



## IN THIS ISSUE:

- This Week in Review
- AEA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

## This Week in Review

During this final week of the 2021 Regular Legislative Session, most of the action continued in the House and Senate Chambers (mostly “remotely”), and in the respective political Caucuses. Of course, there continued to be significant behind-the-scenes activity, as budget-writers and Leadership continued to negotiate final, compromise biennial budgets: 2021–23 Operating, Capital Construction, and Transportation Budgets.

### Operating Budget

This week we began to hear that Operating Budget negotiations are essentially complete, yet the actual bill or any specific details have yet to be released. Early in the week, Senator Christine Rolfes (D-Bainbridge Island), Chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee and the Senate Democrat’s main budget-writer, stated that she was confident a compromise budget would be ready for legislative action by the end of the week, in time for a Sunday, on-time adjournment. More recently, Senator Andy Billig (D-Spokane), Senate Majority Leader, publicly stated that Operating Budget negotiations were basically finished and negotiators were simply “tying up loose ends.” He also said the budget would be released sometime on Saturday.

A Saturday release certainly cuts it close, with a *Sine Die* deadline of midnight Sunday and a requirement that the budget sit “on the bar” for 24 hours before it can be acted upon. Even a mid-day Saturday release should provide enough time to move the budget out of the House and Senate, however, even with the 24-hour requirement.

The Operating Budget embodied in [SB 5092](#) passed the full Senate on April 1. Two days later, the House adopted its budget proposal, using SB 5092 as the vehicle. The budget bill was returned to the Senate, where it sat dormant for a week-and-a-half, until the Senate formally rejected the House amendments, asked the House for a Conference Committee, and appointed its Conferees. Yesterday, over a week after the Senate requested a Conference, the House formally granted the request and appointed its own Conferees. Although it was anticipated legislators would not use the Conference Committee process to negotiate a final, compromise budget, this action confirms the previous assumptions. Budget-writers have been negotiating over the budget for at least two weeks (likely longer) and this week legislative leaders publicly announced negotiations are nearing completion. That is followed a few days later with the appointment of a formal Conference Committee—making it painfully obvious that legislators once again circumvented the Legislature’s own Joint Rules about the process. While this has become standard



## 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.

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## ***This Week in Olympia:*** **Week 15, April 19–23, 2021**

*continued*

### **WASA Legislative Report Podcast**



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

practice recently, it just shatters the bold talk early in session about maintaining—and enhancing—transparency. This also works nicely for legislators strategically because they can avoid public scrutiny as they negotiate in private, but it also sidesteps political fights on the Floor. Remember, a Conference Committee Report has to be voted “up” or “down” by legislators, with no amendments allowed. This streamlines the process, allowing for quicker passage, but it also conveniently allows the Majority to avoid a multitude of “message” amendments from the Minority—amendments that would have no chance of passing, but could be politically difficult to reject.

Due to the back-room negotiations and the lack of transparency, we can only guess what may—or may not—be in the final budget package. And for K–12 education, it becomes even more difficult given that the House and Senate proposals were so drastically different, both fiscally and philosophically. There are a few signals, however, about what direction the negotiations may be heading. For example, yesterday afternoon, the Senate receded from its amendments on HB 1365 (Student/staff computers/devices) and adopted new amendments. The House budget proposal provided funding to implement the grant program in this bill; there was no funding in the Senate proposal. Senate amendments to [HB 1365](#) also add components from [SB 5242](#) (Media/digital literacy), which is technically dead. The Senate budget proposal included funding for this bill; there was no funding in the House budget. While it does not provide any concrete evidence that this funding will be in the final budget, legislators likely would not be taking the time and energy to recraft HB 1365 (and embedding provisions from SB 5242) in the final days of session if there was not at least a high probability funding would be provided.

