave program.

(The House concurred with the Senate amendments and the bill has been sent to the Governor for his action.)

ESSB 5097: Expands coverage of the paid family and medical leave program.

(The bill passed the House 55–42 and has been sent to the Senate for concurrence.)

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***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 14, April 12–16, 2021**

*continued*

**ESHB 1214**: Creates the category of safety and security staff for kindergarten through grade 12 public schools.

(The Governor signed the bill.)

**SHB 1323**: Concerning the long-term services and supports trust program. Among other provisions, it specifies that employees who apply to opt-out of the Long-Term Services and Supports Trust Program (LTSS Trust Program) must attest to having long-term care insurance prior to the effective date of this act. The bill was amended to allow employees to opt-out by November 1, 2021. The program is to begin January 1, 2022.

(The House concurred with the amendments and the bill will be sent to the Governor.)

**SHB 1363**: Addressing secondary trauma in the K–12 workforce.

(This bill has been sent to the Governor for action.)

**ESSB 5115**: Establishing health emergency labor standards. Creates an occupational disease presumption for frontline employees during a public health emergency for the purposes of workers' compensation.

(The bill has been sent to the Governor for action.)

**SSB 5425**: Concerning extended benefits in the unemployment insurance system.

(The bill has been delivered to the Governor.)



# 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  
Senate Hearing Room 1

3:30–5:15 p.m.  
House Appropriations  
House Hearing Room A

4–6 p.m.  
Senate Ways & Means  
Senate Hearing Room 4

### Tuesdays

8–10 a.m.  
House Education  
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:30 p.m.  
House Appropriations  
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:15 p.m.  
House Appropriations  
House Hearing Room A

4–6 p.m.  
Senate Ways & Means  
Senate Hearing Room 4

### Wednesdays

10:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.  
Senate Early Learning & K–12  
Senate Hearing Room 1

### Thursdays

1:30–3:30 p.m.  
House Appropriations  
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:15 p.m.  
House Appropriations  
House Hearing Room A

4–6 p.m.  
Senate Ways & Means  
Senate Hearing Room 4

### Fridays

8–10 a.m.  
Senate Early Learning & K–12  
Senate Hearing Room 1

10–11 a.m.  
House Education  
House Hearing Room A

## 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 11, 2021**  
First Day of Session.

**February 15, 2021**  
Last day to read in committee reports in house of origin, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

**February 22, 2021**  
Last day to read in committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees in house of origin.

**March 9, 2021**  
Last day to consider bills in house of origin (5 p.m.).

**March 26, 2021**  
Last day to read in committee reports from opposite house, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

**April 2, 2021**  
Last day to read in opposite house committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

**April 11, 2021\***  
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).

**April 25, 2021**  
Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

\*After the 91st day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, 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="#">SHB 1016</a>	Juneteenth	H Spkr Signed	Morgan
<a href="#">HB 1023</a>	Predesign requirements	Del to Gov	Steele
<a href="#">HB 1024</a>	Sunshine committee/juveniles	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Springer
<a href="#">2SHB 1028</a>	Residency teacher cert.	S Passed 3rd	Bergquist
<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 employee health	H Appropriations	Dolan
<a href="#">ESHB 1056</a>	Public meetings/emergencies	S Rules 2	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="#">E2SHB 1073</a>	Paid leave coverage	H Spkr Signed	Berry
<a href="#">2SHB 1076</a>	Workplace violations/qui tam	S Ways & Means	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 1080</a> (ESSB 5083)	Capital Budget 2021–23	S Held	Tharinger
<a href="#">SHB 1081</a> (SSB 5084)	State gen. obligation bonds	H 2nd Reading	Tharinger
<a href="#">SHB 1085</a>	Students' w/seizure disorders	Del to Gov	Kloba
<a href="#">HB 1087</a>	Family/med leave continuity	Del to Gov	Berry
<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 R	Ormsby
<a href="#">HB 1098</a> (ESSB 5061)	Unemployment insurance	H Labor & Workplace	Sells
<a href="#">ESHB 1113</a> (SB 5153)	School attendance	H Spkr Signed	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">EHB 1121</a>	Graduation requirements/emergency	Del to Gov	Santos
<a href="#">EHB 1131</a>	Private schools/waiver	Del to Gov	Rude