### **Capital Budget**

Although the 2021–23 Operating Budget is getting tuned up and just about ready for primetime, there are complications to adopting the 2021–23 Capital Construction Budget and the 2021–23 Transportation Budget. The Senate’s Capital Budget proposal, [SB 5083](#), was adopted unanimously by the full Senate on March 30. A few days later, on April 2, the House’s Capital Budget proposal, [HB 1080](#), passed the full House with unanimous support. Given the strong bi-partisan (essentially non-partisan) support of each proposal, you would think negotiations would not be that difficult. Of course, as we have talked about in previous *TWIOs*, sometimes the biggest fights in Olympia are not between Democrats and Republicans, but disputes between the House and Senate (or even arguments between the Legislature and the governor). It does not appear this is the case this time, however (look for this fight over the Transportation Budget). Like the Operating Budget, Capital Budget negotiations are completely underground, although there is significant chatter that the budget-writers have agreed to essentially split the difference between the two proposals and funding has been agreed upon. That just leaves the detail work of verifying the numbers and resolving differences in the many provisos in the budget.

The actual Capital Budget is not really the problem, though; the hang-up is the necessary bond bill ([SB 5084/HB 1081](#)) to fund the Capital Budget. As we have discussed before, in order to pass a bond bill, a 60 percent supermajority vote in both the House and Senate is required. (The 60 percent requirement is the same requirement that school districts and other local governments have. This is one of the many reasons the simple majority for school district bonds constitutional amendment continues to get hung up. Legislators argue that ALL bonds in ALL jurisdictions, including the state, require a 60 percent vote and school districts should not be singled out with special treatment. That’s another argument for another day though.) Even though Democrats have healthy majorities in both the House and Senate, they don’t have 60 percent of the members and at least a handful of Republicans in both houses need to vote for a bond bill for it to be successful. For most of the session, Minority Republicans have put up respectable fights on many issues, but in most of those fights, they have simply been overwhelmed by the strength

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***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 15, April 19–23, 2021**  
*continued*

of the Democratic majorities. In the attempt to pass a Capital Budget bond bill, Minority Republicans can flex their muscles and truly have an impact.

One of the priority issues for the Republicans in both the House and Senate this year is the governor's emergency authority. Republicans are concerned (and upset) that Governor Inslee has wielded so much power and authority during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic—with little-to-no input from legislators. Multiple bills have been introduced this session to curtail the governor's powers, but none of them have had any movement. Republican frustration finally boiled over a couple of weeks ago when Inslee moved three counties from Phase 3 to Phase 2 under the state's [Healthy Washington: Roadmap to Recovery](#). Now they are looking to flex that Minority muscle by threatening the Capital Budget bond bill. Minority Republicans, led by those in the House, have told their Majority colleagues they want action on their emergency powers legislation (specifically, [HB 1557](#))—and they have threatened to withhold their votes on the bond bill if they do not get their way.

Last Friday, House Republicans tried to force the issue using a procedural motion (the “8th Order” in Olympia-speak) to move a Resolution from the Rules Committee to the Floor. [HCR 4402](#), if adopted, would exempt HB 1557 (or “matters relating to gubernatorial authority during a state of emergency”) from the Legislature's self-imposed cut-off deadlines. The motion was voted down on a party-line vote. This was just the first step, however. Even if the motion would have been adopted, HCR 4402 would have had to have been adopted by the full House (and the Senate), followed by another procedural motion (under the “8th Order” again) to relieve HB 1557 from its Standing Committee and be placed on the Second Reading Calendar. Multiple uphill battles to be sure.

With the failure of the Resolution to exempt the gubernatorial powers bill from the cut-off, the question remains whether Republicans will follow through with their threat to withhold their votes on the bond bill. If they do, the action will effectively kill the Capital Budget. This is certainly not something that happens a lot—in fact, the Legislature has only failed to adopt a biennial Capital Budget once. That occurred in 2017 when Republicans held up the bond bill, holding it hostage for action on a water rights issue.

UPDATE: Last evening, the Senate released a [Striking Amendment](#) to the House's Capital Budget (which awaits action on the Senate Floor). The amendment, noted as a Proposed Compromise to HB 1080, is apparently an agreed-upon final, compromise Capital Budget. Additionally, there a [Proposed Compromise](#) to SB 5084, the Senate's bond bill (there has been no previous Floor action on the bond bill, so it remains on the Senate Floor). So, Capital Budget negotiations appear to be complete; the only question that remains is if the Republicans will support the bond bill or not without action on a bill to limit the governor's emergency powers.

Legislators have provided a summary document, (available on the [Washington State Fiscal Information site](#) or linked [HERE](#)) which reviews the details of the new compromise Capital Budget. For a quicker, higher-level review, see Mitch Denning's AEA report later in this *TWIO*.

### **Transportation Budget**

The Transportation Budget has also run into problems. Even though this budget has little direct impact on K–12 education, it is one of the major puzzle pieces on the path to an on-time adjournment of this session. It should be noted, however, that as important as a Capital Budget and a Transportation Budget is to the state's economy and to citizens, the biennial Operating Budget is the ONLY bill that the Legislature MUST adopt before the biennium ends (June 30, 2021). While it would be unfortunate for the Legislature to adjourn without adopting these two budgets, an on-time adjournment may take precedence over the passage of all three budgets.

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***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 15, April 19–23, 2021**

*continued*

The Transportation Budget conundrum is all about dollars and cents and is wrapped in a cloak of climate change and carbon emissions. Similar to threats levied on the Capital Budget bond bill, a group of moderate Senate Democrats are holding the Transportation Budget hostage. They have made it clear that the “cap and trade” bill ([SB 5126](#)) must be linked to the Transportation Budget, or they won’t support the budget. (In short, these members want revenues coming from the cap-and-trade bill to go directly towards funding roads, bridges, and other projects in the Transportation Budget.) This rump group has stated that if the House severs the link or otherwise tinkers with the proposal, they will withhold their votes on the Transportation package. Presumably, Senate Republicans would join with these moderate Democrats, giving them a majority vote on this issue.

Last week, the House Environment & Energy Committee adopted amendments which severed the required link between carbon emission proceeds and the Transportation Budget. Additional amendments were adopted in the House Appropriations Committee earlier this week, but there is still no link between carbon emissions and the Transportation Budget. The budget currently sits on the House Second Reading Calendar.

The House adoption of SB 5126 as currently amended will tee up a fight between the two houses. And the Transportation Budget hangs in the balance. If there is any issue that may force a Special Session, it is likely these carbon and climate bills and the Transportation Budget. Governor Inslee has been pushing a “green” agenda since he first took office (remember, it was his ONLY issue when he jumped into the race for president), and prior to session starting it appeared his agenda was a lock to pass. Now it is in doubt and he could potentially try and push his weight in a Special Session fight. We’ll see.

One of the concerns about a Transportation Budget going down, besides the negative economic impact, is that a budget would likely be pushed back to 2023. Senator Steve Hobbs (D-Lake Stevens), Chair of the Senate Transportation Committee, has expressed his concerns that legislators would be reticent to move a major Transportation Budget in 2022 because it is an election year—and legislators would be shy about supporting a necessary revenue package, including a significant gas tax increase.

UPDATE: A Conference Committee Report on the Transportation Budget ([SB 5165](#)) was signed by Conferees this morning. It is unclear if this will appease those moderate Democrats who have threatened to bolt on voting for this budget. With the cap-and-trade bill still in the House, it seems unlikely either house would move the budget to the Floor until the revenue issue is resolved. Stay tuned.