<a href="#">E2SHB 1139</a>	Lead in drinking water	H Passed FP	Pollet
<a href="#">HB 1149</a>	Public health education	H Education	Pollet
<a href="#">SHB 1153</a>	Language access in schools	H Appropriations	Orwall
<a href="#">SHB 1156</a>	Local elections	H Rules C	Harris-Talley
<a href="#">SHB 1162</a>	High school graduation	S EL/K-12	Stonier
<a href="#">ESHB 1176</a>	Student fines and fees	S Passed 3rd	Paul
<a href="#">HB 1180</a>	Public testimony	H Local Govt	Kraft
<a href="#">HB 1182</a> (SB 5209)	Crisis response services	H Health Care/Wellness	Orwall
<a href="#">ESHB 1189</a> (2SSB 5211)	Tax increment financing	S Passed 3rd	Duerr
<a href="#">HB 1195</a> (SB 5443)	Charter school time frame	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">SHB 1208</a>	Learning assistance program	H Spkr Signed	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1212</a>	Repair of electronics	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
<a href="#">ESHB 1214</a>	K-12 safety & security serv.	Del to Gov	Senn
<a href="#">HB 1215</a>	K-12 education scholarships	H Education	Kraft
<a href="#">SHB 1225</a>	School-based health centers	Del to Gov	Stonier
<a href="#">HB 1226</a>	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
<a href="#">SHB 1264</a> (SB 5274)	Equity impact statement	H Appropriations	Thai
<a href="#">HB 1270</a>	Leadership skills grant program	H Appropriations	Young
<a href="#">ESHB 1273</a> (SB 5070)	Menstrual products/schools	H Passed FP	Berg
<a href="#">E2SHB 1295</a>	Institutional ed./release	S Passed 3rd	Callan
<a href="#">SHB 1302</a>	College in the high school	Del to Gov	Berg
<a href="#">HB 1305</a>	Right to refuse vaccines	H Health Care/Wellness	Kraft
<a href="#">SHB 1306</a>	School boards/bond training	H Rules C	Sells
<a href="#">HB 1308</a>	Apprenticeship utilization	H Cap Budget	Riccelli
<a href="#">SHB 1309</a>	Levy certification dates	Del to Gov	Eslick
<a href="#">HB 1317</a>	Right to refuse/health	H Health Care/Wellness	Young
<a href="#">HB 1321</a> (SB 5114)	Reopening/public health	H Health Care/Wellness	MacEwen
<a href="#">SHB 1323</a>	Long-term services trust	H Passed FP	Tharinger
<a href="#">ESHB 1329</a>	Public meetings	S 2nd Reading	Wicks
<a href="#">SHB 1331</a>	Early learning impact fees	Del to Gov	Harris-Talley
<a href="#">HB 1334</a>	Appropriations/COVID-19	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
<a href="#">ESHB 1336</a>	Public telecomm. service	S Passed 3rd	Hansen
<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="#">EHB 1342</a>	Reduced-price lunch copays	Del to Gov	Berg
<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="#">SHB 1356</a>	Native American names, etc.	H Spkr Signed	Lekanoff
<a href="#">HB 1358</a>	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
<a href="#">SHB 1363</a>	Secondary trauma/K-12	H Spkr Signed	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">E2SHB 1365</a>	Schools/computers & devices	S Passed 3rd	Gregerson
<a href="#">SHB 1366</a>	In-person instruction	H Rules C	Caldier
<a href="#">HB 1367</a> (SB 5343)	Medicaid appropriations	C 5 L 21	Ormsby
<a href="#">ESHB 1368</a> (SB 5344)	Federal funding/COVID-19	C 3 L 21	Ormsby
<a href="#">ESHB 1370</a>	Early learning fac. grants	H Spkr Signed	Callan
<a href="#">HB 1371</a>	State property tax levies	H Finance	Sutherland
<a href="#">SHB 1373</a>	Behavioral health/students	H Spkr Signed	Callan
<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="#">HB 1404</a>	Highly capable student programs	H Appropriations	Vick
<a href="#">ESHB 1410</a>	Home foreclosure/taxes	S Passed 3rd	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 employee/COVID-19 vaccine	H Health Care/Wellness	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1422</a>	Sexual health ed./dates	H Education	MacEwen
<a href="#">ESHB 1426</a>	K-12 continuing ed./equity	Del to Gov	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1440</a>	Small wireless facilities	H Comm & Economic Dev.	Boehnke
<a href="#">HB 1442</a>	Epidemic preparedness	H Health Care/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 2nd Reading	Bergquist
<a href="#">ESHB 1457</a>	Broadband/limited highways	S Passed 3rd	Wylie
<a href="#">2SHB 1460</a>	Telecommunications access	H Rules C	Gregerson
<a href="#">HB 1466</a>	Outdoor education	H Appropriations	Rule
<a href="#">ESHB 1476</a>	Enrollment declines/OSPI	H ref/S recede	Dolan

<a href="#">HB 1481</a>	School employees/firearms	H Civil R & Judiciary	Chase
<a href="#">SHB 1484</a>	Building mapping system	S 2nd Reading	Dolan
<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 programs	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 Health Care/Wellness	Walsh
<a href="#">HJR 4200</a>	School district bonds	H Education	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="#">SSB 5013</a>	Local redistricting deadline	S Passed FP	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5017</a>	School district procurement	H Rules R	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5021</a>	Retirement benefits/furlough	C 12 L 21	Hunt
<a href="#">SSB 5030</a>	School counseling programs	S Passed FP	Mullet
<a href="#">SB 5037</a>	School opening metrics	S EL/K–12	Braun
<a href="#">SB 5043</a>	School employee housing	H Cap Budget	Salomon
<a href="#">ESSB 5044</a>	Schools/equity training	H Passed 3rd	Das
<a href="#">ESSB 5061</a> (HB 1098)	Unemployment insurance	C 2 L 21	Keiser
<a href="#">SB 5070</a> (ESHB 1273)	Menstrual products/schools	S EL/K–12	Rivers
<a href="#">SSB 5080</a>	Youth ed. programming funds	H Passed 3rd	Carlyle
<a href="#">ESSB 5083</a> (SHB 1080)	Capital Budget 2021–23	H Rules	Frockt
<a href="#">SSB 5084</a> (SHB 1081)	State gen. obligation bonds	S 2nd Reading	Frockt
<a href="#">SB 5091</a> (HB 1093)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">ESSB 5092</a> (SHB 1094)	Operating Budget	S Conf appt	Rolfes
<a href="#">ESSB 5096</a>	Capital gains tax	H Finance	Robinson
<a href="#">ESSB 5097</a>	Paid leave coverage	H Passed 3rd	Robinson

<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="#">ESSB 5115</a>	Health emergency/labor	S Passed FP	Keiser
<a href="#">E2SSB 5128</a>	Student transportation funds	S ref/H recede	Wellman
<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 2nd Reading	Hawkins
<a href="#">SSB 5151</a>	Foster care & child care	H Passed 3rd	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5153</a> (ESHB 1113)	School attendance	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5156</a>	Budget stabilization appropriations	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 5184</a>	K-12 foster care contact	Del to Gov	Nobles
<a href="#">SB 5197</a>	Unemployeed contributions/wages	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Aff.	Schoesler
<a href="#">SB 5200</a>	Scholarships/tax credit	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
<a href="#">SB 5202</a>	School depreciation subfunds	H Rules R	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	Froctt
<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	H Appropriations	Liias
<a href="#">SSB 5249</a>	Mastery-based learning	H Spkr Signed	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5252</a>	School consultation/tribes	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5254</a>	Protective devices/health	H Spkr Signed	Salomon
<a href="#">SB 5257</a>	School levy exemption	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
<a href="#">SB 5264</a>	Chinese American history	S 2nd Reading	Wagoner

<a href="#">2SSB 5265</a>	Bridge year pilot program	H 2nd Reading	Hunt
<a href="#">SB 5274</a> (SHB 1264)	Equity impact statement	S State Govt & Elections	Hasegawa
<a href="#">SB 5277</a>	Early achievers' program/suspend	S EL/K-12	Short
<a href="#">SB 5289</a>	Senior citizens/prop. taxes	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
<a href="#">SB 5299</a>	Computer science/HS grad.	H Passed 3rd	Wellman
<a href="#">ESSB 5321</a>	College bound scholarship	H Passed 3rd	Nobles
<a href="#">SB 5322</a>	SEBB & PEBB dual enrollment	C 18 L 21	Robinson
<a href="#">SSB 5326</a>	School bus driver benefits	S Rules X	Robinson
<a href="#">2SSB 5327</a>	Youth safety tip line	H Rules R	Brown
<a href="#">SB 5334</a>	Levy authorization info.	S EL/K-12	Dozier
<a href="#">SSB 5340</a>	School board director qualifications	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	H Appropriations	Braun
<a href="#">ESSB 5357</a>	Capital broadband program	H Cap Budget	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 Ombud's awareness	H Rules R	Wilson
<a href="#">2SSB 5383</a>	Public telecomm. services	H Passed 3rd	Wellman
<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	H Rules R	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 Transportation	Hobbs

<a href="#">SB 5482</a>	Additive trans funding	S Transportation	Hobbs
<a href="#">SB 5483</a>	Transportation funding	S Transportation	Hobbs
<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="#">SCR 8400</a>	Special legislative session	S State Govt & Elections	Ericksen