### **K–12 Budget Stabilization Update**

Because budget conversations are occurring behind-closed-doors we are unclear about the prognosis of funding for enrollment stabilization or pupil transportation stabilization. This is one of the major disagreements between the House and Senate in their respective budget proposals. The Senate provided significantly more funding for K–12 stabilization than the House (over \$550 million in the Senate versus \$53.0 million in the House)—and the Senate provided a mix of state and federal resources, while most of the House investment is federal funds. Since before session started the House has been a hard nut to crack regarding state investments for stabilization. Many Representatives have made the argument that in the last two years K–12 has received almost \$3.0 billion in federal relief funds—and additional state funds are unnecessary to shore up local district budgets. One of the few rumors we have heard about budget negotiations is that the House softened its stance at least a bit and is willing to invest state resources for stabilization. It is very unclear how much they are willing to move, but it is a positive sign—if the rumor is true.

[HB 1476](#), enrollment stabilization, and [SB 5128](#), pupil transportation stabilization, continue to move. Remember, the current version of HB 1476 is limited to ensuring levy capacity. As the bill passed the House, the bill would codify changes to levy formulas

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***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 15, April 19–23, 2021**

*continued*

for the 2022 and 2023 Calendar Years, 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. This change ensures levy lids—for those districts that calculate their levy using a per-pupil rate—will not drop, due to enrollment declines. As adopted by the Senate, school districts are limited to using 2019–20 School Year enrollments in place of 2021–22 School Year enrollments for purposes of calculating levy capacity for one year rather than two years—that is, the 2022 Calendar Year, rather than both the 2022 Calendar Year and the 2023 Calendar Year.

Last week, the House refused to concur with the Senate amendments and asked the Senate to recede. On Wednesday, the Senate took action to “insist on its position” and again asked the House to concur. 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, if necessary. The greatest concern, with session ending in two days, is that legislators fail to agree to a solution and the bill dies. It appears that one of the reasons the Senate is so insistent on a one-year levy fix—and why the House may end up agreeing with it—is that WEA is supporting the limit of one year. Why? They believe that if the shoring up of levy capacity is limited to one year, they can advocate for a larger levy fix in 2022. This just seems to be a dangerous game and we hope WEA’s tinkering doesn’t cost us the whole bill. While WASA has been asking the Legislature to address inequities between districts that were exacerbated by the so-called “*McCleary* Solution” in 2017, legislators in large part have shown that they are done with dealing with levies and Local Effort Assistance.

The version of SB 5128 that was adopted by the House the first week of April was limited to allowing school districts to use transportation allocations for “expanded services,” specifically: delivering meals, instructional materials, and technology devices; and transporting students to/from learning centers where educational and support services are being provided to students. The House added transporting students to/from interscholastic and extracurricular activities as an allowable expanded service prior to adopting the bill.

Last Wednesday, the Senate refused to concur with the House amendments and asked the House to recede. Last Friday, after *TWIO* was produced, the House receded from its amendments, rolled the bill back to Second Reading and adopted new amendments before re-adopting the bill on Third Reading. The amendment simply removed transportation to/from interscholastic and extracurricular activities as an allowable expanded service. On Tuesday, the Senate took action to concur with the new amendments and adopted the bill on final passage. It will be heading to the governor’s desk for his action.

The final SB 5128 was not everything we were asking for or hoping for; however, it is anticipated that proviso language in the final Operating Budget will provide sufficient direction to OSPI to calculate transportation allocations using prior reporting periods during emergencies.

### **Budget Resources**

With the Operating Budget being released on Saturday, this *TWIO* is lacking any specific details about the budget. Monday’s *Sine Die Special Edition TWIO* will provide a review of the high-points; however, if you want more detail, more quickly, budget documents will be posted on the [Washington State Fiscal Information site](#) shortly after the budget is released. We have not received an exact time, yet, but it should be released/posted by early afternoon, if not before.

Click the link above and on the left-hand side under Operating Budget (or Capital Budget), click on “2021 Budget Proposals.” On the next page, click on “House” or “Senate” on the 2021–23 Biennium line. The budgets (technically, the Conference Report) will be the same under both the House and Senate; however, certain documents, including the

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***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 15, April 19–23, 2021**

*continued*

agency detail may explain line-items differently. Also, note that the 2021 Supplemental, House and Senate, links will take you to the 2021–23 Biennium documents, as the 2021 Supplemental Operating Budget is embedded in the 2021–23 Operating Budget (it is behind the new two-year budget).

## AEA

By Mitch Denning

**SSB 5083, 2021–23 Senate Capital Budget**, along with **SSB 5084, 2021–23 proposed compromise bond bill**, were released yesterday. This is good news, as it appeared several days ago that Republican interest in proposing to limit the governor’s powers during a national emergency, would make SSB 5084 difficult to pass by a 60 percent super majority.

SSB 5084 authorizes the state Finance Committee to issue \$3.97 billion in general obligation bonds to finance the construction projects listed in SSB 5083.

SSB 5083 provides \$929.9 million for K–12 education, with \$730.6 million being appropriated for the **School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP)**. Provided is \$727.78 million for SCAP grants to qualifying school districts, and \$2.84 million for study and survey grants and completing the inventory and building condition assessments.

Among the other grants funded include:

- **Healthy Kids/Healthy Schools grant** for \$3 million for playground equipment and kitchen upgrades.
- **Small District and Tribal Compact Schools Modernization grant** for \$30.1 million, for districts under 1,000 FTE with severe building deficiencies, of which \$3 million is allocated to Mt. Adams SD to complete the replacement of Harrah Elementary.
- Three **skills centers** are funded, including Pierce County Skills Center (\$9.83 million), Seattle Public Schools Skills Center at Rainier Beach HS (\$300,000), Puget Sound Skills Center Preservation in SeaTac (\$1.024 million).
- \$7.19 million is allocated for **School District Health and Safety grants** with \$2 million for school board-authorized emergency repair grants, \$4.193 million for the Urgent School Repair grant, in which WAMOA collaborates with OSPI in the grant process; and \$1 million for equal access grants.
- \$40 million is allocated for the **School Seismic Safety Retrofit Program**, with \$2 million for planning grants and \$38 million for individual district grants, based on districts with the most significant building deficiencies and greatest seismic risks.
- \$3.598 million is funded for the **Healthy Kids/Health Schools grant** for replacement of lead-contaminated water fixtures, which includes \$128,000 for OSPI to hire a consultant. This individual or group would determine what financial needs districts have in implementing their remediation projects after the \$3.5 million has been expended in SY 2021–22. These funds then would be allocated in the 2022–23 Supplemental Capital Budget.
- Green Schools-Stormwater Infrastructure Projects (\$300,000).
- Career Preparation Launch Grants (\$2 million).
- \$2 million for Agricultural Science in Schools Grant for the FFA Foundation, and

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 15, April 19–23, 2021**

*continued*

- \$8.7 million for the Distressed Schools Grant, including \$7 million for a 12-classroom addition at Green Lake ES in Seattle PS, \$940,000 for Healthy Schools pilot to reduce exposure to air pollution and improve air quality, and \$772,000 for a school-based health center at Spanaway MS in Bethel SD.
- **Department of Natural Resources** section, School Seismic Safety geotechnical assessments on school properties is funded (\$590,000).
- **Department of Commerce** section, the following school-based local and community projects are funded: (1) Bellevue HS Automotive Dynamometer Install (\$277,000); (2) School Based Health Care Center in Tacoma SD (\$750,000); (3) South Bend School Multi-Use Field Upgrades (\$361,000); and South Kitsap HS Physical Ed Support (\$15,000).
- Also in the **Department of Commerce** section, the following school district early learning facilities grants are funded: (1) Bellingham SD Early Learning Facility into District Office (\$456,000); (2) Bethel SD Early Learning Center (\$856,000); (3) Evergreen SD Burton ECE Center (\$667,000); (4) Mount Baker SD Early Childhood Expansion (\$434,000); (5) Pasco SD Lakeview Early Learning Center (\$200,000); (6) Ridgefield SD Early Learning Center-Phase 2 (\$339,000); (7) Selah SD Robert Lince Early Learning Center and Kindergarten-Phase 2 (\$856,000); (8) Soap Lake (SD) Elementary School conversion to Early Learning Facility (\$856,000); (9) Walla Walla (SD) Center for Children and Families (\$55,000).

**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 signed the bill on April 16! It was a great day for our students and their parents, as well as our schools!

**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. According to caucus staff, some concerns were raised by the House Education Committee members about the tax credits as a means of

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***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 15, April 19–23, 2021**

*continued*

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.

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.

**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. as two statewide broadband initiatives are funded at \$65 million to serve underserved and unserved areas in the state.

**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 the Governor signed it on April 14.

**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 on Tuesday it was delivered 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. However, the House refused to concur with the Senate's amendments, and on April 20, asked the Senate to recede or take back their amendments.

**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 on April 15. Yesterday, it went to the Governor.

## Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

***This Week in Olympia:***  
**Week 15, April 19–23, 2021**

*continued*

*“I’m not making any plans. I’m going to let the universe (Legislature) surprise me.”*

*Anonymous*

*----- Or*

*“The only things you like sprung on you are snacks.”*

*Abby Jimenez*

The biennial budget, worked out in secrecy, will supposedly be released after this report is due. Dollars drive or kill policies, so there may be some surprises in the agreed upon document.

Meanwhile, below is a brief report on bills that are still in play and/or that have changed previous *TWIO* reports.

### Retirement Related Proposals

**HB 1565:** Would grant a one-time 1.5 percent COLA to TRS1/PERS1 members. It has not had a hearing before the House Appropriations’ Committee. Without it and passage by the Committee, the COLA will not be funded. This bill and COLA are likely ‘dead’ unless the COLA is maintained in the budget and the implementing bill is brought directly to the floor as part of the bills needed to implement the budget.

**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.

This bill is ‘dead’ BUT, 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.

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.

This issue may appear in the final budget. It does not need a hearing and committee action, unlike HB 1565 above.

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

(The Senate concurred 29–19 and the bill will be sent to the Governor.)

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

(The Governor signed the bill effective July 25, 2021.)

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

(The Governor signed. Effective April 16, 2021.)



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# 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](#).

<b>Bill #</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>
<a href="#">HB 1006</a>	Immunization, declining	H Health Care/Wellness	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 1010</a>	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	MacEwen
<a href="#">SHB 1016</a>	Juneteenth	Del to Governor	Morgan
<a href="#">HB 1023</a>	Predesign requirements	Del to Governor	Steele
<a href="#">HB 1024</a>	Sunshine committee/juveniles	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Springer
<a href="#">2SHB 1028</a>	Residency teacher cert.	H Spkr Signed	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 empl. 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 Health Care/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	Del to Governor	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	C 29 L 21	Kloba
<a href="#">HB 1087</a>	Family/med leave continuity	Del to Governor	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	Del to Governor	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">EHB 1121</a>	Graduation reqs/emergency	C 7 L 21	Santos
<a href="#">EHB 1131</a>	Private schools/waiver	C 8 L 21	Rude

<a href="#">E2SHB 1139</a>	Lead in drinking water	Del to Governor	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	Del to Governor	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	H Passed FP	Duerr
<a href="#">HB 1195</a> (SB 5443)	Charter school time frame	H Education	Dolan
<a href="#">SHB 1208</a>	Learning assistance program	Del to Governor	Santos
<a href="#">HB 1212</a>	Repair of electronics	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
<a href="#">ESHB 1214</a>	K-12 safety & security serv.	C 38 L 21	Senn
<a href="#">HB 1215</a>	K-12 education scholarships	H Education	Kraft
<a href="#">SHB 1225</a>	School-based health centers	Del to Governor	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 prg.	H Appropriations	Young
<a href="#">ESHB 1273</a> (SB 5070)	Menstrual products/schools	Del to Governor	Berg
<a href="#">E2SHB 1295</a>	Institutional ed./release	Del to Governor	Callan
<a href="#">SHB 1302</a>	College in the high school	Del to Governor	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	C 42 L 21	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	Del to Governor	Tharinger
<a href="#">ESHB 1329</a>	Public meetings	S 2nd Reading	Wicks
<a href="#">SHB 1331</a>	Early learning impact fees	Del to Governor	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 Governor	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.	Del to Governor	Lekanoff
<a href="#">HB 1358</a>	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
<a href="#">SHB 1363</a>	Secondary trauma/K-12	Del to Governor	Ortiz-Self
<a href="#">E2SHB 1365</a>	Schools/computers & devices	H ref/S recede	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	Del to Governor	Callan
<a href="#">HB 1371</a>	State property tax levies	H Finance	Sutherland
<a href="#">SHB 1373</a>	Behavioral health/students	Del to Governor	Callan
<a href="#">HB 1390</a>	Athletic scholarship funding	H College & Workforce Dev	Walsh
<a href="#">HB 1396</a>	US history & gov/high school	H Education	Dufault
<a href="#">HB 1404</a>	Highly capable student prgs.	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 empl/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 Governor	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/state highways	Del to Governor	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	S ins/H concur	Dolan

<a href="#">HB 1481</a>	School employees/firearms	H Civil R & Judiciary	Chase
<a href="#">SHB 1484</a>	Building mapping system	Del to Governor	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 prgs	H Education	
<a href="#">HB 1544</a>	Ag., food, nat. resource ed.	H Education	Klippert
<a href="#">HB 1553</a> (SB 5473)	“Open safe, open now” plan	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1555</a>	Freedom in education	H Education	Chase
<a href="#">HB 1556</a>	School athletics/eligibility	H Education	Chase
<a href="#">HB 1557</a>	Gubernatorial proclamations	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	MacEwen
<a href="#">HB 1563</a>	Gubernatorial orders/relief	H Civil R & Judiciary	Young
<a href="#">HB 1565</a>	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Johnson
<a href="#">HB 1568</a>	Unemployment insurance	H Appropriations	Bergquist
<a href="#">HB 1570</a>	Proof of vaccination	H 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 Pres Signed	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	H Spkr Signed	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	S Passed FP	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 Spkr Signed	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 Passed 3rd	Robinson
<a href="#">ESSB 5097</a>	Paid leave coverage	S Passed FP	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 Pres Signed	Keiser
<a href="#">E2SSB 5128</a>	Student transportation funds	S Passed FP	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	S Passed FP	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5153</a> (ESHB 1113)	School attendance	S EL/K-12	Wilson
<a href="#">SB 5156</a>	Budget stabilization approps	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5161</a>	Teaching tribal history, etc	S Rules X	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5162</a>	Unanticipated revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5171</a>	Unemployment insurance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
<a href="#">SSB 5181</a>	Low-income school districts	H Education	Honeyford
<a href="#">SB 5184</a>	K-12 foster care contact	C 95 L 21	Nobles
<a href="#">SB 5197</a>	Unemp. contributions/wages	S Labor, Commerce & 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	Frocket
<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	Del to Governor	Wellman
<a href="#">SB 5252</a>	School consultation/tribes	S EL/K-12	Wellman
<a href="#">SSB 5254</a>	Protective devices/health	Del to Governor	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 prg/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.	S Pres Signed	Wellman
<a href="#">ESSB 5321</a>	College bound scholarship	S ref/H recede	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 qualif	S Rules X	Salomon
<a href="#">SB 5343</a> (HB 1367)	Medicaid appropriations	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5344</a> (ESHB 1368)	Federal funding/COVID-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<a href="#">SB 5352</a>	Retirement system opt-out	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 ombuds 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 Rules 2	Hobbs

<a href="#">SSB 5482</a>	Additive trans funding	S Rules 2	Hobbs
<a href="#">SSB 5483</a>	Transportation revenue	S Rules 2	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